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AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

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The American Jewish Year Book 5681

September 13, 1920, to October 2, 1921

Volume 22

Edited by
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN
for the
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



PHILADELPHIA
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1920

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PREFACE

The past five issues of the Year Book were prepared during the World War, and the influences of the period were reflected in the contents of the issues from 5676 to 5680, not alone in the chronology but also in the articles. Last year's volume, especially, was devoted to essays on the participation of the Jews of various countries in the War. Although at the present moment, the various peoples of the European continent are in the throes of a most difficult readjustment, the effects of which upon our brethren are graphically set forth in the chronology in the present volume, the articles in this issue deal with matters of a normal and peace-time character.

A view of the numerous agencies which have developed in our midst to serve general needs and special requirements in the community was given last year in the Directories of National and of Local Jewish organizations. In this volume we publish an article on the progress of Jewish social research in the United States, in which the author, Mr. Hyman Kaplan, Assistant Executive Director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, traces the history of attempts at co-ordination among these societies, and outlines the development of a central agency for the scientific study of social problems arising in the community, which has culminated in the organization of that Bureau. The brief account of the work already accomplished by that agency will be found of great interest by the thousands of American Jews who contribute to the support of our philanthropic institutions.

But the influence of the recent World War is not entirely absent from the contents of this issue. One of the most important changes in the map of Europe is the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. We are fortunate in having from the pen of M. Sylvain Halff, whose contribution to Volume 21 was so well received, an article on the life of the Jews of the two provinces from the time of their severance from France until their restoration, which is replete with important items of information, and bears witness to the enduring and unshakable love for the mother-country cherished by our coreligionists in common with the rest of the population.

The advent of peace has made possible the resumption of a sacred task in which Jews of several countries were interested. This was the work of bringing back into the Jewish fold an extremely interesting remnant of our people inhabiting the

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almost unknown kingdom of Abyssinia. Doctor Jacques Faitlovitch, an untiring and devoted friend of these Jews, has again gone into the Dark Continent to bring to them material succor and spiritual comfort. In the article written by him he presents the most recent information about these Falashas, showing how tenaciously this isolated group of our coreligionists has adhered to the basic traditions of Judaism and how they yearn to be again in touch with their brethren of other countries.

The excerpts from the treaties with Germany and Poland, bearing upon the rights of minorities, published last year, are reprinted in this issue supplemented by similar clauses from the treaties with Austria, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Jugo-Slavia), Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, which have since come into force. The text of the treaties with Greece and with Hungary could not be secured, but the minority clauses in them are practically identical with those in the other treaties. Extracts are given also from the official summary of the Treaty with Turkey, not yet signed, as respects the disposition of Palestine and the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities in Turkey as it will be constituted.

That there has been little change in the trend of events affecting our people in Europe will become apparent from an examination of the Record of Events in 5680. The summary of conditions contained in the introduction to last year's record applies in almost every detail to the chronology for 5680. Our brethren have suffered the same economic and cultural oppression in Russia; they have been subjected to the same humiliating insults and contemptible indignities in Poland; they are being decimated by both the regular and "irregular" soldiery in the Ukraine, as we, who mourn the dastardly murder of Professor Israel Friedlaender and Rabbi Bernard Cantor, know to our great sorrow. In Western Europe, the wave of anti-Semitism has swelled to enormous proportions; it has reached the British Isles in the form of insidious literary propaganda, and there are indications that attempts are being made to import this foreign plague in a virulent form into our own country. As respects Palestine, the Supreme Council has definitely decided that it shall be under the control of Great Britain as mandatory, and although the terms of the mandate have not yet been determined, the Treaty with Turkey definitely states that "the mandatory will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government."

Little need be said of the section of the Year Book containing the Directories and Lists. The expository summaries introduced last year have been continued, and there is given a Supplementary Directory of Local Jewish Organizations in which are listed societies omitted from the complete Directory published in Volume

21, as well as other bodies which have come into existence since that Directory was compiled. The section on Statistics of Jews was prepared by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research. It is the first attempt to cast up the figures of Jewish population of the various countries as affected by the recent changes in Europe. These figures are full of significance. Whereas, before 1918, almost one-half of the Jews of the world were under the domination of the despotism of the Tsars, and the great Russian-Jewish question loomed so large that it eclipsed all others in the eyes of the Jewries of other countries, we are to-day compelled to distribute our attention among the Jewish questions of Poland, Ukrainia, Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania, Hungary, Roumania, and other countries, although there are indications that for the next decade at least the Jewish question in Poland will be the most acute. The partition of the great Russian-Jewish community has rendered the Jewry of the United States practically the largest in the world. An interesting study of the occupational tendencies of Jewish students in American institutions of higher learning is appended to this section in the form of a memoir of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

In the preparation of the present volume, I had again the able assistance of Miss Rose A. Herzog, who collected the data for the Record of Events and for the Directories and Lists. Acknowledgment and thanks are also due to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, and Messrs. Hyman Kaplan and Michael Freund of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research for the preparation of the statistics section; to I. G. Dobseavage, the Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society; to Doctor Cyrus Adler, for valuable suggestions and assistance in the reading of proof; and to Dr. B. Halper, the Editor of the Society, for his untiring co-operation and encouragement.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN.

JULY 19, 1920.

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CALENDARS

ABRIDGED CALENDAR

<div> <div>הכ"ו</div> <div>תר"פ—5680</div> <div>1919—1920</div> </div>				<div> <div>1919</div> <div>5680</div> </div>		<div> <div>1920</div> <div>5681</div> </div>	
Sept. 25	New Year	Tishri	1	Sept. 13	New Year	Tishri	1
Sept. 28	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	4	Sept. 15	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
Oct. 4	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10	Sept. 22	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
Oct. 9	Tabernacles	Tishri	15	Sept. 27	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
Oct. 16	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22	Oct. 4	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
Oct. 17	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23	Oct. 5	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
Oct. 24	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30	Oct. 12	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Nov. 23	New Moon Day	Kislev	1	Nov. 11	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Dec. 17	Hanukkah	Kislev	25	Dec. 6	Hanukkah	Kislev	25
Dec. 22	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30	Dec. 11	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30
				Dec. 21	Fast of Tevet	Tebet	10
1920				1921			
Jan. 1	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10	Jan. 10	New Moon Day (of Shebat)	Shebat	1
Jan. 21	New Moon Day	Shebat	1	Feb. 8	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Feb. 19	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30	Mch. 10	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Mch. 3	Fast of Esther	Adar	13	Mch. 23	Fast of Esther	Adar	13
Mch. 4	Purim	Adar	14	Mch. 24	Purim	Adar	14
Mch. 20	New Moon Day	Nisan	1	Apl. 9	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
Apl. 3	Passover	Nisan	15	Apl. 23	Passover	Nisan	15
Apl. 18	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30	May 8	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
May 6	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18	May 26	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18
May 18	New Moon Day	Sivan	1	June 7	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
May 23	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6	June 12	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
June 16	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30	July 6	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
July 14	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	18	July 24	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	18
July 16	New Moon Day	Ab	1	Aug. 5	New Moon Day	Ab	1
July 25	Fast of Ab	Ab	10	Aug. 14	Fast of Ab	Ab	10
Aug. 14	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab	30	Sept. 3	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab	30
Sept. 5	Selihot Services	Elul	22	Sept. 25	Selihot Services	Elul	22
Sept. 12	Eve of New Year	Elul	29	Oct. 2	Eve of New Year	Elul	29

			בש"ה 5682—תרפ"ב 1921—1922		
5681			1921	5682	
	Tishri	1	Oct. 3	New Year	Tishri 1
iah	Tishri	3	Oct. 5	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri 3
ment	Tishri	10	Oct. 12	Day of Atonement	Tishri 10
as	Tishri	15	Oct. 17	Tabernacles	Tishri 15
Feast	Tishri	22	Oct. 24	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri 22
Law	Tishri	23	Oct. 25	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri 23
f Heshvan)	Tishri	30	Nov. 1	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri 30
of Kislev)	Heshvan	30	Dec. 1	First New Moon Day (of Kislev)	Heshvan 30
	Kislev	25	Dec. 26	Hanukkah	Kislev 25
of Tebet)	Kislev	30	Dec. 31	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev 30
et	Tebet	10			
1922					
ay	Shebat	1	Jan. 10	Fast of Tebet	Tebet 10
(of Adar)	Shebat	30	Jan. 30	New Moon Day	Shebat 1
Adar Sheni)	Adar	30	Feb. 28	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat 30
er	Adar Sheni	13	Mch. 13	Fast of Esther	Adar 13
	Adar Sheni	14	Mch. 14	Purim	Adar 14
ay	Nisan	1	Mch. 30	New Moon Day	Nisan 1
	Nisan	15	Apl. 13	Passover	Nisan 15
(of Iyar)	Nisan	30	Apl. 28	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan 30
f 'Omer	Iyar	18	May 16	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar 18
ay	Sivan	1	May 28	New Moon Day	Sivan 1
eks	Sivan	6	June 2	Feast of Weeks	Sivan 6
f Tammuz)	Sivan	30	June 26	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan 30
nuz	Tammuz	18	July 13	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz 17
ay	Ab	1	July 26	New Moon Day	Ab 1
	Ab	10	Aug. 3	Fast of Ab	Ab 9
y (of Elul)	Ab	30	Aug. 24	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab 30
ices	Elul	22	Sept. 17	Selihot Services	Elul 24
Year	Elul	29	Sept. 22	Eve of New Year	Elul 29

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is called 681 (תרפ"א) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a perfect Leap Year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths, 385 days, beginning on Monday, the second day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Saturday, the seventh day of the week; therefore its sign is בשן, i. e., ב for second, ש for perfect (שלמה), and ז for seventh. It is the nineteenth year of the 299th lunar cycle of 19 years, and the twenty-fifth year of the 203rd solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept.		Tishri			
13	M	1	New Year א' דר' השנה	{ Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1-6	I Sam. 1: 1—2: 10
14	T	2	New Year ב' דר' השנה	{ Gen. 22 Num. 29: 1-6	Jer. 31: 2-20
15	W	3	צום גדליה	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{ Is. 55: 6—56: 8 Seph. none
16	Th	4			
17	F	5			
18	S	6	וילך, שבת שובה	Deut. 31	{ Hos. 14: 2-10; Joel 2: 16-17 or 27; Seph. Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
19	S	7			
20	M	8			
21	T	9			
22	W	10	Day of Atonement יום כפור	{ Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7-11 Afternoon: Lev. 18	{ Is. 57: 14—58: 14 Afternoon: Jonah Seph. add Micah 7: 18-20
23	Th	11			
24	F	12			
25	S	13	האזינו	Deut. 32	{ II Sam. 22: 1—51 or Ezek. 17: 22—18: 32
26	S	14			
27	M	15	Tabernacles א' דסכות	{ Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	Zech. 14
28	T	16	Tabernacles ב' דסכות	{ Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	I Kings 8: 2-21
29	W	17		{ Num. 29: 17-25 Seph. 29: 17-22	
30	Th	18		{ Num. 29: 20-28 Seph. 29: 20-25	
Oct.					
1	F	19	חול המועד	{ Num. 29: 23-31 Seph. 29: 23-28	
2	S	20	*	{ Ex. 33: 12—34: 6 Num. 29: 26-31	Ezek. 38: 18—39: 16
3	S	21	הושענא רבא	{ Num. 29: 26-34 Seph. 29: 31-34	
4	M	22	Eighth Day of the Feast שמיני עצרת	{ Deut. 14: 22—16: 17 Num. 29: 35—30: 1	I Kings 8: 54-66 or -9: 1
5	T	23	Rejoicing of the Law שמחת תורה	{ Deut. 33: 1—34: 12 Gen. 1: 1—2: 3	{ Josh. 1 Seph. 1: 1-9
6	W	24	אסרו חג	{ Num. 29: 35—30: 1	
7	Th	25			
8	F	26			
9	S	27	בראשית, [מב' הח']	Gen. 1: 1—6: 8	{ Is. 42: 5—43: 10 Seph. 42: 5-21; 61: 10; 62: 5
10	S	28			
11	M	29			
12	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Ecclesiastes is read.

1920, Oct. 13—Nov. 11]

HESHVAN 30 DAYS

[5681 חשוון]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct.		Heshvan			
13	W	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28:1-15	
14	Th	2			
15	F	3			
16	S	4	נח	Gen. 6: 9—11: 32	} Is. 54: 1—55: 5 } Seph. 54: 1-10
17	S	5			
18	M	6			
19	T	7			
20	W	8			
21	Th	9			
22	F	10			
23	S	11	לך לך	Gen. 12: 1—17: 27	Is. 40: 27—41: 16
24	S	12			
25	M	13			
26	T	14			
27	W	15			
28	Th	16			
29	F	17			
30	S	18	יירא	Gen. 18: 1—22: 24	} II Kings 4: 1-37 } Seph. 4: 1-23
31	S	19			
Noy. 1	M	20			
2	T	21			
3	W	22			
4	Th	23			
5	F	24			
6	S	25	חיי שרה, [מב' הח']	Gen. 23: 1—25: 18	I Kings 1: 1-31
7	S	26			
8	M	27			
9	T	28			
10	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
11	Th	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
12	F	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
13	S	2	תולדת	Gen. 25: 19—28: 9	Mal. 1: 1—2: 7
14	S	3			
15	M	4			
16	T	5			
17	W	6			
18	Th	7			
19	F	8			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; or 11: 7—12: 12; or 11: 7—14: 10
20	S	9	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10—32: 3	Seph. 11: 7—12: 12
21	S	10			
22	M	11			
23	T	12			
24	W	13			
25	Th	14			
26	F	15			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; or 11: 7—12: 12; or Obad. 1: 1-21
27	S	16	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4—36: 43	Seph. Obad. 1: 1-21
28	S	17			
29	M	18			
30	T	19			
Dec.					
1	W	20			
2	Th	21			
3	F	22			
4	S	23	וישב, [מב' הח']	Gen. 37: 1—40: 23	Amos 2: 6—3: 8
5	S	24			
6	M	25	{ Hanukkah, Feast of Dedication חנוכה	{ Num. 7: 1-17	
7	T	26		{ Seph. 6: 22—7: 17	
8	W	27		{ Num. 7: 18-29	
9	Th	28		{ Seph. 7: 18-23	
10	F	29		{ Num. 7: 24-36	
11	S	30	New Moon מקץ, א' דר' חדש	{ Seph. 7: 24-29 { Num. 7: 30-41 { Seph. 7: 30-36 { Num. 7: 36-47 { Seph. 7: 36-41 { Gen. 41: 1—44: 17 { Num. 8: 9-15; 7: 42-47	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7

1920, Dec. 12—1921, Jan. 9]

TEBET 29 DAYS

[5681 טבת]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Tebet			
12	S	1	New Moon ב' דר' חרש	Num. 28: 1-15; 7: 48-53	
13	M	2	Eighth Day of Hanukkah	Num. 7: 54—8: 4	
14	T	3			
15	W	4			
16	Th	5			
17	F	6			
18	S	7	ויגש	Gen. 44: 18—47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
19	S	8			
20	M	9			
21	T	10	Fast of Tebet צום עשרה בטבת	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 Seph. none
22	W	11			
23	Th	12			
24	F	13			
25	S	14	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28—50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
26	S	15			
27	M	16			
28	T	17			
29	W	18			
30	Th	19			
31	F	20			
Jan.					
1	S	21	שמות	Ex. 1: 1—6: 1	Is. 27: 6—28: 13; 29: 22, 23 Seph. Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
2	S	22			
3	M	23			
4	T	24			
5	W	25			
6	Th	26			
7	F	27			
8	S	28	וארא, [מב' הח']	Ex. 6: 2—9: 35	Ezek. 28: 25—29: 21
9	S	29	יום כפור קטן		

921, Jan. 10—Feb. 8]

SHEBAT 30 DAYS

[שבט 5681]

vil nth	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
n.		Shebat			
0	M	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
1	T	2			
2	W	3			
3	Th	4			
4	F	5			
5	S	6	בא	Ex. 10: 1—13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
6	S	7			
7	M	8			
8	T	9			
9	W	10			
0	Th	11			
1	F	12			
2	S	13	בשקת, שבת שירה	Ex. 13: 17—17: 16	{ Judges 4: 4—5: 31 { Seph. 5: 1-31
3	S	14			
4	M	15	{ New Year for Trees ר"ה לאילנות		
5	T	16			
6	W	17			
7	Th	18			
8	F	19			
9	S	20	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1—20: 26	{ Is. 6: 1—7: 6; 9: 5, 6 { Seph. 6: 1-13
0	S	21			
1	M	22			
1	T	23			
2	W	24			
3	Th	25			
4	F	26			
5	S	27	משפטים, [מב' הח']	Ex. 21: 1—24: 18	Jer. 34: 8-22; 33: 23, 26
6	S	28			
7	M	29	יום כפור קטן		
8	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar Rishon			
9	W	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
10	Th	2			
11	F	3			
12	S	4	תרומה	Ex. 25: 1-27: 19	I Kings 5: 26-6: 13
13	S	5			
14	M	6			
15	T	7			
16	W	8			
17	Th	9			
18	F	10			
19	S	11	תצוה	Ex. 27: 20-30: 10	Ezek. 43: 10-27
20	S	12			
21	M	13			
22	T	14	פורים קטן		
23	W	15			
24	Th	16			
25	F	17			
26	S	18	כי תשא	Ex. 30: 11-34: 35	I Kings 18: 1(or 20) Seph. 18: 20-39
27	S	19			
28	M	20			
Mch.					
1	T	21			
2	W	22			
3	Th	23			
4	F	24			
5	S	25	ויקהל, [מב' הח'] פ' שקלים	Ex. 35: 1-38: 20; 30: 11-16	II. Kings 12: 1-17 Seph. 11: 17-12: 17
6	S	26			
7	M	27			
8	T	28			
9	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
10	Th	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mch.		Adar Sheni			
11	F	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28:1-15	
12	S	2	פקודי	Ex. 38: 21—40: 38	{ I Kings 7: 51—8: 21 { Seph. 7: 40-50
13	S	3			
14	M	4			
15	T	5			
16	W	6			
17	Th	7			
18	F	8			
19	S	9	ויקרא, פ' זכור	{ Lev. 1: 1—5: 26 { Deut. 25: 17-19	{ I Sam. 15: 2-34 { Seph. 15: 1-34
20	S	10			
21	M	11			
22	T	12			
23	W	13	Fast of Esther צום אסתר	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{ Is. 55: 6—56: 8 { Seph. none
24	Th	14	Purim, Feast of Esther* פורים	Ex. 17: 8-16	
25	F	15	Shushan'Purim שושן פורים		
26	S	16	צו	Lev. 6: 1—8: 36	Jer. 7: 21—8: 3; 9: 22, 23
27	S	17			
28	M	18			
29	T	19			
30	W	20			
31	Th	21			
Apl.					
1	F	22			
2	S	23	שמיני, [מב' הח'] פ' פרה	{ Lev. 9: 1—11: 47 { Num. 19	{ Ezek. 36: 16-38 { Seph. 36: 16-36
3	S	24			
4	M	25			
5	T	26			
6	W	27			
7	Th	28	יום כפור קטן [מוקדם]		
8	F	29			

* The Book of Esther is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Apl. 9	S	Nisan 1	New Moon תוריע, ראש חודש, פ' החדש	{ Lev. 12:1—13:59; Num. 28:9-15 Ex. 12:1-20	{ Ezek. 45:16—46:18 Seph. 45:18—46:15
10	S	2			
11	M	3			
12	T	4			
13	W	5			
14	Th	6			
15	F	7			
16	S	8	מצרע, שבת הגדול	Lev. 14:1—15:33	{ Mal. 3:4-24 or II Kings 7:3-20 Seph. Mal. 3:4-24
17	S	9			
18	M	10			
19	T	11			
20	W	12			
21	Th	13			
22	F	14	{ Fast of the First-Born תענית בכורים		
23	S	15	Passover א' דפסח	{ Ex. 12:21-51 Num. 28:16-25	{ Josh. 3:5-7; 6:2-6:1, 27 Seph. 5:2-6:1, 27
24	S	16	{ Passover, First Day of 'Omer ב' דפסח	{ Lev. 22:26—23:44 Num. 28:16-25	{ II Kings 23:1 (or 4) -9, 21-25
25	M	17		{ Ex. 13:1-16	
26	T	18		{ Num. 28:19-25	
27	W	19	חול המועד	{ Ex. 22:24—23:19 Num. 28:19-25	
28	Th	20		{ Ex. 34:1-26	
29	F	21	Passover ז' דפסח	{ Num. 28:19-25 Num. 9:1-14 Num. 28:19-25	II Sam. 22
30	S	22	Passover* ח' דפסח	{ Ex. 13:17—15:26 Num. 28:19-25 Deut. 14:22—16:17 Num. 28:19-25	Is. 10:32—12:6
May 1	S	23	אסרו חג		
2	M	24			
3	T	25			
4	W	26			
5	Th	27			
6	F	28			
7	S	29	אחרי מות, [מב' הח']	Lev. 16:1—18:30	{ Ezek. 22:1-19 (or -16) or Amos 9:7-15
8	S	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28:1-15	

* The Song of Songs is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May		Iyar			
9	M	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
10	T	2			
11	W	3			
12	Th	4			
13	F	5			{ Amos 9: 7-15 or Ezek. 22: 1-19 (or 16) Seph. Ezek. 20: 2 (or 1)-20
14	S	6	קדשים	Lev. 19: 1-20: 27	
15	S	7			
16	M	8			
17	T	9			
18	W	10			
19	Th	11			
20	F	12			
21	S	13	אמר	Lev. 21: 1-24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
22	S	14	פסח שני		
23	M	15			
24	T	16			
25	W	17			
26	Th	18	33d Day of 'Omer ל"ג בעומר		
27	F	19			
28	S	20	בהר	Lev. 25: 1-26: 2	Jer. 32: 6-27
29	S	21			
30	M	22			
31	T	23			
June					
1	W	24			
2	Th	25			
3	F	26			
4	S	27	בחקתי, [מב' הח']	Lev. 26: 3-27: 34	Jer. 16: 19-17: 14
5	S	28			
6	M	29	יום כפור קטן		

1921, June 7—July 6]

SIVAN 30 DAYS

[סיון 5681]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Sivan			
7	T	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-16	
8	W	2			
9	Th	3			
10	F	4			
11	S	5	במדבר	Num. 1: 1-4: 20	Hos. 2: 1-22
12	S	6	Feast of Weeks א' דשבועות	{ Ex. 19: 1-20: 23 { Num. 28: 26-31 { Deut. 15: 19-16: 17 { Num. 28: 26-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12 { Hab. 3: 1-19 { Seph. 2: 20-8: 19
13	M	7	Feast of Weeks* ב' דשבועות		
14	T	8	אכרו חג		
15	W	9			
16	Th	10			
17	F	11			
18	S	12	נשא	Num. 4: 21-7: 89	Judges 13: 2-25
19	S	13			
20	M	14			
21	T	15			
22	W	16			
23	Th	17			
24	F	18			
25	S	19	בהעלתך	Num. 8: 1-12: 16	Zech. 2: 14-4: 7
26	S	20			
27	M	21			
28	T	22			
29	W	23			
30	Th	24			
July					
1	F	25			
2	S	26	שקח לך, [מב' הח']	Num. 13: 1-15: 41	Josh. 2
3	S	27			
4	M	28			
5	T	29	יום כפור קטן		
6	W	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-16	

* The Book of Ruth is read.

1921, July 7—Aug. 4]

TAMMUZ 29 DAYS

[תמוז 5681]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Tammuz			
7	Th	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
8	F	2			
9	S	3	קרח	Num. 16: 1-18: 32	I Sam. 11: 14-12: 22
10	S	4			
11	M	5			
12	T	6			
13	W	7			
14	Th	8			
15	F	9			
16	S	10	חקת	Num. 19: 1-22: 1	Judges 11: 1-33
17	S	11			
18	M	12			
19	T	13			
20	W	14			
21	Th	15			
22	F	16			
23	S	17	בלק	Num. 22: 2-25: 9	Micah 5: 6-6: 8
24	S	18	} Fast of Tammuz } צום שבעה עשר בתמוז [נדרחה]	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	} Is. 55: 6-56: 8 } Seph. none
25	M	19			
26	T	20			
27	W	21			
28	Th	22			
29	F	23			
30	S	24	פינחס, [מב' הח']	Num. 25: 10-30: 1	Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
31	S	25			
Aug.					
1	M	26			
2	T	27			
3	W	28			
4	Th	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug.		Ab			
5	F	1	New Moon ראש חדרש	Num. 28: 1-15	
6	S	2	מסות, מסעי	Num. 30: 2—36: 13	{ Jer. 2: 4-28; 8: 4 { Seph. 2: 4-28; 4: 1, 2
7	S	3			
8	M	4			
9	T	5			
10	W	6			
11	Th	7			
12	F	8			
13	S	9	דברים, שבת חזון	Deut. 1: 1—3: 22	Is. 1: 1-27
14	S	10	{ Fast of Ab* צום תשעה באב [נדרחה]	{ Deut. 4: 25-40 Afternoon; Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{ Morning: Jer. 8: 13—9: 23 Afternoon: Is. 55: 6—56: 8 Seph. Hos. 14: 2-10 Micah 7: 18-20
15	M	11			
16	T	12			
17	W	13			
18	Th	14			
19	F	15			
20	S	16	ואתחנן, שבת נחמו	Deut. 3: 23—7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
21	S	17			
22	M	18			
23	T	19			
24	W	20			
25	Th	21			
26	F	22			
27	S	23	עקב [מב' הח']	Deut. 17: 12—11: 25	Is. 49: 14—51: 3
28	S	24			
29	M	25			
30	T	26			
31	W	27			
Sept.					
1	Th	28	יום כפור קטן [מוקדם]		
2	F	29			
3	S	30	New Moon ראה, א' דר' חדרש	{ Deut. 11: 26—16: 17 Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept.		Elul			
4	S	1	New Moon* ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
5	M	2			
6	T	3			
7	W	4			
8	Th	5			
9	F	6			
10	S	7	י"ט פט'ים	Deut. 16: 18—21: 9	Is. 51: 12—52: 12
11	S	8			
12	M	9			
13	T	10			
14	W	11			
15	Th	12			
16	F	13			
17	S	14	כ' תצא	Deut. 21: 10—25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
18	S	15			
19	M	16			
20	T	17			
21	W	18			
22	Th	19			
23	F	20			
24	S	21	כ' תבא	Deut. 26: 1—29: 8	Is. 60
25	S	22	Selihot* משכימים לסליחות		
26	M	23			
27	T	24			
28	W	25			
29	Th	26			
30	F	27			
Oct.					
1	S	28	נעב'ים	Deut. 29: 9—30: 20	Is. 61: 10—65: 2
2	S	29	ערב ר"ה		

* The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(Adapted, by permission, from

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho) Portland, Me.				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southern Oregon) Boston, Mass.				Lat. 40° North (For Southern New Connecticut, Rhode Pennsylvania, New Northern Ohio, Indiana, Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Colorado, Nevada, California) New York City Chicago, Ill.		
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.43
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.51
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.03
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.18
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.29
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.40
Mch. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.51
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.01
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.11
Apl. 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.24
10	3.41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.33
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.43
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.55
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.04
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.14
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.24
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.12	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.29
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.34
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.35
10	2.12	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.33
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.27
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.16
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.06
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.53
Sept. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.33
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.19
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.02
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.43
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.31
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.16
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.59
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.49
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.39
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.34
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.33
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.36

N SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES

(Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. XI)

Lat. 33°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California)				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, California)				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas)			
Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6.51	5.37	6.56
5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.29	6.30	7.54
3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5.05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
2.54	4.44	7.09	9.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
2.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
2.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
2.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
2.58	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
3.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
3.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8.13
3.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
3.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7.46
4.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
4.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
4.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
4.36	6.04	5.31	6.58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
4.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
4.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
5.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
5.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
5.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
5.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
5.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29



CALENDAR FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS

5595 (1834)–5694 (1934)

The Jewish year consists of 12 months, each month having 29 or 30 days. An intercalated year has 13 months, an additional month, called Adar Sheni (second Adar), being added between Adar and Nisan. Nisan, Sivan, Ab, Tishri, Shebat, and the first Adar (in an intercalated year) always have 30 days; Iyar, Tammuz, Elul, Tebet, Adar (in a simple year, or Adar Sheni in an intercalated year) always have 29 days each. Heshvan and Kislev sometimes both have 30 days, when the year is called "perfect" (*Shelemah*, indicated by letter ψ), sometimes both have 29 days each, when the year is called "defective" (*Haserah*, indicated by letter π), and sometimes Heshvan has 29 days and Kislev 30 days, when the year is called "regular" (*ke-Sidrah*, indicated by the letter κ). Whenever the month has 30 days, the 30th day of the month is the first New Moon day of the following month, which has two New Moon days. When the month has only 29 days, the following month has only one New Moon day. In order to simplify the following tables, only one New Moon day is indicated, the one which is the first of the month. Thus when there are two New Moon days, the second alone is given.

The Hebrew letters at the top of each column indicate the sign of the year. The first letter indicates the day of the week when the first day of New Year is celebrated; the second letter indicates that the year is "perfect," "defective," or "regular"; and the third letter indicates the day of the week on which the first day of Passover is celebrated.

	זחג	הכז	בשה	זחג	הכז	בשה	זשה	זחא	גכז	בשה
	1844 5605 1844-45	1845-46 5606 1845-46	1846 5607 1846-47	1847 5608 1847-48	1848 5609 1848-49	1849 5610 1849-50	1850 5611 1850-51	1851 5612 1851-52	1852 5613 1852-53	1853 5614 1853-54
Tishri	1 New Year Sept. 14	2 Th Oct. 2	3 Th Sept. 21	4 M Sept. 20	5 Sa Sept. 28	6 Th Sept. 17	7 M Sept. 7	8 Sa Sept. 27	9 T Sept. 14	10 M Oct. 3
	10 Day of Atonement Sept. 23	11 M Oct. 11	12 W Sept. 30	13 W Sept. 20	14 M Oct. 7	15 W Sept. 26	16 M Sept. 16	17 M Oct. 6	18 Th Sept. 23	19 W Oct. 12
	15 Tabernacles Sept. 28	16 Th Oct. 16	17 Th Oct. 5	18 M Sept. 25	19 Sa Oct. 12	20 M Oct. 1	21 Sa Sept. 21	22 Sa Oct. 11	23 T Sept. 23	24 M Oct. 17
	22 8th Day of Feast Oct. 5	23 Th Oct. 23	24 Th Oct. 12	25 M Oct. 2	26 M Oct. 19	27 M Oct. 8	28 Sa Sept. 28	29 Sa Oct. 18	30 T Oct. 5	31 M Oct. 24
Heshvan	1 New Moon *Oct. 14	2 M *Nov. 1	3 Sa *Oct. 21	4 W *Oct. 11	5 M *Oct. 28	6 Th *Oct. 17	7 M *Oct. 7	8 M *Oct. 27	9 Th *Oct. 14	10 W *Nov. 2
Kislev	1 New Moon Nov. 12	2 T Nov. 30	3 W *Nov. 20	4 F Nov. 9	5 T Nov. 26	6 W *Nov. 16	7 F Nov. 6	8 W Nov. 25	9 T Nov. 12	10 F *Dec. 2
	25 Hanukkah Dec. 6	26 W Dec. 24	27 W Dec. 14	28 M Dec. 3	29 F Dec. 20	30 W Dec. 10	31 Sa Nov. 30	1 M Dec. 19	2 T Dec. 6	3 F Dec. 26
Tebet	1 New Moon Dec. 11	2 W *Dec. 30	3 T *Dec. 20	4 F Dec. 8	5 W *Dec. 26	6 Th *Dec. 16	7 F *Dec. 6	8 M Dec. 24	9 W *Dec. 12	10 S *Jan. 1
	10 Fast of Tebet Dec. 20	11 F Jan. 8	12 Th Dec. 29	13 T Dec. 17	14 F Jan. 4	15 Th Dec. 25	16 S Dec. 15	17 F Jan. 2	18 T Dec. 21	19 T Jan. 10
Shebat	1 New Moon Jan. 9	2 Th Jan. 27	3 W Jan. 18	4 M Jan. 6	5 Th Jan. 24	6 M Jan. 14	7 Sa Jan. 4	8 M Jan. 22	9 Th Jan. 10	10 M Jan. 30
Adar	1 New Moon *Feb. 8	2 Sa *Feb. 27	3 F *Feb. 17	4 W *Feb. 5	5 Sa *Feb. 23	6 Th *Feb. 13	7 M *Feb. 3	8 M *Feb. 21	9 W *Feb. 9	10 W *Mar. 1
Adar Sheri	1 New Moon *Mar. 10	2 M	3 M	4 M *Mar. 6	5 M	6 M	7 M *Mar. 5	8 W	9 M *Mar. 11	10 F
	14 Purim Mar. 23	15 Th Mar. 12	16 Th Mar. 2	17 T Mar. 19	18 S Mar. 8	19 Th Feb. 26	20 T Mar. 18	21 F Mar. 5	22 Th Mar. 24	23 T Mar. 14
Nisan	1 New Moon Apr. 8	2 Sa Mar. 28	3 Sa Mar. 18	4 Th Apr. 4	5 T Mar. 24	6 Sa Mar. 14	7 Th Apr. 3	8 Th Mar. 21	9 Sa Apr. 9	10 Sa Mar. 30
	15 Passover Apr. 22	16 Sa Apr. 11	17 Th Apr. 1	18 T Apr. 18	19 T Apr. 7	20 Sa Mar. 28	21 Th Apr. 17	22 Th Apr. 4	23 Sa Apr. 23	24 Th Apr. 13
Iyar	1 New Moon *May 8	2 Th *Apr. 27	3 M *Apr. 17	4 Sa *May 4	5 Th *Apr. 23	6 M *Apr. 13	7 Sa *May 3	8 Sa *Apr. 20	9 M *May 9	10 M *Apr. 29
	18 33d Day of 'Omer May 25	19 S May 14	20 Th May 4	21 T May 21	22 S May 10	23 Th Apr. 30	24 M May 20	25 T May 7	26 Th May 26	27 T May 16
Sivan	1 New Moon June 6	2 F May 26	3 T May 16	4 S June 2	5 F May 22	6 Th May 12	7 S June 1	8 S May 19	9 W June 7	10 S May 28
	6 Feast of Weeks June 11	7 W May 31	8 S May 21	9 F June 7	10 S May 27	11 Th May 17	12 F June 6	13 M May 24	14 M June 12	15 S June 2
Tammuz	1 New Moon *July 6	2 S *June 25	3 Th *June 15	4 T *July 2	5 S *June 21	6 Th *June 11	7 T *July 1	8 F *June 18	9 T *July 7	10 T *June 27
	17 Fast of Tammuz July 22	18 T July 11	19 Th July 1	20 T July 18	21 S July 7	22 Th June 27	23 T July 17	24 S July 4	25 Th July 23	26 T July 13
Ab	1 New Moon Aug. 4	2 F July 24	3 F July 14	4 M July 31	5 M July 20	6 W July 10	7 W July 30	8 W July 17	9 T Aug. 5	10 F July 26
	9 Fast of Ab Aug. 12	10 T Aug. 1	11 Th Aug. 22	12 T Aug. 8	13 Th July 28	14 Th July 18	15 T Aug. 7	16 S July 25	17 S Aug. 13	18 T Aug. 3
Elul	1 New Moon *Sept. 3	2 W *Aug. 23	3 S *Aug. 13	4 F *Aug. 30	5 W *Aug. 19	6 S *Aug. 9	7 F *Aug. 29	8 M *Aug. 16	9 S *Sept. 4	10 F *Aug. 25

	זשג	החג	גכה	זשג	השג	הכז	כרג	השג	הכז	כרה
	1854—55	1855—56	1856—57	1857—58	1858—59	1859—60	1860—61	1861—62	1862—63	1863—64
Tishri	Sept. 23	Sa Sept. 13	Th Sept. 30	T Sept. 19	Sa Sept. 9	Th Sept. 29	Th Sept. 17	M Sept. 5	Th Sept. 25	M Sept. 14
10	Oct. 2	M Sept. 22	Sa Oct. 9	Th Sept. 28	M Sept. 18	Sa Oct. 8	Sa Sept. 26	W Sept. 14	Sa Oct. 4	W Sept. 23
15	Oct. 7	Sa Sept. 27	Th Oct. 14	T Oct. 3	Sa Sept. 23	Th Oct. 13	Th Oct. 1	M Sept. 19	Th Oct. 9	Th Sept. 28
22	Oct. 14	Sa Oct. 4	Th Oct. 21	T Oct. 10	Sa Sept. 30	Th Oct. 20	Th Oct. 8	M Sept. 26	Th Oct. 16	Th Oct. 5
Heshvan	*Oct. 23	M*Oct. 13	Sa*Oct. 30	Th*Oct. 19	M*Oct. 9	Sa*Oct. 29	Sa*Oct. 17	W*Oct. 5	Sa*Oct. 25	Sa*Oct. 14
1	*Nov. 22	W Nov. 11	S Nov. 28	F*Nov. 18	W*Nov. 8	M Nov. 27	S Nov. 15	Th*Nov. 4	M Nov. 23	S Nov. 12
25	Dec. 16	Sa Dec. 5	W Dec. 22	M Dec. 12	Sa Dec. 2	Th Dec. 21	W Dec. 9	S Nov. 28	Th Dec. 17	W Dec. 6
Tebet	*Dec. 22	F Dec. 10	M*Dec. 28	S*Dec. 18	F*Dec. 8	W*Dec. 27	T Dec. 14	F*Dec. 4	W*Dec. 23	T Dec. 11
10	Dec. 31	S Dec. 19	W Jan. 6	T Dec. 27	S Dec. 17	F Jan. 5	Th Dec. 23	S Dec. 13	F Jan. 1	Th Dec. 20
Shebat	Jan. 20	Sa Jan. 8	T Jan. 26	M Jan. 16	Sa Jan. 6	Th Jan. 25	W Jan. 12	Sa Jan. 2	Th Jan. 21	W Jan. 9
Adar	*Feb. 19	M*Feb. 7	Th*Feb. 25	W*Feb. 15	M*Feb. 5	Sa*Feb. 24	F*Feb. 11	M*Feb. 1	Sa*Feb. 20	F*Feb. 8
Adar Sheni	.....	*Mar. 8	Sa .....	.....	*Mar. 7	M .....	.....	*Mar. 3	M	*Mar. 9
14	Mar. 4	S Mar. 21	F Mar. 10	T Feb. 28	S Mar. 20	S Mar. 8	Th Feb. 24	S Mar. 16	S Mar. 5	Th Mar. 22
Nisan	Mar. 20	T Apr. 6	S Mar. 26	Th Mar. 16	T Apr. 5	T Mar. 24	Sa Mar. 12	T Apr. 1	T Mar. 21	Sa Apr. 7
15	Apr. 3	T Apr. 20	S Apr. 9	Th Mar. 30	T Apr. 19	T Apr. 7	Sa Mar. 26	T Apr. 15	T Apr. 4	Sa Apr. 21
Iyar	*Apr. 19	Th*May 6	T*Apr. 25	Sa*Apr. 15	Th*May 5	Th*Apr. 23	M*Apr. 11	Th*May 1	Th*Apr. 20	M*May 7
18	May 6	S May 23	F May 12	T May 2	S May 22	S May 10	Th Apr. 28	S May 18	S May 7	Th May 24
Sivan	May 18	F June 4	W May 24	S May 14	F June 3	F May 22	T May 10	F May 30	F May 19	T June 5
6	May 23	W June 9	M May 29	F May 19	W June 8	W May 27	S May 15	W June 4	W May 24	S June 10
Tammuz	*June 17	S*July 4	F*June 23	T*June 13	S*July 3	S*June 21	Th*June 9	S*June 29	S*June 18	Th*July 5
17	July 3	T July 20	S July 9	Th June 29	T July 19	T July 7	+Sa June 25	T July 15	T July 4	+Sa July 21
Ab	July 16	M Aug. 2	Sa July 22	W July 12	M Aug. 1	M July 20	F July 8	M July 28	M July 17	F Aug. 3
9	July 24	T Aug. 10	S July 30	Th July 20	T Aug. 9	T July 28	+Sa July 16	T Aug. 5	T July 26	+Sa Aug. 11
Elul	*Aug. 15	W*Sept. 1	M*Aug. 21	F*Aug. 11	W*Aug. 31	W*Aug. 19	S*Aug. 7	W*Aug. 27	W*Aug. 16	S*Sept. 2

† Fast observed on following day.

* Second day of New Moon.

יחג	השא	גכה	זשה	זשג	הכז	בחה	זשה	החא	גכה
5635 1874—75	5636 1875—76	5637 1876—77	5638 1877—78	5639 1878—79	5640 1879—80	5641 1880—81	5642 1881—82	5643 1882—83	5644 1883—84
1 New Year	Sept. 12 Sa	Sept. 30 Th	Sept. 8 Sa	Sept. 28 Sa	Sept. 18 Th	Sept. 6 M	Sept. 24 Sa	Sept. 14 Th	Sept. 2 T
10 Day of Atonement	Sept. 21 M	Sept. 28 Th	Sept. 17 M	Oct. 7 M	Sept. 27 Sa	Sept. 15 W	Oct. 3 M	Sept. 23 Sa	Oct. 11 Th
15 Tabernacles	Sept. 26 Sa	Oct. 3 Th	Sept. 22 Sa	Oct. 12 Sa	Oct. 2 Th	Sept. 20 M	Oct. 8 Sa	Sept. 28 Th	Oct. 16 T
22 8th Day of Feast	Oct. 3 Sa	Oct. 10 Th	Sept. 29 Sa	Oct. 19 Sa	Oct. 9 Th	Sept. 27 M	Oct. 15 Sa	Oct. 5 Th	Oct. 23 T
Heshvan	*Oct. 12 M	*Oct. 30 Sa	*Oct. 19 Th	*Oct. 8 M	*Oct. 28 M	*Oct. 6 W	*Oct. 24 M	*Oct. 14 Sa	*Nov. 1 Th
Kislev	Nov. 10 T	*Nov. 29 M	*Nov. 7 W	*Nov. 27 W	Nov. 16 S	Nov. 4 Th	*Nov. 23 W	Nov. 12 S	Nov. 30 F
25 Hanukkah	Dec. 4 F	Dec. 23 Th	Dec. 1 M	Dec. 21 Sa	Dec. 10 W	Nov. 28 S	Dec. 17 Sa	Dec. 6 W	Dec. 24 M
1 New Moon	Dec. 9 W	*Dec. 29 W	*Dec. 7 F	*Dec. 27 F	*Dec. 16 T	Dec. 3 F	*Dec. 23 F	Dec. 11 M	*Dec. 30 S
10 Fast of Tebet	Dec. 18 F	F Jan. 7	Dec. 26 F	Dec. 16 S	Dec. 5 S	Dec. 25 Th	Dec. 12 S	Dec. 20 W	Jan. 8 T
1 New Moon	Jan. 7 Th	Jan. 27 Th	Jan. 15 M	Jan. 5 Sa	Jan. 25 Sa	Jan. 14 W	Jan. 1 Sa	Jan. 9 T	Jan. 28 M
1 New Moon	*Feb. 6 Sa	*Feb. 26 Sa	*Feb. 14 W	*Feb. 4 M	*Feb. 24 M	*Feb. 13 F	*Feb. 20 M	*Feb. 8 Th	*Feb. 27 W
Adar	*Mar. 8 M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon	.....	*Mar. 6 W	.....	.....	*Mar. 2 W	.....	*Mar. 10 Sa	.....
14 Purim	Mar. 21 S	Mar. 10 F	Feb. 27 T	Mar. 9 S	Feb. 26 Th	Mar. 15 T	Mar. 5 S	Mar. 23 F	Mar. 11 T
1 New Moon	Apr. 6 T	Mar. 26 S	Mar. 15 Th	Apr. 4 Th	Mar. 25 T	Mar. 13 Sa	Mar. 21 Th	Apr. 8 S	Mar. 27 Th
15 Passover	Apr. 20 T	Apr. 9 S	Mar. 29 Th	Apr. 18 Th	Apr. 8 T	Mar. 27 Sa	Apr. 4 T	Apr. 22 S	Apr. 10 Th
1 New Moon	*May 6 Th	*Apr. 25 T	*Apr. 14 Sa	*May 4 Sa	*Apr. 24 Th	*Apr. 12 M	*Apr. 20 Sa	*May 8 T	*Apr. 26 Sa
18 33d Day of 'Omer	May 23 S	May 12 F	May 1 T	May 21 T	May 11 S	Apr. 29 Th	May 7 S	May 25 F	May 13 T
1 New Moon	June 4 F	May 24 W	May 13 S	June 2 S	May 23 F	May 11 T	May 19 S	June 6 W	May 25 S
6 Feast of Weeks	June 9 W	May 29 M	May 18 M	June 7 F	May 28 W	May 16 S	May 24 F	June 11 M	May 30 F
1 New Moon	*July 4 S	*June 23 F	*June 12 T	*July 2 T	*June 22 S	*June 10 Th	*June 18 S	*July 6 F	*June 24 T
17 Fast of Tammuz	July 20 T	July 9 S	June 28 Th	July 18 Th	July 8 T	June 26 +Sa	July 4 T	July 22 S	July 10 Th
1 New Moon	Aug. 2 M	July 22 Sa	July 11 W	July 31 W	July 21 M	July 9 F	July 17 W	Aug. 4 Sa	July 23 W
9 Fast of Ab	Aug. 10 T	July 30 S	July 19 Th	Aug. 8 Th	July 29 T	July 17 +Sa	Aug. 4 Th	Aug. 12 S	July 31 Th
1 New Moon	*Sept. 1 W	*Aug. 21 M	*Aug. 10 F	*Aug. 30 F	*Aug. 20 W	*Aug. 8 S	*Aug. 16 F	*Sept. 3 M	*Aug. 22 F

* Second day of New Moon. † Fast observed on following day.

	זשג	השג	הכז	בדג	השג	הכז	בדג	השג	הכז	בדג	זשג	הכז	בשז
	1884 5645 1884—85	1885 5646 1885—86	1886 5647 1886—87	1887 5648 1887—88	1888 5649 1888—89	1889 5650 1889—90	1890 5651 1890—91	1891 5652 1891—92	1892 5653 1892—93	1893 5654 1893—94			
Tishri	1 New Year	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19	Sept. 6	Sept. 26	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	Sept. 22	Sept. 11			
10 Day of Atonement	Sept. 29	Sept. 19	Oct. 9	Sept. 28	W Sept. 15	Oct. 5	Sept. 24	Oct. 12	Oct. 1	Sa Sept. 20			
15 Tabernacles	Oct. 4	Sa Sept. 24	Oct. 14	Oct. 3	M Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Sept. 29	Oct. 17	Sa Oct. 6	Th Sept. 25			
22 8th Day of Feast	Oct. 11	Sa Oct. 1	Oct. 21	Oct. 10	M Sept. 27	Oct. 17	Oct. 6	Oct. 24	Sa Oct. 13	Th Oct. 2			
Heshvan	*Oct. 20	M *Oct. 10	Sa *Oct. 30	Sa *Oct. 19	W *Oct. 6	Sa *Oct. 26	Sa *Oct. 15	W *Nov. 2	M *Oct. 22	Sa *Oct. 11			
1 New Moon	*Nov. 19	W *Nov. 9	M Nov. 28	S Nov. 17	Th *Nov. 5	M Nov. 24	S Nov. 13	Th *Dec. 2	W Nov. 20	S *Nov. 10			
Kislev	Dec. 13	Sa Dec. 3	Th Dec. 22	W Dec. 11	S Nov. 29	Th Dec. 18	W Dec. 7	S Dec. 26	Sa Dec. 14	W Dec. 4			
25 Hanukkah	*Dec. 19	F *Dec. 9	W *Dec. 29	T Dec. 16	F *Dec. 5	W *Dec. 24	T Dec. 12	F *Jan. 1	F *Dec. 20	T *Dec. 10			
Tebeth	Dec. 28	S Dec. 18	F Jan. 6	Th Dec. 25	S Dec. 14	F Jan. 2	Th Dec. 21	S Jan. 10	S Dec. 29	Th Dec. 19			
10 Fast of Tebeth	Jan. 17	Sa Jan. 7	Th Jan. 26	W Jan. 14	Sa Jan. 3	Th Jan. 22	W Jan. 10	Sa Jan. 30	Sa Jan. 18	W Jan. 8			
Shebat	*Feb. 16	M *Feb. 6	Sa *Feb. 25	F *Feb. 13	M *Feb. 2	Sa *Feb. 21	F *Feb. 9	M *Feb. 29	M *Feb. 17	F *Feb. 7			
Adar	.....	*Mar. 8	M	.....	*Mar. 4	M	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon	Mar. 1	S Mar. 21	S Mar. 10	Th Feb. 26	S Mar. 17	S Mar. 6	Th Mar. 24	T Mar. 13	S Mar. 2			
14 Purim	Mar. 17	T Apr. 6	T Mar. 26	Sa Mar. 13	T Apr. 2	T Mar. 22	Sa Apr. 9	Th Mar. 29	T Mar. 18	Sa Apr. 7			
Nisan	Mar. 31	T Apr. 20	T Apr. 9	Sa Mar. 27	T Apr. 16	T Apr. 5	Sa Apr. 23	Th Apr. 12	T Apr. 1	Sa Apr. 21			
15 Passover	*Apr. 16	Th *May 6	Th *Apr. 25	M *Apr. 12	Th *May 2	Th *Apr. 21	M *May 9	Sa *Apr. 28	Th *Apr. 17	M *May 7			
Iyar	18 33d Day of 'Omer	May 3	S May 23	S May 12	Th Apr. 29	S May 19	S May 8	Th May 26	T May 15	S May 4			
Sivan	1 New Moon	May 15	F June 4	F May 24	T May 11	F May 31	F May 20	T June 7	S May 27	F May 16			
6 Feast of Weeks	May 20	W June 9	W May 29	S May 16	W June 5	W May 25	S June 12	F June 1	W May 21	S June 10			
Tammuz	1 New Moon	*June 14	S *July 4	S *June 23	Th *June 10	S *June 20	S *June 19	Th *July 7	T *June 26	S *June 15			
17 Fast of Tammuz	June 30	T July 20	T July 9	Th June 26	T July 16	T July 5	Th July 23	Th July 12	T July 1	Th July 21			
Ab	1 New Moon	July 13	M Aug. 2	M July 22	F July 9	M July 29	M July 18	F Aug. 5	W July 25	M July 14			
9 Fast of Ab	July 21	T Aug. 10	T July 30	Th July 17	T Aug. 6	T July 26	Th Aug. 13	Th Aug. 2	T July 22	Th Aug. 11			
Elul	1 New Moon	*Aug. 12	W *Sept. 1	S *Aug. 21	S *Aug. 8	W *Aug. 28	W *Aug. 17	S *Sept. 4	F *Aug. 24	W *Aug. 13			

	זשה 5935 1904-05	זשג 5936 1905-06	זשג 5937 1906-07	בחה 5688 1907-08	זשג 5689 1908-09	ההא 5670 1909-10	גבה 5671 1910-11	זשג 5672 1911-12	השג 5673 1912-13	הכז 5674 1913-14
Tishri	Sept. 10 Sa	Sept. 30 Sa	Sept. 20 Th	Sept. 9 M	Sept. 26 Sa	Sept. 16 Th	Oct. 4 T	Sept. 23 Sa	Sept. 12 Th	Oct. 2 Th
10 th Day of Atonement	Sept. 19 M	Oct. 9 M	Sept. 29 Sa	Sept. 18 W	Oct. 5 M	Sept. 25 Sa	Oct. 13 Th	Oct. 2 M	Sept. 21 Sa	Oct. 11 Sa
15 th Tabernacles	Sept. 24 Sa	Oct. 14 Sa	Oct. 4 Th	Sept. 23 M	Oct. 10 Sa	Sept. 30 Th	Oct. 18 T	Oct. 7 Sa	Sept. 26 Th	Oct. 16 Th
22 nd 8th Day of Feast	Oct. 1 Sa	Oct. 21 Sa	Oct. 11 Th	Sept. 30 M	Oct. 17 Sa	Oct. 7 Th	Oct. 25 T	Oct. 14 Sa	Oct. 3 Th	Oct. 23 Th
Heshvan	*Oct. 10 M	*Oct. 30 M	*Oct. 20 Sa	*Oct. 9 W	*Oct. 26 M	*Oct. 16 Sa	*Nov. 3 Th	*Oct. 23 M	*Oct. 12 Sa	*Nov. 1 Sa
Kislev	*Nov. 9 W	*Nov. 29 W	Nov. 18 S	Nov. 7 Th	*Nov. 25 W	Nov. 14 S	Dec. 2 F	*Nov. 22 W	*Nov. 11 M	Nov. 30 S
25 th Hanukkah	Dec. 3 Sa	Dec. 23 Sa	Dec. 12 W	Dec. 1 S	Dec. 19 Sa	Dec. 8 W	Dec. 26 M	Dec. 16 Sa	Dec. 5 Th	Dec. 24 W
Tebet	*Dec. 9 F	*Dec. 29 F	*Dec. 18 T	Dec. 6 F	*Dec. 25 F	Dec. 13 M	*Jan. 1 S	*Dec. 22 F	*Dec. 11 W	*Dec. 30 T
10 th Fast of Tebet	Dec. 18 S	Jan. 7 S	Dec. 27 Th	Dec. 15 S	Jan. 3 S	Dec. 22 W	Jan. 10 T	Dec. 31 S	Dec. 20 F	Jan. 8 Th
Shebat	Jan. 7 Sa	Jan. 27 Sa	Jan. 16 W	Jan. 4 Sa	Jan. 23 Sa	Jan. 11 T	Jan. 30 M	Jan. 20 Sa	Jan. 9 Th	Jan. 28 W
Adar	*Feb. 6 M	*Feb. 26 M	*Feb. 15 F	*Feb. 3 M	*Feb. 22 M	*Feb. 10 Th	*Mar. 1 W	*Feb. 19 M	*Feb. 8 Sa	*Feb. 27 F
Adar Sheni	*Mar. 3 W	.....	.....	*Mar. 4 W	.....	*Mar. 12 Sa	.....	.....	*Mar. 10 M	.....
14 th Purim	Mar. 21 T	Mar. 11 S	Feb. 28 Th	Mar. 17 T	Mar. 7 S	Mar. 25 F	Mar. 14 T	Mar. 3 S	Mar. 23 S	Mar. 12 Th
Nisan	Apr. 6 Th	Mar. 27 T	Mar. 16 Sa	Apr. 2 Th	Mar. 23 T	Apr. 10 S	*Mar. 30 Th	Mar. 19 T	Apr. 8 T	Mar. 28 Sa
15 th Passover	Apr. 20 Th	Apr. 10 T	Mar. 30 Sa	Apr. 16 Th	Apr. 6 T	Apr. 24 S	Apr. 13 Th	Apr. 2 T	Apr. 22 T	Apr. 11 Sa
Iyar	*May 6 Sa	*Apr. 26 Th	*Apr. 15 M	*May 2 Sa	*Apr. 22 Th	*May 10 T	*Apr. 29 Sa	*Apr. 18 Th	*May 8 Th	*Apr. 27 M
18 th 33d Day of 'Omer	May 23 T	May 13 S	May 2 Th	May 19 T	May 9 S	May 27 F	May 16 T	May 5 S	May 25 S	May 14 Th
Sivan	June 4 S	May 25 F	May 14 T	May 31 S	May 21 F	June 8 W	May 28 S	May 17 F	June 6 F	May 26 T
6 th Feast of Weeks	June 9 F	May 30 W	May 19 S	June 5 F	May 26 W	June 13 M	June 2 F	May 22 W	June 11 W	May 31 S
Tammuz	*July 4 T	*June 24 S	*June 13 Th	*June 30 T	*June 20 S	*July 8 F	*June 27 T	*June 16 S	*July 6 S	*June 25 Th
17 th Fast of Tammuz	July 20 Th	July 10 T	June 29 Sa	July 16 Th	July 6 T	July 24 S	July 13 Th	July 2 T	July 22 T	July 11 Sa
Ab	Aug. 2 W	July 23 M	July 12 F	July 29 W	July 19 M	Aug. 6 Sa	July 26 W	July 15 M	Aug. 4 M	July 24 F
9 th Fast of Ab	Aug. 10 Th	July 31 T	July 20 Sa	Aug. 6 Th	July 27 T	Aug. 14 S	Aug. 3 Th	July 23 T	Aug. 12 T	Aug. 1 Sa
Elul	*Sept. 1 Th	*Aug. 22 W	*Aug. 11 S	*Aug. 28 F	*Aug. 18 W	*Sept. 5 M	*Aug. 25 F	*Aug. 14 W	*Sept. 3 W	*Aug. 23 S

	ברכה	השג	הכג	בשה	זחג	הכז	כשו	בשה	זחג	גכז
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Tishri	Sept. 21	Sept. 9	Sept. 28	Sept. 17	Sept. 7	Sept. 25	Sept. 13	Oct. 3	Sept. 23	Sept. 11
10	Day of Atonement	Sept. 18	Oct. 7	Sept. 26	Sept. 16	Oct. 4	Sept. 22	Oct. 12	Oct. 2	Sept. 20
15	Tabernacles	Sept. 23	Oct. 12	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 9	Sept. 27	Oct. 17	Oct. 7	Sept. 25
22	8th Day of Feast	Sept. 30	Oct. 19	Oct. 8	Sept. 28	Oct. 16	Oct. 4	Oct. 24	Oct. 14	Oct. 2
Heshvan	*Oct. 21	*Oct. 9	*Oct. 28	*Oct. 17	*Oct. 7	*Oct. 25	*Oct. 13	*Nov. 2	*Oct. 23	*Oct. 11
1	New Moon	Nov. 19	Nov. 8	Nov. 26	Nov. 16	Nov. 5	Nov. 23	Dec. 2	Nov. 21	Nov. 9
Kislev	Dec. 13	Dec. 2	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Dec. 6	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
25	Hanukkah	Dec. 18	*Dec. 8	*Dec. 26	*Dec. 16	*Dec. 23	*Dec. 12	*Jan. 1	*Dec. 20	*Dec. 9
Tebet	Dec. 27	Dec. 17	Jan. 4	Dec. 25	Dec. 13	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 10	Dec. 29	Dec. 18
10	Fast of Tebet	1915	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
1	New Moon	Jan. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 24	Jan. 14	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	Jan. 30	Jan. 18	Jan. 7
Shebat	*Feb. 15	*Feb. 5	*Feb. 23	*Feb. 13	*Feb. 1	*Feb. 20	*Feb. 9	*Mar. 1	*Feb. 17	*Feb. 6
Adar	.....	*Mar. 6	.....	.....	*Mar. 3	.....	*Mar. 11	.....	.....	*Mar. 7
Adar Sheni	1	New Moon	.....	.....	*Mar. 3	.....	*Mar. 11	.....	.....	*Mar. 7
14	Purim	Feb. 28	S. Mar. 19	S. Mar. 8	Feb. 26	Mar. 16	S. Mar. 4	Mar. 14	Mar. 2	Mar. 20
Nisan	1	New Moon	Mar. 16	T. Apr. 4	T. Mar. 24	Sa. Mar. 14	T. Apr. 1	Sa. Mar. 30	Mar. 18	S. Apr. 5
15	Passover	Mar. 30	T. Apr. 18	T. Apr. 7	Sa. Mar. 28	Th. Apr. 15	T. Apr. 3	Sa. Apr. 13	Th. Apr. 1	S. Apr. 19
Iyar	1	New Moon	*Apr. 15	Th. May 4	Th. Apr. 23	M. Apr. 13	Sa. May 1	M. Apr. 29	Sa. Apr. 17	T. May 5
18	33d Day of 'Omer	May 2	S. May 21	S. May 10	Th. Apr. 30	T. May 18	S. May 6	Th. May 26	Th. May 4	F. May 22
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 14	F. June 2	F. May 22	T. May 12	S. May 30	T. June 7	T. May 16	W. June 3
6	Feast of Weeks	May 19	W. June 7	W. May 27	S. May 17	F. June 4	W. May 23	S. June 12	F. May 21	M. June 8
Tammuz	1	New Moon	*June 13	S. July 2	S. June 21	Th. June 11	T. June 29	S. June 17	T. June 15	F. July 3
17	Fast of Tammuz	June 29	T. July 18	T. July 7	Th. June 27	Th. July 15	T. July 3	Th. June 23	Th. July 1	S. July 19
Ab	1	New Moon	July 12	M. July 31	M. July 20	F. July 10	W. July 28	F. July 26	W. July 14	Sa. Aug. 1
9	Fast of Ab	July 20	T. Aug. 8	T. July 28	Th. July 18	Th. Aug. 5	T. July 24	Th. Aug. 13	Th. July 22	S. Aug. 9
Elul	1	New Moon	*Aug. 11	W. Aug. 30	W. Aug. 19	S. Aug. 9	F. Aug. 27	S. Aug. 25	F. Aug. 13	M. Aug. 31

† Fast observed on following day.

* Second day of New Moon.



JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH IN UNITED STATES

BY HYMAN KAPLAN

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The development of Jewish communal institutions in the United States naturally followed a course parallel to the growth of the Jewish population: a small representation previous to the last quarter of the nineteenth century with a prolific increase thereafter continuing to the present day. There are to-day throughout the country, conservatively speaking, more than 1000 philanthropic organizations under Jewish auspices, and the number would be easily doubled, if educational, recreational, and cultural agencies were included. This tremendous development of communal activity brought with it the necessity for co-ordination of effort on the part of individual agencies confronted with common problems; national organizations were created, co-operating media established, and the federation movement launched.

As a natural result of this higher organization came the necessity and demand for specialized service in gathering information for general guidance and executive action. The first effort to bring together detailed information of this character was made by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the founder and for many years editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, the first issue of which appeared in 1899 (5660). These volumes, from the very beginning, contained statistics of interest, directories of local and national Jewish organizations, and bibliographies, and gave a chronological statement of important events occur-

ring during the year. The American Jewish Committee, established in 1906 to protect the Jew from persecution and to prevent infringement upon his civil and religious rights, was immediately confronted with the need of securing reliable data upon the many questions of moment. Charges were made that the ratios of dependency and other social abnormalities among the Jews of this country were excessively large; but despite the firm conviction of the absurdity of these statements, figures necessary to disprove the calumnies were not readily available. The broad problem of immigration, the passport question, the condition of Jewry in the different European countries, were all subjects in which the Committee became vitally interested and upon which extensive information was lacking. Accordingly, an "Information and Statistics" service was established, but, because of inadequate resources, the work during the early years was limited to the clipping of germane articles in the daily and periodical press, to the cumulating of sundry pamphlet material, and to the indexing of relevant bibliographical works.

BUREAU OF JEWISH STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

In January, 1914, for the better performance and extension of this work, the Committee organized the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research with the object of bringing together, in accessible form, information pertaining to the social, religious, and cultural conditions of the Jews in America, and of gathering statistical data of interest. The immediate tasks undertaken included the collection of all material relating to Jewish immigration; the gathering of statistics concerning the number of Jews in the regular army, navy, and national guard; the number of Jewish burials and marriages in New

York City; the number of Jews engaged in the European war, and the proportion of Jewish criminality. In 1916-17 censuses were taken of Jewish inmates in the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of New York State, of Jewish school children in New York City, and of Jewish communal workers, rabbis, and university students. In 1918, the Bureau made an enumeration of the Jewish population of the United States, and, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census, statistics were compiled regarding the Jewish religious institutions of the country.

Development of similar character was the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities. The Conference had been organized in 1899, with the objects of providing a medium for the discussion of problems of philanthropic agencies, of promoting reforms in their administration, and of providing uniformity of action and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the alleviation of distress and improvement of social conditions affecting the Jewish poor. The discussions evoked at the regular conferences led to a realization of the need for the detailed study of various problems. As a result, several extensive investigations were made, among which should be mentioned particularly studies of desertion and of the problem of tuberculosis and poverty among the Jews of Denver. The first, it is interesting to note, led to the establishment of the National Desertion Bureau, a unique and important contribution by Jewry, for this agency has performed valuable service in greatly reducing desertions among Jews, thus preserving family morality and resulting in a tremendous economic saving to the community. The second study revealed the fact that the Jews of America were contributing more than three-quarters of a million dollars

per annum for anti-tuberculosis work without any large policy of regulation or plan of organization.

FIELD BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES

In 1916 the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities was created. Among other duties, it was to serve as a central source of information upon Jewish philanthropic activities, and was to collect data regarding the accumulated experience of the different cities in this field. It was soon evident that the Bureau filled an important place; hundreds of organizations from all parts of the country called on it for advice upon a variety of subjects. Queries were answered concerning record forms, federation work, treatment of transients, fund-raising methods, etc. Important survey work was undertaken in 1918, the most notable task of this character being the Chicago Survey of Jewish Charities, the first thorough study of the entire Jewish philanthropic program of a large city. Consideration was given to the problem of child care, the character of the community's relief work, its social and recreational activities, its health care, provision for the aged, etc., and of the organization and accomplishments of the financial federations. Based upon the facts gathered, a comprehensive community program was outlined, correlating all institutions into a unified scheme of administration to eliminate duplication of effort, and to introduce services hitherto not provided for.

Other developments along the lines of specialized research and information work in the Jewish field were the offspring of the New York Kehillah, which, soon after its organization, found it necessary to establish scientific bureaus of research

to gather accurate data upon community problems and to interpret them properly. Accordingly, in 1910, the Bureau of Jewish Education was created, and one of its first tasks was a survey of the financial status of Jewish schools for the purpose of systematizing and standardizing Jewish religious education. In 1914, the Bureau of Industry was founded to investigate the causes of industrial disturbances among Jews, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of employers and employees. To fill the want of a comprehensive and classified list of the numerous congregations, societies, and other Jewish social agencies of the metropolis, the Kehillah prepared a Jewish Communal Directory. An investigation of the number of Jewish voters in Greater New York was found essential in connection with the Kehillah propaganda for naturalization. Another important question demanding thorough and impartial study was the desirability of federating the Jewish charities of New York. These and other urgent problems constantly recurring, relating specifically to philanthropic work, impelled the Kehillah, in conjunction with the New York Council of Communal Institutions, to establish the Bureau of Philanthropic Research in 1916 "to study carefully, systematically, scientifically, the whole philanthropic problem of the Jews of New York City."

BUREAU OF PHILANTHROPIC RESEARCH

The first large task of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research was an intensive investigation of the fourteen Jewish day nurseries in New York City providing daily care for over 1000 children whose mothers are at work. It was found that while a few of these institutions were of very high type and

compared favorably with the best, in others the conditions were such as to call urgently for correction. Some of the more important defects indicated in the lower grade institutions were: quarters unsuited to the work, deficient from the standpoint of fire protection, adequacy of space, and dining, dormitory, and lavatory facilities, inadequate equipment and uncongenial furnishings, carelessness in observing sanitary precautions, insufficient co-operation, too narrow a conception of the task, and the absence of capable leadership. On completion of the study, a conference was called of directors and executives of these institutions and of other persons interested in the problem. The discussions were most helpful, and the co-operation of the nurseries was enlisted in bringing their work up to standard.

The treatment of the dependent Jewish blind was the subject of a second study. It was found that there were fundamental differences in policies and methods among the agencies performing service for the blind, that there was need for more adequate social and recreational activity, also for the extension of institutional accommodations for the adult group, and that training and employment were essential if the blind beggar were to be eliminated.

Other important studies concerned the delinquency problem, the work of employment bureaus, the development of co-operative credit, and the adequacy of facilities dealing with the temporary care of children. The Bureau was also of decided service in making evaluations of the work of particular organizations seeking admission to the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, applying for incorporation by the New York State Board of Charities, and soliciting the support of the community's philanthropists.

Each of the three bureaus described above had in origin its distinct field of inquiry: the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee was primarily interested in gathering general sociological and statistical data regarding Jews; the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities was concerned with making available information about Jewish social service in the different communities of the country; the Bureau of Philanthropic Research was limited in its work to New York. With the development of the individual programs, however, it became apparent that the several functions divided among the three distinct bureaus were intimately related. The purposes of the Field Bureau and the Bureau of Philanthropic Research were closely parallel, the respective operations being distinguished merely along geographical lines; both of these agencies required the more general demographic data collected by the other organization in connection with practically every one of their several studies. The next step taken in the early part of 1919 was but natural; the three organizations were merged into the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, thus centralizing the previously divided functions and, by virtue of the consolidation and larger support, extending the scope of the work.

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

The new Bureau is particularly conceived as the social research agency of American Jewry, prepared to study its problems, to advance standards of philanthropic administration, and to serve as a central source of information on matters of sociological interest pertaining to Jewry all over the civil-

ized world. In accordance with its purposes, the idealized plan of organization of the Bureau embraced six departments: the Department of Social and Communal Activities in New York City, which concerns itself with the local problems of New York; the Department of Service in Communities outside of New York City, to perform the same service for other communities; the Department of Jewish Statistics, to compile special data upon social, religious, economic, and cultural conditions of Jewry throughout the world, and to gather vital statistics of interest; the Department of Information and Consultation, to provide information and consultant service upon problems of organization, administration, and improvement of social and communal agencies; the Department of Training of Jewish Research Workers, for the training of research assistants; the Department of Publications and Exhibits, to publish the important findings of the Bureau's sundry investigations and studies.

The Bureau of Jewish Social Research has now been in actual operation for one year. The major studies undertaken and completed comprise three comprehensive surveys of vital problems in Jewish social service: one concerned the care of dependent Jewish children in New York City; a second was a Study of the Standardization of the Profession of Jewish Social Work; the third was a Survey of Jewish Recreational Facilities in New York City. Three less elaborate studies have also been completed: one is a modified Budgetary Study of Institutions Affiliated with the New York Federation; another, a Study of the Record Keeping System of the United Hebrew Charities of New York; the third, a Study of the Curricula of Training Schools for Social Service. Three minor investigations were made: one was a Study of the

Endowment Funds of Institutions Affiliated with Federation; another, a Population Study of the Neighborhood surrounding the Brightside Day Nursery; the third, an Analysis of the Distributions in Kind by the Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities of New York. In addition to the studies actually undertaken, plans were drafted for other surveys contemplated, among which the following may be mentioned: a Survey of the Jewish Philanthropies of Cincinnati; a Neighborhood Survey of the Williamsburg District in Brooklyn; a Statistical Study of the Jewish Population; a Study of the Jewish Delinquency Problem. The statistical and demographic work of the former Bureau of Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee has been continued, and a large number of requests for information made by responsible organizations and individuals either upon the work of particular Jewish organizations, or concerning general Jewish social problems, were answered.

SURVEY OF JEWISH CHILD DEPENDENCY PROBLEM

The most important single task undertaken and completed by the Bureau was a survey of the entire problem of Jewish child dependency in New York City. This study was concerned with the adequacy of provision for and character of care afforded by the community to the 50,000 Jewish children who, for one reason or another, come to the attention of its public or private social agencies in the course of the year. The findings of this study in several fundamentals were so original and of such sweeping import that wide attention has been attracted.

For the past twenty years there has been active debate upon the question whether dependent children brought up in orphan asylums thrive as well, physically, mentally, and socially, as dependent children boarded out in foster homes, or those kept in their own homes by giving the mother adequate relief for their support. It was for the purpose of determining by a scientific method which form of care is preferable, that comparison was made of the physical development of groups of Jewish dependent children cared for under the respective plans. It was found that both boys and girls showed consistently and strikingly, in weight and in height, a more rapid rate of growth under family care than under institutional care, and that the institution, in fact, has a regressive effect both on weight and on height, *i. e.*, the longer the child remains in the institution, the less favorably does he compare with dependent children of corresponding age cared for under the family home plan. These findings are in accord with the weight of expert opinion, based on long experience and observation, which has favored the family form of care. It is recognized that the high-grade institution has advantages for the older groups of children, those of ten and over, who can benefit by the special educational, vocational, and social opportunities, but it is clear that the younger element should, as far as possible, be placed in family homes. To effect this development, the report recommends that the present boarding-out bureaus conducted individually by the several orphan asylums be replaced by a strong independent central boarding bureau to perform the work on a comprehensive basis.

The study further indicated that the dependent child problem is, in the main, one of health. Thousands of Jewish

children discharged from hospitals require subsequent convalescent care to prevent relapse and retardation of growth; large numbers living with families, certain members of which are tuberculous, are in need of preventorium treatment; hundreds are suffering from cardiac affections so serious as to require institutional care; a tremendous number of undernourished children require fresh-air treatment and special feeding. With regard to every one of these groups, community facilities are inadequate.

The most constructive recommendation growing out of the study was the need of creating a Clearing Bureau to serve as a central station for the registration, reception, observation, and disposition of Jewish dependent children coming to the attention of the various communal agencies of the city. A Clearing Bureau of the character proposed would enable the community to utilize to the maximum its available resources; would gather accurate statistics upon each phase of the child welfare problem, and thus determine with precision the community needs; would make more judicious and scientific classification of the children, and, in consequence, determine upon the most rational disposition of each case; and would lead to the all-important co-operation of every child-caring agency in the solution of the problem as a whole.

On the completion of the study, a conference was called of directors of child-caring institutions and of workers directly concerned in the problem, at which the findings were discussed and the program recommended by the Bureau endorsed. The recommendations made are now under consideration of the Child Care Committee of the New York Federation.

SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN THE PROFESSION OF JEWISH COMMUNAL WORK

The second major study completed by the Bureau was a survey of conditions in the profession of Jewish communal work. The growing unrest prevailing in the ranks of communal workers led to a request by the New York Federation that the Bureau undertake a special investigation of the profession for the purpose of determining whether there was a shortage of workers; if so, what the causes were; and what should constitute an adequate basis of compensation. In the course of this inquiry, executives of the largest and most representative Jewish social organizations in New York City were interviewed, and questionnaires were sent to the communal workers employed by these organizations to obtain supplementary data.

The information gathered developed the fact that the majority of Jewish social service agencies considered were experiencing a shortage of communal workers, that the rate of turnover in personnel was excessive, and that a large number of able workers were leaving the profession. The inadequate salary basis was stressed by executives as the most important single cause for the general dissatisfaction which obtained, but unsatisfactory working conditions, the non-professional status of the work, insecurity of office, friction with members of boards, the absence of a pension system, and loss of faith in the constructive value of the work, were among other reasons given as being in large measure responsible for the unrest.

Another serious fact revealed by the study was that seventy per cent of Jewish social workers had had absolutely no train-

ing for their responsible duties, and that less than one in ten had any approach to what might be termed adequate preparation for their many trying tasks. Opinion in favor of training was emphatically expressed by the majority of administrators of Jewish institutions who have gone on record urging special training as prerequisite for admission into the field of communal work, and also as prerequisite for salary increases. Training, if not obtained at a professional school, becomes a direct burden upon the communal organizations themselves. The student who has completed a course in applied sociology and philanthropy brings to his work a broad understanding of the interrelation of social problems, of the common task of social agencies, and possesses a general equipment which makes possible adaptability and versatility.

With the growing complexity of problems and with the development of a definite technique in coping with the many difficulties, there has come the demand and necessity for the highest intelligence and vision, the finest qualities of personality, of courage, of initiative, of virility, of faith, of enthusiasm, and of self-sacrifice on the part of the professional agents of social reform. It cannot be expected that these qualities and this broad point of view will be secured as long as the rank and file of Jewish communal workers are compensated on a par with the lowest-paid manual laborers and when the conditions of employment are not on a dignified plane.

But while the status of Jewish communal work, as revealed by the findings, may well be viewed as fraught with grave consequences, the situation is far from discouraging. Conditions must be made more agreeable and more promising in order to secure an adequate supply of able and enthusiastic

workers. Towards the accomplishment of this goal these basic recommendations are made: that there be introduced a salary scale for Jewish communal workers involving a definite initial salary, graded for particular positions, providing a reasonable basis for subsistence in terms of present economic conditions, a regular annual increment, and, to stimulate ambition, a reasonable maximum salary; that there be organized, at the earliest possible moment, a training school for Jewish social workers, which would give fundamental and versatile training in the various fields of Jewish social service; that there be organized a committee on co-operation and adjustment, consisting of members of directorates and of an equal number of professional social workers, to compose serious differences arising between executives and their board members which cannot be settled otherwise, to establish standard working hours, vacation periods, etc., to improve working conditions, and, in general, to initiate such other steps as would help to stabilize and to standardize the profession; and that there be created a sound and reliable organization representative of the leadership and of the rank and file, to define professional standards, to express the ideals of Jewish social workers, and to assure cohesiveness and an *esprit de corps*.

Plans are now being made for the organization of a training school which will be conducted in close co-operation with the Bureau of Jewish Social Research; the principles laid down in developing the salary scale for social workers have been applied in a number of institutions; and the reorganization of the New York Society of Jewish Social Workers is now under way.

SURVEY OF JEWISH RECREATION FACILITIES

The third comprehensive study undertaken by the Bureau was a survey of the recreation facilities in Manhattan and the Bronx for the purpose of assisting the Plan and Scope Committee of Federation to determine what action should be taken with reference to applications from various Jewish recreational institutions for new buildings or extensions of existing facilities. The report made showed in detail the Jewish, non-Jewish, public, and commercial recreation agencies in the two boroughs, which were divided into fourteen districts based on the Jewish population. The extent of recreational social service performed by the Jewish agencies for the Jews of the respective districts was determined, and a clear indication was thereby obtained as to which sections were in greatest need of additional service of this character.

Analysis of the different forms of Jewish recreational agencies showed six distinct types: the *Alliance*, which seeks to Americanize the Jewish immigrants through a variety of social, educational, cultural, and religious forces, and puts emphasis on activities within the buildings; the *Settlement*, primarily intended for the improvement of social conditions of the neighborhood in which it is located; the *Y. M. H. A.*, whose work is purely institutional and primarily concerned with adolescents; the *Jewish School Centre*, which seeks to exert a community influence with the Hebrew school as its nucleus; the *Institutional Synagogue*, which makes the synagogue its pivotal point in radiating Jewishness; the *Synagogue Centre*, which is a synagogue club restricted to the families of the congregation.

A new conception of a Jewish community centre is advanced as a dynamic force to project itself into the life of the neighborhood, promoting its improvement in the general as well as specifically Jewish phases of community problems; to stress service to the adolescent, but to include activities for adults and children; to be a Jewish centre for the promotion of Jewish activities with cultural elements having a prominent place, and to provide recreation as a means of character development, healthy physical growth, and wholesome moral life. "The Jewish community centre is neither a socialized Hebrew school, nor a synagogue extension or a synagogue club, or an imitation of a non-sectarian settlement, or a young men's or young women's educational and physical culture institute. It is a recreation agency, with active neighborhood and communal interests, assigning to Jewish cultural, social, and physical activities a conspicuous part in its program, without neglecting general cultural, aesthetic, and educational work."

The survey developed the need of recreation co-ordinators in each district to ascertain the recreation needs of the Jews in the neighborhood, to take stock of existing recreation facilities, to stimulate their use by the Jewish population, and, in general, to co-ordinate all facilities in a Jewish community program of recreation.

STUDY OF RECORD KEEPING SYSTEM OF UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

A purely technical study was that made of the record keeping system of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, which, realizing the need of new record forms and new statis-

tical methods and realizing also that the problem is one common to Jewish relief agencies all over the country, called upon the Bureau to develop a system for their own use and for possible adoption by similar organizations elsewhere.

As a result of this study, the old record and report forms were discontinued and entirely new equipment and methods installed. The system adopted and already in operation eliminates waste effort, organizes information concerning the individuals under care in clear and logical form, insures continuous and prompt action, facilitates close control by both workers and executives, and almost automatically develops periodic inventories of work accomplished that are concise and self-explanatory. The new methods were found of such decided merit that Philadelphia called upon the Bureau's investigator to install a like system for its relief society, and inquiries regarding the system have been received from a score of other communities. One indication of the efficiency of this system is the fact that it has been possible for the United Hebrew Charities of New York to dispense with the services of seven out of twenty-one stenographers, thus saving approximately \$6000 per annum.

ADVICE AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The multiplicity of social organizations, which independently appeal to the public for funds, makes it imperative that there be a central source of information to which persons who have been solicited can turn for advice regarding the worthiness of such institutions. In the absence of a service of this character, the busy man of commerce has often had to trust to chance that his subscription would be devoted to

an essential purpose. The Bureau of Philanthropic Research and its successor, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, have, during the past four years, answered nearly 300 such inquiries concerning Talmud Torahs, hospitals, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, day nurseries, recreation agencies, national federations, war agencies, and a variety of other organizations. Information has been furnished concerning societies in different parts of the country, and concerning Palestinian institutions.

The importance of this work will become apparent from a few examples: One organization, in existence for several years and claiming to serve the needs of cripples, had distributed hundreds of "mite" boxes throughout the city to secure funds. On investigation it was found that the organization had performed absolutely no service for the group supposed to be its beneficiaries, that the money raised supported one individual who occupied several offices, and that the names of responsible people appeared as officers of the society against their sanction. Another agency was aggressively soliciting members of the Jewish community for support on the ground that it was conducted by Jews, and that its work was among Jews; investigation revealed that the people interested belonged to a colored tribe from an Asiatic country, not Jews at all, that their work was of a low grade, and that service was rendered to negroes only. A dozen inquiries were received, in the main from business firms, regarding this one organization. An illustration of the more constructive aspect of this work is the case of a pioneer agency in the movement for infant hygiene instruction, which continued this activity after the city, benefiting by the experiment, had taken

up and adequately extended the service through its milk stations. When it was brought to the attention of the splendid women directing the enterprise that the need for their original activity had disappeared, it was decided to direct their energies into another field.

The Bureau volunteers a similar service for the New York State Board of Charities which passes upon all applications made by philanthropic organizations seeking incorporation in this State. The possession of a charter gives an agency prestige, implies that the organization is under responsible management, and is entitled to public support; it is therefore essential that the closest scrutiny be made of organizations applying for incorporation. All applications from Jewish agencies are referred for investigation to the Bureau which submits a detailed report to the Board.

SERVICE TO FEDERATION

The federation movement has had a remarkable development among the Jewish communities of the country. There are to-day approximately fifty Jewish federations which control the funds of hundreds of organizations, dispensing annually over ten million dollars. These federations are responsible for the adequacy and efficiency of the organized Jewish social effort of their respective communities. It is here that the research function has an organic place, for in order that Federation be made sensitive to the needs of the community, the executive should have at his disposal a staff agency to gather the requisite information for his guidance.

The Bureau has been especially helpful to the New York Federation during this first year of its activity. All of the

major studies, to which reference was previously made, were undertaken at the instance of the New York Federation, and have already proven of decided value in community planning. Of more immediate utility was a modified budgetary study which brought together, in systematic fashion for convenient reference, all data regarding the financial transactions between Federation and its affiliated societies. The Bureau has also been of service in making investigations of societies applying to the Federation for admission. A definite technique has been developed for these investigations which cover in detail origin, organization, administration, finances, standards of work, plant and equipment, statistics, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

The more general demographic work, formerly performed by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, was of such importance that it was organized as the first distinct division of the Bureau, called the Department of Information and Statistics. A plan was outlined comprising in its main features: keeping in touch with current events of interest to Jewry; making such special statistical inquiries as may be deemed important; compiling directories of Jewish communal organizations; making abstracts from all sources of significant facts of Jewish sociological interest, and providing important bibliographical service. An effective start has been made in the compilation of a thorough bibliography of Jewish social service which will prove of great benefit to all those interested in Jewish social problems. A special study has been completed of the occupational tendencies among Jewish college men. The statistical data

regarding Jewish immigration and the Jewish population in the United States and other countries have been prepared for the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5681 (vol. 22).¹

* * * * *

A brief summary of the development of Jewish social research work in the United States, culminating in the organization of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, has been presented above. The new Bureau, both in volume of service rendered and in the generation of fundamental concepts in progressive philanthropy, has firmly established its place as an indispensable organ for the adequate treatment of Jewish social problems. The Bureau may now be considered as the staff agency for all organizations and individuals concerned in the care of the handicapped and in the improvement of social conditions. It makes known the best standards in every phase of social endeavor and serves as a guiding hand for executive action. Tasks thus far performed are but the results of what may be considered the experimental period. Organization has now been perfected, and the accumulated experience gained may be applied with redoubled effect and economy to the best solution of the many problems still awaiting attention.

The great Jewish community of New York, numbering one and a half million souls, will continue to demand a large measure of the Bureau's service, but in an increasing degree its facilities will be made available to the country at large. Even during this first year the work has been on more than a local basis. Correspondence has been carried on with a num-

¹ See pp. 361-382.

ber of Jewish communities, advice has been given on a variety of subjects, and the results of the several studies made have been disseminated, throughout the country, to organizations and individuals who could benefit thereby. The Bureau may indeed claim to have already established a national reputation, for communities in the Far West, in the Middle West, and in the South have applied to it for instruction. Arrangements for survey work are now pending with several of the large cities of the country that are interested in overhauling their present methods of philanthropic administration and inaugurating working programs in accordance with the most modern standards. The Bureau has a basic and versatile staff around which it is possible to build rapidly an organization to undertake any task which is legitimately its province. The future holds forth a bright prospect for wide, constructive service in guiding Jewish communal effort to cope with our multifarious problems along the most enlightened paths.

THE JEWS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE (1870-1920)

BY CAPTAIN SYLVAIN HALFF

The victory of the Allied and Associated Powers, which has given Alsace and Lorraine back to France, has caused the re-entrance into French Jewry of a population of 30,000 souls, whose attachment to France was never doubted and who have welcomed with enthusiasm the return of the tricolor. The patriotism of the Alsatian and Lorraine Jews was manifested on every occasion before the war of 1870. It will be seen from the following account that it survived that war with the same tenacity and that 1914 found the Jews of Alsace to be good Frenchmen.

The novelist Edmond About, in his beautiful work *Alsace*, published sometime after the annexation of the provinces, wrote: "We have at Saverne a curé, a pastor, and a rabbi. At all times these three ministers have lived in complete harmony. They have been rivals for the past year, but they only vie with one another in patriotism. Each one tries to show that *he* loves France best."

Among the protesting deputies who, in the Assembly of Bordeaux, declared void the treaty which disposed of the two provinces without their consent, there was one Jew, Bamberger, deputy from Moselle. He presented to the national Assembly a petition against the annexation, which had been signed by 200,000 inhabitants of Moselle at the instance of

a Jew of Sarreguemines, M. Wolff, who paid for his patriotic zeal with a term of imprisonment. In the name of Moselle, Bamberger pronounced these fiery words addressed to Germany: "You want France to say to our country: 'I am tired; I am exhausted; I can do nothing more for thee; I leave thee to Prussia; thy children will become Prussian soldiers who will fight against my own children: The brother attired in the helmet will fight against the brother wearing the kepi.' But this thought makes my heart leap with indignation, and the blood which is thus poured out in an impious manner will fall upon your heads."

What curious coincidences have taken place in the interval of forty-seven years! In the name of Moselle, a Jewish deputy had said *au revoir* to France. In 1918, on the day of the armistice, at the first solemn session in which the French Chamber celebrated the victory, there were in the tribunal two of the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine, who in the Reichstag had, despite all obstacles, represented the eternal protest. One was a Catholic priest, Abbé Wetterle; the second, a Jew, a deputy from Metz, just as Bamberger had been. The latter was Georges Weill, who, on the first day of trouble in 1914, came to place himself under the French flag and who, in the course of the war, carried out important missions as an officer. On November 11, 1918, the Chamber proposed that special honor should be paid to restored Alsace and Lorraine, and these two deputies were the object of a continuous ovation.

And this is how Alsace, a French province once more, nominated in November, 1919, her representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. The concord which had always reigned among the different religions manifested itself once again. The

notabilities of Alsace met in a Congress in which the Catholic party dominated. It was demanded that, by reason of the social importance of the Jews and of their unshakable love for France, a place should be reserved upon the list of the National Union to a Jewish personage, and they agreed upon the name of M. Simonin, mayor of the Commune of Schirmeck, a great manufacturer who had had the honor, by reason of his French sentiment, of being deported by the Germans during the war.¹ He was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies by a very imposing majority. Some weeks later Alsace designated her representatives to the Senate. She reserved again a place for a Jew, M. Lazare Weiller, originally from Selestat, where his father had been *Shammash* (beadle) of the community. M. Weiller, established in France for many years, had greatly contributed to the development of industry and, especially, of aviation. Three of his sons served as officers; one of them, Captain Paul Weiller of the aviation corps, was cited thirteen times in the orders of the army for his heroic exploits.

Two Jews, representing the people of Alsace—both of them had served French ideals, one by fleeing his native soil, and the other by remaining there—that is the physiognomy of Alsatian Jewry after 1870. A large number did not desire to bear the German yoke; they departed, transferring to France their industry, their commerce, or simply their scientific ability, the scene of their intellectual activity. The exodus of the Jewish population is paralleled by that of the citizens of other religions. The cloth industry, for example, so pros-

¹ See Appendix I.

perous at Bischwiller before 1870, was transported to Elbeuf. Among the principal manufacturers were Jews, the Fraenkels, the Blins; they took their workingmen along with them. The lace manufacturer Emmanuel Lang of Mulhouse, went to pursue his career at Nancy. The medical school of Strasbourg emigrated in its entirety to Nancy. Among its teachers was the celebrated professor Bernheim. Physicians, magistrates, lawyers, and teachers abandoned their situations in their native land in order not to be Germans. We will cite a few cases: Doctor Hirtz, of Colmar; Grand Rabbin Isaac Levy, of the same city, who accepted a modest post in order not to remain under the German yoke; Masse, the leader of the bar of Strasbourg; Vidal, the talented author, under the pseudonym of Daniel Strauben, of *Scenes of Jewish Life in Alsace*, who went to spend the rest of his years as a teacher at Dijon.

The Jews of Alsace and of Lorraine thenceforth constituted the chief reservoir of French Jewry. They gave to it the most notable figures in all domains. Mention may be made of such men as Maurice Lévy, professor of the College of France; Durkheim, professor at the Sorbonne; Eugene Sée; Isaie Levillant; Cohn, prefect of the Republic; Schrameck, the present governor of Madagascar; painters like Lévy-Dhurmer, Jules Adler; sculptors like Emmanuel Hannaux. These provinces have also produced officers of every grade, from generals of division, like Leopold Sée, up to those who have just acquired their laurels in the last war: General Heymann who commanded an army corps; General Geismar, who commands to-day the artillery of the 21st corps; General Grumbach, who commands a brigade of infantry; General Dennergy,

who has command of a division ; General Camille Lévi, at the present time governor of Dunkirk.

These had departed from Alsace and Lorraine, but others who remained deserve no less admiration for their spirit of sacrifice, since they had patiently borne all kinds of trials and tribulations during forty-seven years, and yet had retained, at the price of the most terrible difficulties, their fidelity to France, and had cherished the hope in ultimate justice. Certain facts speak eloquently. Never in the course of that long period did a Jewish community of either Alsace or Lorraine accept a German rabbi for its religious chief,² and, if by force of circumstances the young rabbis had to make their studies at the Rabbinical Seminaries of Berlin or of Breslau, they none the less zealously guarded the imprint of their origin and their Alsatian traits. Whenever the German authorities tolerated it, praying in French had its turn on religious festivals. In the great centers, such as Metz and Strasbourg, societies for the study of Jewish literature and history were organized, which called upon lecturers from Paris. Even the Jewish newspapers of Alsace, obliged to appear in the German language, had French columns containing news of Jewish life in France.³

Religious tolerance was a sacred principle in Alsace-Lorraine, and it often manifested itself under the most touching circumstances. In each city there was always an understanding by which the various religions were represented in the Municipal Assembly in proportion to their numbers, and by

² There are one or two exceptions, due to particular reasons.

³ At the Alsatian Museum in Strasbourg, special rooms are devoted to souvenirs of local Jewish history.

which the burgomaster was in rotation a Catholic, a Protestant, and a Jew.⁴ Historians have recorded the following fact: When in 1874, Lorraine had to designate its first deputy to the Reichstag, a Jew from Metz, Edmond Goudchaux, took the initiative of urging the candidacy of the bishop of Metz, the patriotic Frenchman, M. Dupont des Loges. He rallied under the name of the prelate all shades of opinion and all the religious sects. In the Jewish quarter of Metz, it was unanimously said: "We will vote for *our* bishop." To this extent did the tolerant prelate represent the French ideal! After the lapse of years this beautiful act of interdenominational fraternity has just had its most happy sequel. The Municipal Council of Metz, wishing to perpetuate a memorial which should remain forever a lesson of sacred union, gave to the street, on which the Bishop's Palace stands, the name of Dupont des Loges, and at the same time to Doctor Reich Street, which symbolized pan-Germanic patriotism, it gave the name of Edmond Goudchaux.⁵

In every activity of memory or of hope, the Jews of the two provinces took a large part. Several of the monuments which, in the years that preceded the world war, were erected in Lorraine in the memory of French soldiers who fell in the other war, were produced by the chisel of the Jewish sculptor of Metz, Emmanuel Hannaux, established in Paris. The

⁴Several years ago the firemen of a little town of Alsace met at a banquet. In order to make it possible for the three Jews who belonged to the company to be present, a *kosher* repast was prepared for all.

⁵The city of Phalsbourg has also rendered homage to the memory of one of her Jewish children, Alexandre Weill, founder of the banking house of Lazard Frères, benefactor of the city, by giving his name to the street on which the synagogue stands.

close bonds between the members of a family residing on the one and on the other side of the frontier, the frequent exchanges of visits, the annual pilgrimages to the cemetery where relatives reposed, served to keep green the sentiment of French loyalty. The brother of the sculptor Hannaux, who remained at Metz as the director of an important bank, could never be the agent of Germanization. The French Government, after victory had been won, gave the Cross of the Legion of Honor to him. It has by this act also rendered homage, in his person, to the undying patriotism of the Jews of Lorraine whom he represents as president of the Consistory.

That is one example among many. Despite the sorrowful separation by force of circumstances, a profound love subsisted. If some manufacturers had believed it their duty to leave the country placed under the imperial eagle, others had continued to assure the development of their industries—not to cede their places was equally a way of safeguarding the historical patrimony. At Mulhouse, for example, the important lace manufacturer Lantz had contributed to the economic prosperity of Alsace. The family Lantz which had numerous attachments in France, and several members of which became French magistrates and officers, is one of those whom nothing could rob of their traditional attachment to France. The French sentiment was shared in common by all the Jews of Mulhouse as by the entire population of that great centre. Mulhouse is, perhaps, of all the cities of Alsace, the one where the French language lost its rights to the smallest extent. The Jewish citizens, who constitute a considerable element, have been some of the best agents for maintaining this tradition. Mulhouse has never understood how one of her children,

Captain Dreyfus, who became colonel during the war, could, for a single instant, have been the victim of the infamous accusation which troubled the public conscience for so many years. An Alsatian Jew does not commit a crime against France!

This state of affairs did not change when the great conflict of 1914 broke out. The Jews of Alsatian origin who had chosen their domicile in France exulted in the thought that the barrier was to disappear and that their native country was to see the reparation of the great crime of 1871. It is this thought that one of them, Captain Raoul Bloch, gloriously killed before having witnessed the realization of his aspirations, expressed in this touching letter to his family:^{*} "With what joy will I hurry to the boundaries of Alsace and what memories will awaken in me while penetrating in uniform into the country of our dreams! Our poor fathers would tremble in their graves! At last the revenge of which they spoke so much, with which their hearts overflowed! To be of those who will contribute directly to give back to you your native soil, that is for me a supreme joy. What a beautiful anniversary of our marriage—the street of the Mesange[†] again become French! What more beautiful present can I dream of bringing to you? And Lauterbourg, Niederbronn, Bionville—all under our tricolor! You can understand why I wished and had to go. All the family traditions, are they not in my keeping? To be able to lead you and our cherished children into Alsace-Lorraine and to say to them: 'Your father had aided, as much as was in his power, to give back

^{*} Pamphlet published in memory of Captain Raoul Bloch.

[†] At Strasbourg.

this beautiful country to France.' What a beautiful recompense for me!"

The Jews who remained in Alsace found themselves faced by a distressing problem. As German subjects, incorporated though they were against their wills, they ran the danger of shooting their kin in the trenches before them. There were many of them (all who were able to carry out their plans at the time) who escaped, and came to take their places in the French Army: Georges Weill, the deputy to the Reichstag, Alfred Weil, judge at Metz,⁸ Schuhl, manufacturer at Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, who, as interpreter-officer, organized the service of propaganda against the enemy and carried out, on various occasions in the course of the war, the most important and perilous missions in Germany, and received in recognition the Cross of the Legion of Honor; David Bloch, of Guebwiller, the martyr hero, of whom more will be said later on. These are only some of the names. One should read the list of Alsace and Lorraine deserters published by the German Government in the course of the war. Among the persons who forfeited their German nationality,⁹ the number of Jews who figure in these lists of proscription, which are for us lists of honor, is remarkably great. During the entire course of the war, every time an Alsatian or a Lorrainer, kept back by force in a *feldgrau* uniform, had the chance of getting away to rejoin the French lines, he seized it eagerly; Jews were numerous among these "deserters." But from the very beginning the Germans had little confidence

⁸ See Appendix II for the very edifying sentence of removal from office pronounced by the Court of Appeals of Colmar against M. Weil, now president of the Regional Tribunal of Metz.

⁹ See especially Florent-Matter, *Les Alsaciens-Lorraines contre l'Allemagne*.

in the loyalty of Alsatian soldiers. They were the object of special surveillance; their employment in formations in front of the French army was avoided, and they were given duties far from the lines.¹⁰ In most cases, they were sent to the Russian front. There also they surrendered whenever possible, and the greater part of them were returned to France. Nevertheless, a very large number of Alsatian Jews fell in the service of Germany—they had not found it possible to escape.

When in the occupied regions of France it was necessary to render service to the French population, momentarily placed under the German yoke, the Jews seized upon the occasion with ardor. Here is a very edifying recital on this subject made in the newspaper *Le Matin* of January 28, 1919: "If there were any need of new proof of the attachment of the Alsatians, under the German domination for France, even under the execrated uniform of the soldiers of the kaiser, the act of M. Naphtalie Wallach, a resident of Mulhouse, would be a singularly striking one. Mobilized in 1914 in the German army as *vice-wachtmeister*, and attached to the staff of the 7th army, he was charged with the direction of provisioning meat for the troops operating upon the Chemin-des-Dames. The abattoir was installed at Montcornet, and M. Wallach lived at the house of a lady of this locality. Risking court-martial and the penalty of death, during four years he frequently distributed meat to the starving population of not only Montcornet but also the neighboring cities Vervins, Notre-Dame-de-Liesse, Monloy, Laon. He made possible the exchange of numerous correspondence between our unhappy

¹⁰ See Appendix III, describing the fate of M. Arthur Francfort, of Metz, at the present time deputy mayor of that city.

compatriots in the invaded district and their relatives who remained in free France. His sister, Mme. Alphonse Lévy, who resided at Berne, served as intermediary. M. Wallach buried works of art in the gardens, and thereby saved them from the commandants, who coveted them. All in all, M. Wallach was a wonderful moral comforter for our compatriots to whom he communicated his faith in the final victory of our army."

The distrust which the German military authorities manifested for the mobilized Alsatians and Lorrainers was extended also to the civil population. They were made to feel it acutely by numerous vexatious measures imposed upon them, by the severe punishment visited upon them for the smallest misdemeanor and on the flimsiest evidence, and by the sentences pronounced by the German courts-martial. In this regard the four years of war were perhaps of as much service to the French cause in Alsace and Lorraine as the forty-four years which preceded it.

The following examples of condemnations pronounced against Jews will show the rigor with which they were treated and at the same time the profundity of the French sentiment which the Jewish population cherished.

Salomon Bloch, merchant at Mulhouse, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for encouraging the desertion of his son.

Salomon Blum, butcher at Westoflen, to two months' imprisonment for having expressed hateful remarks against Germany and spreading unfavorable news.

Alphonse Dreyfus, of Colmar, three months' imprisonment for having said: "The Germans have been licked by the

French; the French will return; the war will be ended in three months, for the Germans will no longer have anything left to eat."

Mayer von Emrik, a merchant of Dutch parentage, established for twenty years at Strasbourg, eight months' imprisonment for having spoken French in a store and for having said that the German newspapers lied, that in order to know what was going on he found it necessary to read French newspapers, and that the tricolor flag would float soon upon the cathedral of Strasbourg.

Emil Heimendinger, of Colmar, two months' imprisonment for having said in public: "They will all have to go back across the Rhine; we must chase them over with pitchforks and scythes."

Alfred Lazare, storekeeper at Barr, was condemned to forced labor for life for the crime of high treason against Germany. "In the course of commercial trips," says the sentence, "he collected news destined for the French, made known to them the movement of troops, the position of fortifications and of industrial establishments working for the German army. His actions were the cause, in August, 1916, of an aeroplane attack by the French upon a large factory in Outre-Rhin." (Alfred Lazare died in prison. He was cited in the Order of the French Army in these terms: "Has paid with his life for his devotion to France.")

Daniel Lévy, merchant of Durmenach, two weeks' imprisonment. In March, 1915, despite the cold, he lodged a German soldier in his attic, in the midst of bales of merchandise, in a space where windows were broken, and refused to allow him to dry his clothes soaked with the rain.

Leon-Auguste Ury, engineer, son of the grand-rabbin of Strasbourg, went back to France on the first day of the war. The German authorities issued in vain an order for his arrest for the crimes of high treason and desertion.

Mme. A. Weil, of Strasbourg, one day's imprisonment for having, in the open street and in a spirit of pure opposition, spoken French, although she speaks German fluently.

But above all, it is proper to repeat the history of the heroism and of the martyrdom of young David Bloch, of Guebwiller, aged 21 years, who escaped at the beginning of the war in order to go and serve France. To aid his beloved France he carried out perilous missions. He was landed from an airship in the German lines in order to send information to the country which he loved. The tragic fate of David Bloch has been told to us in these terms by Abbé Wetterle, deputy of Alsace, in the French Chamber. In his book *Alsace and the War* he says: "On the first day of August, 1916, David Bloch, son of a storekeeper of Guebwiller, was shot at Mulhouse. The young man had been landed by a French aviator in the duchy of Baden. He was expected to procure information of a military nature and to return to France by way of the air. Bloch was arrested. Even though he was subjected to a long cross-examination, he succeeded in preventing the establishment of his identity. A German soldier believed, however, that he recognized him. Bloch answered this accuser with the most formal denial. It was then that his executioners had recourse to a clever ruse. They sent to Guebwiller for Bloch's father who did not suspect anything, and suddenly confronted him with his son. The father, not being on his guard, opened his arms to his child. The proof was established. David Bloch, thus innocently betrayed by the one

who loved him so tenderly, was condemned to death and shot."¹¹

The most beautiful monument of glory in memory of this young martyr is the following text of a notice which on August 1, 1916, the German military authorities affixed to the walls of Mulhouse:

SHOT TO-DAY

THE SPY

DAVID BLOCH

Born on November 21, 1895, at Guebwiller (Upper Alsace), notwithstanding that he was under military obligations to Germany, he volunteered in the French army; then, placed as a workman in a munition factory, he had himself instructed as a spy and was landed by a French aeroplane in the theatre of operations, where, as a German subject, he expected to carry on, in civil clothes, espionage in the rear of the German troops.

The Council of War of the Etappen-Kommandantur of Mulhouse, had condemned him to death for the crime of high treason, on July 29, 1916.

(Signed) THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

¹¹ The French Government have posthumously cited David Bloch in the Order of the Army.

Then came the day of deliverance, November 11, 1918. It is reported that at the Jewish cemetery of Metz, a young girl, responding to the last wish expressed by her father, came to deposit upon his grave this simple and eloquent inscription: "Papa, *they* have returned!" And the following additional fact is also reported, which reveals so well the qualities of humor of the Jews of Alsace. Without waiting for the arrival of French soldiers, a certain number of Strasbourgers wished to raze from its base the statue of one of the German emperors. At the moment when the monument fell with a terrific crash upon the ground, a Jew detached himself from the group, and, placing himself by the side of the overthrown idol, stood motionless and recited: "*Yisgaddal we-yiskaddash.*" Is this last anecdote a fabrication, or has it some basis in reality? It does not matter; it translates a state of emotion, developed by the popular imagination into that form which it is well to preserve.

But here is a fact which will be registered in history and which has already been incorporated into annals of the first French newspapers of Alsace. According to the terms of the armistice, several days were to pass before the German troops evacuated Alsace and the French army came into it. These days of waiting threatened for a moment to be troublous ones, for though the Germans were falling back in feverish haste, they still remained numerous. The revolt which was menacing Germany threatened to break out in Alsace; some Soviet sailors of Hamburg arrived in Strasbourg, organized workmen's and soldiers' councils, and wished to lead the bad element of the population to disorder and pillage. They hoisted the red flag upon the steeple of the cathedral. All at once, at the *Polizeipraesidium*, an Alsatian presented himself, obliged

the German prefect to retire, and declared to him that he was taking his place. The newcomer was a jolly good fellow who spoke in a tone which brooked no denial! It was Jules Lévy, an Alsatian magistrate. He took all necessary measures to restore order, had the revolutionary flag pulled down from the cathedral, and replaced it by the tricolor; he sent emissaries to the French command to hasten the arrival of the first detachment of troops. He acquitted himself so admirably of his task that when the French authorities were established in Strasbourg, he was retained for the discharge of the functions which he had assumed for the safety of the city; he remained in this position until all the regular services had been organized. And then, as a mark of recognition, he was nominated vice-president of the regional tribunal of Strasbourg, a place which he still occupies.

An incident of another order deserves to be recorded. It was told to me at Strasbourg on the famous day of December, 1918, at the time of the first visit of President Poincaré and the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers, by the man who was the hero of the incident, Captain Bernheim. Born in Strasbourg, he had, like so many others, left his native city. After the armistice, he was one of the first French officers who came back to it. He wished to give himself the pleasure of being at the bridge of Kehl, at the time of the expulsion of the Germans. He had the good fortune of seeing, among those who were being accompanied to the Baden frontier, a man whom he recognized as one of his former teachers at the Lyceum. He had retained the most hateful recollection of this man, for this *Lehrer*, a ferocious pan-German, had never opened his mouth without uttering words which were an insult to his Alsatian students and everything which con-

cerned France. Captain Bernheim told me how great his joy was to be able to give back one hundredfold to this odious *Schulrat* for all that he had ever said. I imagine, in fact, that he did it with what the Germans call *Schadenfreude*, the most vindictive words. The Herr Doctor, this time, lowered his head.

And now the French solemnly enter Alsace and Lorraine. Everywhere the Jewish population gives free rein to its joyful emotions. At Colmar, it is a Jewish mayor who welcomes the President of the Republic; at Metz, the Society of the Jewish Youth has its place in the procession of groups which symbolized Lorraine. The Jewish Gymnastic Society of Strasbourg goes to take back the flag, which, after the annexation, it had confided into pious keeping at Nancy. Everywhere the head of the state receives the homage of the Jewish community. At Strasbourg, an imposing procession goes successively into the temples of the three religions. On the public square, before the magnificent synagogue, regiments are assembled. The President of the Republic, the President of the Council, the marshal's staff officers of the Allies, are received here by the Jewish Consistory of Bas-Rhin. The President of the Consistory, at whose side stands the grand rabbin of France, M. Israel Lévi, and a delegation of the Central Consistory, utters these words : " I have the honor to address to you the most respectful homage of the Jews of Alsace and to bid you welcome into our temple. Jewish Alsace, ever faithful to France, French again in body and soul, is happy and proud to be able to salute in its temple the respected chief of the Republic, the incomparable statesman to whose energy we owe our liberation, the President of the Chamber, and the leaders of the French Courts. Our population knows how to value

justly the benevolent tolerance which the authorities of our mother country have manifested towards it. Your visit will leave in our temple and in our hearts an imperishable memory."

The President of the Republic answers: "I thank you, Gentlemen, for your welcome and for the sentiment which you have cherished towards France. I beg you to convey to the Jews of Strasbourg the gratitude and the wishes of the French Republic. It is not only, to repeat your word, with tolerance that we regard your faith. Be assured that France has a profound respect for all religious beliefs."

Little by little France was reinstalled. In order to re-establish close contact with the provinces, cut off during almost half a century from the country, preference was given, in choosing the heads of the administration of important public services, to men whose family roots were in the soil of Alsace. Here also Alsatian Jews—those on both sides of the ancient frontier—took their proper place. At the general commissary of the Republic, Colonel Kahn, whose two sons, officers in the French army, were killed by the enemy, took part in the general staff of the High Commission.¹² Two Jews were designated as administrators of the territory (*sous-prefects*)—one at Thionville, the other at Sarrebourg. To the University of Strasbourg came Professor Sylvain Lévi, teacher of Sanscrit in the Collège de France; Brunschvieg, professor in philosophy at the Sorbonne; Albert Lévy, Ernest Lévy, two eminent teachers in the University. The faculty of medicine kept the two Strasbourg teachers, Blum and

¹² Recently Colonel Kahn was given command of the regiment with which he served as major at the beginning of the war, and at the head of which he was struck by twenty-two bullets from a machine-gun.

Weill whose loyalty to France was always recognized. The direction of the archives of the Bas-Rhin was entrusted to Lucien Aaron, a noted historian of Alsace; one of the most important services of the administration of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine was headed by Edgard Sée. Jules Lévy is, as we have said, vice-president of the regional tribunal at Strasbourg; another Lévy is magistrate of the same tribunal; Alfred Weill is president of the regional tribunal at Metz where he had functioned as judge before the war; several Jews are magistrates of the tribunals of precincts. Schmoll, the president of the Consistory of Strasbourg, was designated as chief of the bar; Henri Lévy, one of the directors of the great mills of Strasbourg, was made a member of the High Commission of Alsace-Lorraine.

A number of elective offices were also given to Jews. We have seen that the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of France have one Jew each. In the general council of Bas-Rhin, three Jews were elected: Georges Weil, ex-deputy to the Reichstag; Henri Lévy; Simonin, deputy of Bas-Rhin; Grumbach is at the departmental assembly of Haut-Rhin. In the municipal councils the same interdenominational harmony is manifest. Henri Lévy, whom we have already mentioned, is vice-president of the municipality at Strasbourg. Examples may be multiplied. Even in the smallest commune Jews sit on the municipal council.

The two Jewish elements of Alsace and of Lorraine are thus restored and re-absorbed. Always united, despite the barrier of the Treaty of Frankfort, in the same love for France, they are now enjoying a fraternity which nothing can disturb. Free citizens of the same country, they will work in

common with their compatriots to repair the damages which she has suffered and to bring back her past greatness.

APPENDICES

I. DEPUTY SIMONIN. A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

M. Camille Simonin was born on October 5, 1865, at Schirmeck. He pursued his studies at Mulhouse and at the College of Epinal. Upon leaving college, he entered his father's business. He had taken interest in politics prior to the creation of the National Union in 1911. He played an active part in combating the Germanization of Alsace, and was a member of the Committee of the National Union, together with MM. Preiss, Wetterlé, Laugel, and Blumenthal.¹³ In 1912, he founded the Circle of the Valley of the Bruche of Schirmeck, of which he was the president. This Circle comprised only important manufacturers and prominent persons in the valley of the river Bruche; German elements were not permitted to join it.

On August 2, 1914, even before the decree of mobilization was announced, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Departmental jail at Strasbourg. Upon the approach of French troops he was transferred to the prison of Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, and confined in a cell for two months. Becoming seriously ill, he was sent to Baden-Baden, then expelled from Wurtemberg, and sent to Giessen in the grand duchy of Hesse. Like all Alsatians expelled from the country, he was indicted by the military tribunal of the empire. This court rendered the following judgment: "Simonin is a notorious enemy of the Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine. He was

¹³ Deputies who represented the French spirit in Alsace.

a member of the National Union with Blumenthal, Laugel, and Wetterlé. He founded the Circle of the Valley of the Bruche which was anti-German and where he propagated French ideas and influence, a Circle to which Germans were not admitted. He is president of the Music Society called 'Fanfare de la Bruche,' an organization which is also purely French; in 1914 he even gave the members a French uniform with the view of making it appear that this was a French society. In 1909 he founded at Saint-Dié a factory for the manufacture of gun-cotton which he delivered to the French Government. He had connections with the Ministry of War of the French Government. In a municipal election in 1914 he fought vigorously against the German mayor. Besides it is also known that Simonin has an enormous influence upon the native population of the Valley and that if he went back to Schirmeck, they would give him an enthusiastic welcome and regard him as a martyr. He should not, therefore, be authorized to return home because his presence in the zone of operations would constitute a danger to the army and the empire. Furthermore, he should not be accorded any indemnity, for it has been proven by the above argument that Simonin is anti-German and that his deportation was necessary."

In April, 1917, appeals on his behalf were made, but the expulsion order was maintained. He was permitted to travel about in the interior of Germany, but not in Alsace-Lorraine. He went to settle at Baden-Baden with a great number of Alsatians who were in the same plight as he. On November 11, 1918, he crossed the Rhine and arrived at Strasbourg. He soon re-entered Schirmeck where he received the first French troops and was nominated mayor. It was only at the instance of

his friends at Strasbourg that he presented himself for nomination in the legislative elections.

II. JUDGMENT PRONOUNCED AGAINST JUDGE

ALFRED WEIL OF METZ

IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR

In the disciplinary matter against Judge Gerson Alfred Weil, born at Strasbourg August 21, 1876, domiciled at Metz, for a professional crime, the disciplinary senate of the superior regional tribunal of Colmar, in public audience on April 10, 1915, announced:

The accused is condemned to removal from office for violation of his professional obligations (first article of the Law of February 13, 1899); the accused is required to make good the actual expenses incurred in these proceedings.

Reasons

The accused was sworn in as a referee on May 26, 1899, and nominated judge of the Tribunal of the Precinct of Metz by the Royal Decree of July 18, 1908. On the first of June 1912, he was transferred to the Regional Tribunal of the same city in the capacity of member of the said Tribunal. Since March 31, 1910, he has been married to Lily Baldenweck of Paris.

Towards the middle of the month of July, 1914, he left on vacation, and went with his family to the city of Saint-Palais-sur-Mer, France. Since then he has not returned to Metz, and has not sent his superiors any excuse to justify his remaining absent from his duties.

As respects his attitude at Metz outside of his service up to the moment of his trip to France, the following has been established: In the family of the accused only French was spoken, and he himself used by preference the French language even outside of his family and even in the presence of his German colleagues. He read regularly anti-German newspapers such as the *Journal d'Alsace-Lorraine*, and manifested in his conversation not only ardent French sympathies but also anti-German sentiments. His personal relations also conformed with this attitude—not that he absolutely avoided German society, but he frequented principally the natives and notably persons who were known as nationalists,¹⁴ such as the advocates Bena and Braun, the engineer Rikenbach, and the notary Hahn. He was on good terms also with the nationalist Blumenthal.¹⁵ As ex-member of the club of Alsace-Lorraine students, he belonged to the circle of former Alsace-Lorraine students, and on different occasions went to Strasbourg in order to participate in the annual banquets of this circle. The two societies, it is well known, were always the rallying-ground for a large part of the anti-German element belonging to the cultured classes of the country.

He was, besides, a member of the Souvenir Alsace-Lorraine, according to the testimony of the advocate Bena, from the establishment until the dissolution of this society on January 23, 1913. He was also present at the Constituent Assembly of March 17, 1912. Now, the Souvenir Alsace-Lorraine had no other mission than the continuation of the old Souvenir Français Alsace-Lorraine, a branch of the Souvenir

¹⁴ Adherents of the party of the National Union which had superseded the French Protesting Party.

¹⁵ Of Jewish origin, at the present time mayor of Colmar.

Français of France which, under the pretext of commemorating departed persons, pursued the aim to glorify France and French renown, to awaken among the population of Alsace and Lorraine exclusive sympathy for France in order to propagate and to maintain in the countries of the empire the idea of *revanche*. No reasonable person could make the least mistake about this aim, and as regards the accused it is even less doubtful that he was in close relations with Jean, who was one of the prominent leaders of both the Souvenir Français and the Souvenir Alsace-Lorraine. It has not been possible to establish the fact whether the accused had already become a member of the Souvenir Français itself or not.

These political sentiments and the manner in which the accused manifested them even before the war are in themselves sufficient to explain why the accused, when the war broke out, did not return to the German territory to assume his duties there. Besides, in a letter addressed, on August 6, 1914, to his sister Aline Lévy at Brussels, he has himself explained, in an indisputable manner, the motives of his absence. In this letter he says: "I at first had the intention of remaining here to put my affairs in order. Fortunately Lily kept me here. From the fate which has been visited upon many persons in Alsace-Lorraine, among whom are many of my friends and acquaintances, I see now what awaits me, especially because I never hid my sentiments. No matter what happens, I have decided not to return to Metz unless Alsace-Lorraine comes back to France. I am, besides, sure that this will happen very soon. I have moreover accustomed myself to the thought that at our house everything has been pillaged and looted, for without doubt our home has been taken over

by requisition. But all this is without importance if we are able to become French again."

It follows clearly from this letter that the accused remained voluntarily in France at the beginning of the war, and it follows from another letter addressed to the same sister on November 2, 1914, that the French authorities did not place any obstacle in the way of his liberty of movement. Now his absence and the liberty of movement which he enjoys in France are explained by his anti-German sentiments and by the fact that even abroad he was considered as an enemy of Germany.

In consequence, the accused is convicted of having left his post without legal reasons, since his leave expired towards the middle of July, 1914, and also of having manifested, during the exercise of his functions at Metz and after that epoch, sentiments entirely hostile to Germany. By this fact he had systematically, and in a continuous manner, violated the obligations which devolved upon him as a German functionary,¹⁶ notably to the German emperor, by reason of the oath taken by him,¹⁷ a violation so grave that it carries with it removal from office according to the terms of Article 4, No. 2, of the disciplinary law of February 13, 1899, the accused having been regularly called to public hearings and

¹⁶ The magistrates were functionaries of Alsace-Lorraine, that is to say, they could not exercise their functions except within the limit of Alsace-Lorraine and they were only maintained from the budget of Alsace-Lorraine which was raised purely from revenues in these provinces themselves.

¹⁷ An oath was to be taken by the deputies to the delegation and to the Chambers of Alsace-Lorraine, the general counsellors, the mayors, etc.—for example, Wetterlé, Preiss, Blumenthal—and has always been considered among Alsatians and Lorrainers as a formality imposed upon all those who wished to serve the country, but which did not bind anyone.

the formalities of Article 20, line 1, of the said law, having been observed.

In virtue of Article 22, line 3, of the same law, in connection with Article 124, of the law of the empire on officials, the accused has been declared responsible for the reimbursement of the actual costs of this action.

(Signed)

PAFFRATH, LEUCHERT, KNAUDT, KORNMANN, DR. KOCH.
Exact copy.

(Signed) GRABLER, *Clerk*.

III. NOTES ON M. ARTHUR FRANCFORT, OF METZ

In a report addressed to the Prefect of Lorraine, after the re-entrance of the French, M. Francfort sets forth his tragic history in the following manner:

I was arrested on July 31, 1914, in the course of the afternoon, and on the following morning I was sent to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

Liberated on February 15, 1915, after two hundred days of captivity, I was incorporated by special order in the 66th infantry at Magdeburg. I affirm that it was by special order that I was incorporated, for during my sojourn at Ehrenbreitstein I received a notification dated November 24, 1914, of the military government of Metz, ordering me to quit the city in twenty-four hours, which proves that my incorporation should not have taken place. It is also possible that the visit of the Commissary of Police of Metz had something to do with this treatment, for the latter, during a short sojourn which he made at the fortress, questioned a number of the prisoners including myself. This despicable fellow offered me my liberty

and freedom to return to Metz if I would consent to indicate to him compatriots having pro-French sentiments. I believe that it is superfluous to reproduce the response which he received from me. My wife was also made to suffer on account of my response, for when she applied for a passport in order to come to see me, this same fellow answered her: "Your husband does not wish to be liberated, and therefore you have no need to pay him a visit." Later she was subjected to persecution by the Council of War for a trifle.

At Magdeburg I stayed for a very short time in the 66th regiment, where I was constantly under surveillance and where I was submitted to the same restrictions as at the fortress. I was forbidden to correspond with my wife in the French language, though she is a daughter of a French functionary, and, not understanding German, was compelled to have recourse to the courtesy of strangers in order to read my letters.

About six weeks after my arrival I was placed in a battalion of territorials, and on May 10, 1915, I was sent to the Russian front, although certified by the physician of the battalion as "good for garrison service only." After a stay of about three months on this front, prostrated by sickness and regarded as a dangerous influence, I was sent back on the road to Magdeburg. I was again attached to my old battalion, when by a new order I was sent again to Russia. This lasted up to the month of February, 1917.

My second sojourn in Russia was not of long duration, for after a few days I received an order to rejoin a battalion of laborers at Glogau in Silesia, whence I was able to flee during the first days of the revolution and to regain my home without molestation.

THE FALASHAS

BY DOCTOR JACQUES FAITLOVITCH

PRIVAT-DOCENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA

In Abyssinia, in the vast empire of the Negus, exist Jews called "Falashas." Their skin of a light black color and the regular and finely cut features which characterize them speak of a non-African race. Their name "Falasha," a surname given to them by the natives, and signifying exiled immigrants, proves that they are strangers who came from abroad to establish themselves in Ethiopia. They call themselves *Beta Israel* ("The House of Israel"), and with great pride state that they are the offspring of the stock of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Certainly no historical documents exist in writing, but their oral traditions, faithfully transmitted from father to son, sustain their claim as Jews. They maintain even to this day, as they have maintained throughout the centuries in this remote corner of the Dark Continent, the assertion of descent from our ancestors, and this sincere claim, next to their religious hope, is their most cherished heirloom. When evils befall them, it constitutes their strength and their consolation. They always show themselves worthy sons of our people, and in the past they have many times demonstrated that they possess the characteristics of our race, the vivifying force of the existence of Israel. This quality distinguishes them from their compatriots, all of whom, Christians, Muslims, and pagans, bear witness to the relationship of the Falashas to the Jewish race and religion.

The Falashas profess a Mosaism which their religious literature has slightly modified. It is this which, having raised hedges and practical barriers between them and the natives, has preserved them from assimilation and from the most abominable degeneracy. It is thanks to this religion that they have been conserved during thousands of years and, despite the oppression of the surrounding population and notwithstanding all disintegrating forces, they have remained morally and intellectually superior to the other natives. All travellers who have visited them have noticed their moral and intellectual superiority, and they attribute it to their religion which has saved them from the obsessing torpor of African barbarism. If these Jews are distinguished from their neighbors by the persistence of the character of their race, visible in the refinement of their features and in the vivacity of their intelligence, it is thanks to the traditional cult which has surrounded them with insurmountable walls and covered them with impenetrable armor. While preserving them in the midst of the most dangerous of superstitious and backward populations, it has made them keep and practise good customs with interest and sincerity. The salutary observances prescribed by the Bible were their rampart, which preserved them from all contagious diseases of their country, and warded off many evils from their domestic circles. Isolated as they were during thousands of years from their coreligionists in other parts of the world, these Jews, living in the very heart of the populations of this gigantic country of Africa, were more resisting and steadfast than a rock against the waves.

Their belief, strictly monotheistic, raised their intelligence to a level which the aborigines, half fetichists, could never attain. They adore a God of life, of righteousness, and of

justice. Always in their thoughts, He inspires them with hope in a future of universal peace and harmony. They abhor all idol worship, and in praying they raise their souls toward the Infinite. By formulas inserted in their liturgy, manifesting the unity of God, they reject and reprove the Christian dogmas of the son of God and of the trinity, and proclaim the immutability of the Torah. Like all Jews, they do not admit that the revealed law is subject to abrogation or to modifications. They pray to God to give them strength to obey His will and to give them power to accomplish all His precepts. Their prayers are touching; they utter them with the most profound piety, and it is for the future of Israel that they address them to the "heaven of supreme felicity." It is the sublime vision of the prophets that they see; it appears to them holy and glorious and charms them with its magic sweetness. They ask God to make Zion resplendent and to bring them back to Palestine, their cherished country. Like many Jews, they await the Messiah who will re-establish the Jewish nation, and who, according to them, is to be a prince or a prophet of the issue of the family of David. The Jewish nation appears to them to be emerging from its suffering after a severe expiation, and all humanity is to become rejuvenated under the resplendent sun of universal peace.

Their true religion, serene and beneficent, which inspires a love for active life and which has warded off the prevailing obscurantism of their country, could not prevent mysticism from becoming mixed with their belief. Circumstances arose which engendered it, and it served a very useful purpose for some time. A period of disaster and suffering constrained them to become attached to a number of mystical delusions,

and this mysticism, born of necessity, was a salutary factor in their conservation. Because of it many among them forgot all their sufferings; it came upon them like a celestial light which consolidated them. Its founder, who lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, became famous, and for a time the doctrine gained wide currency. Following a lively propaganda, disciples flocked from all parts to this belief, and even the son of a Christian king, who was a persecutor of these Jews, became a believer in this doctrine. According to legends, the conversion of the son of this king warded off persecutions which his father was about to hurl against the Falashas. The partisans of this doctrine of the contemplative life organized into brotherhoods, retired into the deserts and in these isolated places, they often passed their entire lives without the least contact with the outside world. To-day the members of this mystical order are very few in the region where the Falashas openly profess the ancestral religion, scarcely numbering fifty; but they are more numerous in the southern provinces where they live outwardly as Christians and in lay orders. There they form isolated villages where all live together and where everything belongs to the community.

The houses of the Falashas are always separated from those of the Abyssinians. They live in separate quarters, and wherever they are found in great numbers they establish themselves in a village quite at a distance from those of the other inhabitants, and they surround themselves with a hedge which serves them not only as an enclosure, but also as a defence against the approach of persons not belonging to their cult. Without consent, no strangers may enter within the limits of their establishment; never do they permit non-Jews to enter

the places reserved by them for a dwelling, and all their relations with the exterior world are carried on outside of the precincts. They always take care to establish themselves near a river or a running stream in order to be able to take their ritual ablution. Their houses are constructed in the same manner as those of the other inhabitants. They are shacks, huts, or cabins made of wood or of stone, cylindrical in shape, plastered both inside and outside with mud or clay, and the roof with a pointed top is covered with reed and straw. The door serves as the only opening for the light to penetrate, although in the stone houses holes in the form of windows are often to be found. The houses are without chimneys, and only through the interstices in the thatch of the roof can the smoke of their fire-places find a passage. All their houses are built on the level with the ground, and rarely are any to be found with upper stories. They are almost always uniform, and each family, in accordance with its means, has one, two, or three huts.

The furniture of these houses consists of very few objects. There are chairs formed of frames with seats of strips of leather interlaced, some tabourets or blocks of wood, and reed baskets which serve at the same time as tables. The bed is usually laid out in a corner of the house, raised a few inches from the ground, and is furnished with several straw pillows. Often there is found a species of beds in the form of a platform, and the well-to-do people are provided with several of these. Their bedding consists of several skins and some pieces of stuff, and a block of wood serves as a pillow. Here and there are piled pots, pans, spits, and each household possesses a mortar and one or two stones for grinding grain. In each house there are jars and demi-johns for the conservation

of water and of fermented drinks, and there are also large reservoirs, made of clay mixed with straw, for the keeping of grain in the form of a mound. Baskets of various dimensions are used to hold clothes, objects of value, and toilet articles for women. The interior of the home may also be decorated with fire-arms, swords, daggers, lances, and shields, and among the educated classes parchment manuscripts are hung on the walls. The fire-place is usually in the middle of the house; the fire is kept up without interruption, and serves them not only for the preparation of their meals, but also for illumination during the night and for heating in the cold regions of the high plateau.

In each locality there is a cabin consecrated for divine service called *Mesgid* ("the place of prayer"), or *Beta-Egzia-beher* ("the house of God"). With the exception of being a little larger and a little more elegant in construction, it is generally the same as the dwelling houses, except that in the important religious centres the Falashas construct their synagogue after the pattern of the ancient temple of Jerusalem. The *Mesgid* has a court-yard, and is surrounded by a palisade of brush; the enclosure often serves for public meetings, and it is used by the *Kahen* ("priest") and the *Dabteras* ("the learned men") as a school for the teaching of religion. Admission to the syngagogue is forbidden to all strangers not belonging to their religion and to those amongst them who are Levitically unclean. The whole congregation assembles for prayer in the interior of the *Mesgid*; the place of honor is occupied by the *Kahens* and the *Dabteras*, about whom are grouped the men, and, in a separate section with an entrance of its own, the women also attend the services. All recite and chant the prayers standing or seated on the ground; some-

times they also execute religious dances, especially on the Day of Atonement. In the larger communities an altar is erected near the main entrance to the synagogue where occasional sacrifices are offered. The approach to this place is forbidden to women who are required to remain at a distance if they desire to be present at the sacrificial ceremony. During the sacrificial service the priest and his assistant place themselves in the middle with the offering; the faithful about them chant special prayers and biblical verses relating to sacrifices. After the offering is made, all retire into the *Mesgid*, where they pass the day in feasting. The interior of the *Mesgid* is not decorated with any image, and the only object of ornament consists of pieces of multi-colored material hanging on the wall, mats upon the floor, the Pentateuch on parchment spread out upon a pulpit, sacred ritual vessels, and musical instruments. Except on the Sabbath and on the Day of Atonement, the Falashas accompany their prayers and their psalms with drums, bells, zithers, and other resonant instruments. When these instruments are not used, they are placed on one side, and during these days it is forbidden even to touch them.

The biblical ritual observances are carried out accurately by the Falashas. They all obey the revealed law. The Sabbath is to them truly a day of sacrifices to the Lord, and they observe it rigorously. This day, the great day, the symbol of creation, of the manifestation of God, is held in great veneration, and they have a special service for it. This civilizing and social custom is respected by young and old. Thanks to this law, everybody participates in the day of rest—men, women, children, servants, and beasts. Each individual has thus a day on which to rest from his daily struggles and to

elevate his soul to the Infinite. The cultured man and the ignorant one devote themselves to pious practices. The food for this day is prepared on the previous day, and from the setting of the sun on Friday to the following evening, they abstain from all work. After taking a ritual bath, they dress themselves in festive attire, and assemble with their families in the synagogue in order to celebrate the Sabbath, and they remain there until Saturday evening. The Sabbatical repast is eaten in common, this forming a part of the prescribed service, and rich and poor participate in it. On this day of rest and of prayer they feel themselves to be in a paradise of purity and sanctity. They assemble, reflect, pray, chant, and the day thus passes peaceably and sweetly.

The Sabbath meals are prepared with more care, and in greater abundance, than ordinary meals. A special Sabbath bread is prepared; the entire community contributes to its preparation, and it is distributed by the priests to those present at the synagogue during the intervals of the service. Persons to whom admittance to the interior of the *Mesgid* is forbidden may not take or touch this bread. It is considered as an offering, and takes the place of the sacrifices prescribed in the Bible for the Sabbath day. On this day, by reason of a special rite, they consume more meat than they do in general, and like all Jews they extract the blood from the meat and never eat it raw. They do not know of the prohibition against eating milk and meat together, and they feast sumptuously on these articles of food, especially on Saturday. They eat the meat cooked or roasted in melted butter with a highly peppered sauce made of powdered beans and seasoned with spices. During their meals they drink, especially on the Sabbath, fermented liquors such as mead and beer made of barley

or of oats. They never fail to wash their hands before and after meal, nor do they forget to recite a benediction at the commencement and at the conclusion of each repast.

Their annual festivals are the same as those observed by other Jews, and are celebrated in the same manner as in our communities, but their dates do not correspond entirely with ours. There is a difference of one or two days, and this is due to the fact that in their religious calendar the new moon is considered as the first day of the month. Their religious year commences with the month of Nisan, and with a few exceptions they also preserve the names of the Hebrew months as we know them. Their year consists of twelve lunar months of twenty-nine or of thirty days each, and every three or four years they add a complementary month. Not grasping our cyclical system, they frequently get confused in the fixing of their feasts, and sometimes these are not celebrated on the same day in the different localities of their dispersion. This happens especially with regard to Passover in leap years; the lack of a co-ordinated system causes different communities to disagree often on the intercalation of the thirteenth month. It has already happened that by a chronological error, a number of *Kahens* and *Dabteras* wished to defer for six months the celebration of Passover and to fix Nisan at the commencement of our autumn, which, according to their views, corresponds to the month of Abib of the Bible. Although their opinion did not prevail, it has left traces in several communities where some persons, fearing to transgress the biblical prescription, abstain also during the feast of Tabernacles from eating leavened bread, and do not partake of any but unfermented food during these days.

The Falashas observe Passover for seven days, and during this time they eat only unleavened bread and do not drink any fermented drinks. Several days before the feast, the houses are carefully cleaned, all articles of clothing are properly washed, and all vessels and utensils thoroughly scoured and cleaned like new. Three days before Passover, they stop eating leavened bread and take nothing but dried peas or beans, and on the eve of Passover they abstain from all food until after the sacrifice of the paschal lamb. On this day, a little before the setting of the sun, all assemble in the court of the synagogue, and in the name of the entire community, the sacrificer offers the paschal lamb upon the altar. The ceremony is observed with great pomp; the ritual prescribed in the Bible for this sacrifice is followed punctiliously, and after the sacrifice is slaughtered and roasted the meat is eaten with unleavened bread by the priestly assistants. It is in this manner that the festival is inaugurated. On the following days they assemble in the *Mesgid* at fixed hours, observing a special ritual and reciting various prayers and biblical texts having reference to the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.

The other biblical festivals are also celebrated according to prescribed regulations and ceremonies. The Day of Atonement is solemn, and all observe it rigorously; women as well as children from the age of eight years abstain from food for twenty-four hours. They are, however, ignorant of our national festivals such as Hanukkah and Purim. On the other hand, they celebrate several half-holidays each month, to remind them of the annual ones. Thus the tenth of each month is regarded as a memorial of the Day of Atonement; the twelfth as one for Pentecost, which they celebrate fifty days after the last day of Passover, that is to say, on the

twelfth day of Sivan; and the fifteenth of each month is held in honor of the feasts of Passover and of Tabernacles. Of course, they celebrate also the day of the new moon, and this they always observe for only one day. They have also another semi-holiday called *Arfa-Assert* which they celebrate for thirty days without regard to the lunar calendar. They also celebrate a second Pentecost fifty days after the Feast of Tabernacles; on this day they meet upon a hill in the open air, where they hold divine services and take their meals together.

The Falashas observe also the fasts to commemorate the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, although the dates do not correspond with those of other Jews. By reason of a chronological error, they fast on the ninth day of Tammuz and the seventeenth day of Ab, instead of the seventeenth day of Tammuz and the ninth of Ab. The fasts are observed by everyone, and during these days they abstain from all food and drink from the rising to the setting of the sun. Many of the more pious men also follow the practice of fasting on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. Not celebrating Purim, they do not, of course, celebrate the Fast of Esther on the eve of Purim.

Circumcision is the sign of union among them. This operation is performed on the eighth day after the birth of the child; but it is never done on the Sabbath, for it is regarded as work. They also redeem the first-born male child, and give money to the priest or to the synagogue for it. Often they devote the first-born male to the priesthood; when they grow up, these boys are entrusted to the priests who educate, instruct, and ordain them. The Falasha priest conducts divine services, and is the religious head of the community. It is also he who offers the sacrifices prescribed in the Bible, which

are still observed to-day among the Falashas, such as the paschal lamb and a few other occasional offerings. These, however, like the *Dabteras*, though superior to the rest of the people in learning, do not in any regard constitute a privileged class and do not receive any compensation for their services, except in rare instances, gifts from the laity, in appreciation of the instruction and the education which they give to the young.

Among the Falashas there exist no differences of religion nor any distinction of class. All profess the same faith, practise the same customs, and live on a basis of equality. The priests and the *Dabteras* follow trades, and work like everybody else to provide for their needs. Only in the matter of headgear are they distinguished from the others; they wear turbans of white cloth, while the other Falashas, like all Abyssinians, go bare-headed by day and by night, indoors as well as out of doors.

Like their countrymen, they wear a shirt with drawers and bloomers; they walk bare-footed as well as bare-headed; but more than the other Abyssinians, they take care of their clothing which they try always to keep clean. The laws of purification by baths and ablutions are scrupulously followed. When they touch anyone not of their community or any non-Jewish property, they isolate themselves until the evening, and do not come into relations with their own people until after having taken a ritual bath. This restriction, it should be acknowledged, is much more salutary for them than may appear at first sight. By reason of it, they remain immune from diseases which rage among their neighbors and which often cause terrible panics. This advantage is recognized

by their compatriots, and all travellers in Abyssinia have observed this physical and moral superiority.

In general, the Falasha woman is superior to her Abyssinian sister in hygiene, morals, welfare, and character. Her observance of the law of purification and of *Niddah* have kept her clean, pure, and refined. She is free and emancipated with an emancipation which is sensible and moderate; she is neither servile nor corrupt. She is not constrained to confine herself to the house like the Christian women of Abyssinia, nor to go out veiled like the Muslim. She is also admitted to all public meetings, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the community. She occupies herself mainly with her household duties, contributes much to the maintenance of her home and her children, and, together with her husband, she partakes of joys and sorrows. Often she assists her husband in his work, and one meets among the Falashas many women who devote themselves to the making of pottery.

The family life of the Falashas is dignified, patriarchal, and noble. The contrast which may be observed between their private life and that of other Abyssinians is extremely striking, and one cannot but help glorifying the moral code which has made them so refined. The husband, the wife, and the children constitute a most respectable domestic circle. The children have great respect for their parents; they live at their side, and become their prop in old age. Rarely does one see children deserting their paternal homes in order to give themselves up to their own caprices. The young people marry at the age of eighteen or twenty years, and in their community there are no bachelors. Neither concubinage nor polygamy, which are common in Abyssinian society, is permitted among them, notwithstanding that the Bible does not forbid these

practices. They admit divorce, and when a case presents itself, it is tried before a judge, and the declaration is made in public in the presence of the parents of the couple.

The nuptial ceremony is celebrated by a special rite; they do not know of the *Ketubah* in use among other Jews; all that they require is witnesses in order to legitimize the union of the couple. The Falashas are not familiar with the rabbinical laws of matrimony, and their traditions relating to it do not correspond to ours. Of course, they marry only in their own race; mixed marriages do not undermine their community, and in the choice of alliances they seek honorable and well-reputed families. By pure, ennobling alliances, as they say, they are sure to be able to count upon the perpetuity of their race and their traditions. This they regard as their greatest duty, and as their past attests, they bend all their efforts towards this end. Like other Jews, they take great care to inculcate in succeeding generations veneration for the religion of their ancestors, and they draw their strength from the same source, from the Bible and traditions.

The Falashas know all the biblical books as well as the Apocrypha—those originating before as well as those coming after the time of the first exile. The order of the books of the Bible among them differs from that among us, nor do they assign the same canonical value to all the books. The Five Books of Moses are the pivot, the kernel, the others are considered only as the explanation, the commentary. The Pentateuch has with them the same sanctity as among all Jews; they have the same reverence for it, and they look upon it as their highest authority. This book forms the basis of their religion, and their whole life is regulated by its precepts. They know nothing of the Talmud, but many of their

traditions harmonize with ours and correspond to our oral laws. On the other hand, they possess a large number of other holy writings relating to Jewish history and religion. Some of these are held in great veneration by them. They study them with much devotion, and recite them in the synagogues during divine services.

All the books of the Falashas are written in Gheez, the classical and literary language of Abyssinia. They do not know the Hebrew language, and they are not aware that it still exists in modern times. They claim that formerly they possessed books in another language and in a different script and that these were burnt when their synagogues were destroyed during their frequent wars with the Abyssinians, and that some old men during the middle of the past century still knew how to read and understood the contents of these books. There is not, however, the slightest historical trace to prove this assertion, and it appears that the Falashas forgot the Hebrew language at a very early period, and that their ancestors had already, either in Egypt or in Soudan, before their entrance into Abyssinia, lost all knowledge of it. Except for a few biblical names, nothing of the Hebrew language has been preserved among them; even their prayers are recited in Gheez. The latter language is little cultivated at this time; and even the priests and the *Dabteras* scarcely know it. Formerly there were schools in each Falasha locality where the youth studied the Bible and the other religious books which were translated for them into the local dialect, but the recent revolutions in the country, the famine, the dispersion, and especially the invasion in 1888, of Abyssinia by the Dervishes of the Soudan, devastated all these educational establishments, and the misery prevailing among the Falashas did not permit

them to establish new institutions since that time. Because of the continual disturbances the majority of the new generation is reared without any instruction at all, not even the most elementary, and they can scarcely understand the prayers which they recite.

The Falashas speak the languages of the region in which they dwell, and contrary to the assertion of several travellers, they have no dialect of their own. Those who live in the central and southern provinces speak Amharic, and those of the north employ Tigrigna, two sister languages which are spoken in Abyssinia. The Quarigna language, believed by several explorers to be the national dialects of the Falashas—an opinion which is now rejected—is spoken only in a few districts by old people originating from the province of Quara, situated on the confines of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. The Language of Quara has been spoken by the natives of this region, and it is from them that the Falashas have taken it. It is probable that the first Jewish immigrants came from the Soudan and established themselves in this region and that it was for centuries their religious and intellectual centre. Their expansion into the interior of Abyssinia took place only a long time afterwards, on different occasions following expulsions and deportations suffered during the expeditions of the Abyssinians against them. They used the Quarigna language a long time among themselves also in their new homes, but little by little it became extinct, and they have only preserved a few words and expressions which they employ, without understanding them, in their prayers. Outside of the province of Quara, the Falashas are completely ignorant of this language, speaking only the tongues spoken by the surrounding popula-

tion. These they regard as their mother-tongues, and in their speech they are not distinguished in any way from their compatriots. They express themselves elegantly and felicitously, and they are also very skilled in the art of oratory for which the Abyssinians are noted. An outsider will at first have great difficulty to distinguish them from the other natives; it is only in their private and religious life that they differ from the others and only by observing these at close range can one discern the characteristic traits of their race. Their neighbors are never confused about this; they know well how to distinguish the Falashas, whom they consider as immigrants, as Jews come from other climes to establish themselves in their country.

The history of this Jewish tribe in Abyssinia is still veiled in obscurity, and any attempt to investigate their origin encounters many obstacles. The opinion of the Abyssinians, which is partly shared also by the Falashas, is that these Jews came from Palestine to Ethiopia in the time of King Solomon and his alleged son Menilek I. The Ethiopian chronicle relates that the queen of Sheba, during her visit to him at Jerusalem, conceived a son whose father was Solomon; that the son was named Menilek or Ibn al-Hakim, that is to say, the son of the sage, and that he became the founder of the royal dynasty of Abyssinia. The Abyssinians have appropriated this legend, which draws its origin from the biblical passages of chapter 10 of the First Book of Kings and from chapter 9 of the Second Book of Chronicles, mentioned also in our midrashic literature, where reference is made to a queen of the South, whom the Arabs claim as their own. By this episode the Abyssinians establish the origin of the Falashas in their country. According to them the queen of Sheba, on her

return to her kingdom, brought along with her a large number of Hebrews, such as scholars and artisans, and upon the birth of her son this immigration was considerably augmented. The exodus of these Jews from Palestine is explained in very amusing anecdotes. Menilek I was raised and educated at the court of Solomon at Jerusalem, and he was his father's favorite. Because he was loved by his following, on account of his being handsome and intelligent, the Israelites, fearing that he would seize the throne after the death of Solomon, insisted that he be sent to rejoin his mother. Solomon reluctantly consented to their demand, but on condition that each family be required to send its first-born son to accompany Menilek into his country and to remain there with him. He had him crowned as king of Ethiopia, and sent him home with a large following of thousands of Jews. Solomon had also prepared for him a copy of the Tables of the Law, which the priests, who formed part of his escort, were to take with them. But these deceived the wise king, carried away the original from the temple, and put the copy in its place. The Tables of the Law of Moses, thus stolen from Jerusalem, may be found to this very day, the Abyssinians assure us, in the Church of Zion at Axum, the ancient capital of Ethiopia and the residence of Menilek I.

An opinion which appears to be more historical is that the Falashas are the descendants of those Jews who settled in Egypt after the first exile, and who, upon the fall of the Persian domination on the borders of the Nile, penetrated into the Soudan, whence they went into the western parts of the present country of Abyssinia. Then they directed their steps towards the interior, and, in time, after the destruction of the second temple, their number was augmented by fugi-

tives who came to join them; for, upon the shores of the Red Sea and in the whole of Egypt, the Jews, whose land had been destroyed by the Romans, continued to suffer from persecution. Then, towards the end of the fifth century of the common era, the captive Jews led away from southern Arabia, following the wars of the Abyssinians against the Himyarites, augmented the number of these Jews who already resided in Ethiopia. There they formed themselves into groups, then gathered in the same provinces, almost in the same centers, and became fused into a single and indissoluble community. Protected by the mountains and supported by natives converted to Judaism, they finally became grouped into a small independent state, and this independence they maintained in several parts of the empire for hundreds of years. It is approximately only since the past two centuries that the Falashas have become scattered throughout the entire extent of Abyssinia in little groups and families, and to-day they are also met with in the most southern provinces of the empire, in Choa, in the country of the Gallas, and even in the equatorial regions which have but recently come under the suzerainty of the Negus, where they live outwardly as Christians, as did the Marranos in Spain.

Their occupation, originally that of military mercenary service under the different sovereigns, and later trade on the banks of the Nile and on the littoral of the Red Sea, is mainly agriculture and manual labor. They are in their country almost the only people who are able to follow, with any skill, the trades which are practised in Abyssinia, and thanks to their skill they are on good terms with their non-Jewish compatriots. Abyssinia needs the Falashas who furnish the articles indispensable for the maintenance of the country. In

Abyssinia, as in many other places, the masses of the people are in perfect harmony with the Jews whom they hold in esteem because of their open spirit and their industry. It is only the priests who, from time to time, hurl execrations against the descendants of the "Deicides" of their Savior, and the Falashas have often experienced the consequences of the venomous sermons of these apostles of the religion of love. The curse of the Church against the Jews had its echo also in this part of Africa, and from the time of the introduction of Christianity into Abyssinia the history of this country has been stained with Jewish blood. On different occasions crusades were organized against the Falashas, and in each expedition many thousands of them perished. Their existence was rendered precarious, they were dislodged and exiled from one region to another, and for several hundreds of years they were given no respite to enable them to catch their breath and to recover from their calamities. Their precarious situation was often aggravated by the vexations of temporal authorities who, aided by the clergy, always found some pretext for attacking the Falashas. The fanatics hurled the anathemas, and the savage chief put them into execution. For several centuries the Falashas were made to suffer from bloody combats against these combined forces, and were subjected to atrocious cruelties. Even the Abyssinian chronicles written by these champions of the Church relate that in these battles several districts populated by Falashas were completely devastated, and that the inhabitants gained their salvation by the sword in the shadow of the "cross of redemption." Numerous Jewish communities were literally exterminated and others were deported into strange provinces where they were compelled to do forced labor or to become slaves. Those who escaped from

these massacres wandered into the deserts to wait for better days in order to be able to go back to their homes, or emigrated into various countries, leaving no trace of their whereabouts.

This terrible situation became still more aggravated during the last decades of the past century, and at one time it appeared that the Jewish tribe was at last at bay and that soon it would be a prey to the forces which destroy Israel. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century missionaries gathered from all parts, and, profiting by the agonized state of our unfortunate coreligionists whose souls were harassed by so many calamities, they succeeded in attaching to themselves thousands and thousands of these unhappy Jews of Abyssinia. Forgotten as they were for hundreds of years by the entire Jewish world and not being aware of the existence of their brethren, it was impossible for them, in their simplicity and ignorance of Jewish history, to combat this new adversary who came from outside armed with new weapons. But since they have learned that they are not alone in the world, that they are not the last remnant of Israel as they had believed, and that there still are millions of Jews in the world, the conversionist movement has come to an end and a new ray of hope has illumined all the communities of the Falashas. They expect fraternal help from us. They ask us to help them to establish schools and to secure books for them from which their children may get instruction and the knowledge of Judaism. They have an ardent desire for knowledge, are disposed towards progress, and strive to attain perfection. To preserve them from destruction and from assimilation is a duty incumbent upon all Jews.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

In Volume 21 excerpts from several documents emanating from the Peace Conference were printed because these dealt with the rights of persons in new or modified States "who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion." These excerpts are here reproduced with the addition of others from treaties which have since been signed. The paragraphs quoted are taken from the official texts of the treaties with Germany, Poland, Austria, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Jugo-Slavia), Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Roumania. Following the extracts from the treaty with Poland is the letter addressed to M. Ignace J. Paderewski, the head of the Polish Delegation to the Peace Conference, by M. Georges Clemenceau, the President of the Conference. This letter interprets the clauses of the treaty with Poland relating to the rights of minorities. These comments apply with equal force and validity to similar clauses in the other treaties.

I. THE TREATY WITH GERMANY

(Signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919)

ARTICLE 86.—The Czecho-Slovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

ARTICLE 93.—Poland accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions

as may be deemed necessary by the said powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

In the reply of the Allied and Associated Powers to the counter-proposals of the German delegates, which was delivered to the latter on June 16, 1919, the following passages appear:

Under Part I, *The League of Nations*.

III. The Allied and Associated Powers are prepared to accord guarantees, under the protection of the League of Nations, for the educational, religious and cultural rights of German minorities in territories transferred from the German Empire to the new states created by the Treaty. They take note of the statement of the German Delegates that Germany is determined to treat foreign minorities within her territory according to the same principles.

Under *Poland, Upper Silesia*.

The restoration of the Polish State is a great historical act which cannot be achieved without breaking many ties and causing temporary difficulty and distress to many individuals. But it has been the special concern of the Allied and Associated Powers to provide for the adequate protection of those Germans who will find themselves transferred to Poland, as well as of all other religious, racial or linguistic minorities. There is in the Treaty a clause by which there will be secured to them the enjoyment of religious liberty and also the right to use their own language and that of having their children educated in their own language. They will not be subjected to persecution similar to that which Poles had to endure from the Prussian State.

II. THE TREATY WITH POLAND

(Signed at Versailles, September 28, 1919)

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, on the one hand; and Poland, on the other hand;

Whereas, The Allied and Associated Powers have by the success of their arms restored to the Polish nation the independence of which it had been unjustly deprived; and

Whereas, By the proclamation of March 30, 1917, the Government of Russia assented to the re-establishment of an independent Polish State; and

Whereas, The Polish State, which now in fact exercises sovereignty over those portions of the former Russian Empire which are inhabited by a majority of Poles, has already been recognized as a sovereign and independent State by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; and

Whereas, Under the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany by the Allied and Associated Powers, a Treaty of which Poland is a signatory, certain portions of the former German Empire will be incorporated in the territory of Poland; and

Whereas, Under the terms of the said Treaty of Peace, the boundaries of Poland not already laid down are to be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers;

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, on the one hand, confirming their recognition of the Polish State, constituted within the said limits as a sovereign and independent member of the Family of Nations, and being anxious to ensure the execution of the provisions of Article 93 of the said Treaty of Peace with Germany;

Poland, on the other hand, desiring to conform her institutions to the principles of liberty and justice, and to give a sure guarantee to the inhabitants of the territory over which she has assumed sovereignty;

For this purpose the High Contracting Parties . . . have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1.—Poland undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 to 8 of this Chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 2.—Poland undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Poland without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Poland shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

ARTICLE 3.—Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty in territory

which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland, but subject to any provision in the Treaties of Peace with Germany or Austria respectively relating to persons who became resident in such territory after a specified date.

Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over eighteen years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said Treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must, except where it is otherwise provided in the Treaty of Peace with Germany, transfer within the succeeding twelve months their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Polish territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 4.—Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Polish authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Polish nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

ARTICLE 5.—Poland undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the Treaties concluded or to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany, Austria, Hungary or Russia, to choose whether or not they will acquire Polish nationality.

ARTICLE 6.—All persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Polish nationals.

ARTICLE 7.—All Polish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil

or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Polish Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Polish nationals of non-Polish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

ARTICLE 8.—Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Polish nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 9.—Poland will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are residents adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given the children of such Polish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish Government from making the teaching of the Polish language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Polish nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to Polish citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory in August, 1914.

ARTICLE 10.—Educational Committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the State, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools in accordance with Article 9, and for the organization and management of these schools.

The provisions of Article 9 concerning the use of language in schools shall apply to these schools.

ARTICLE 11.—Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath. This provision however shall not exempt Jews from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Polish citizens for the necessary purposes of military service, national defence or the preservation of public order.

Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting elections, whether general or local, to be held on a Saturday.

ARTICLE 12.—Poland agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Poland agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Poland further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these Articles between the Polish Government and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers or any other Power, a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Polish Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

* * * * *

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of

which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L. S.) WOODROW WILSON.	(L. S.) GANGA SINGH,
(L. S.) ROBERT LANSING.	MAHARAJA DE BIKANER.
(L. S.) HENRY WHITE.	(L. S.) G. CLEMENCEAU.
(L. S.) E. M. HOUSE.	(L. S.) S. PICHON.
(L. S.) TASKER H. BLISS.	(L. S.) L. L. KLOTZ.
(L. S.) D. LLOYD GEORGE.	(L. S.) ANDRÉ TARDIEU.
(L. S.) A. BONAR LAW.	(L. S.) JULES CAMBON.
(L. S.) MILNER.	(L. S.) SIDNEY SONNINO.
(L. S.) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.	(L. S.) IMPERIALI.
(L. S.) GEORGE N. BARNES.	(L. S.) SILVIO CRESPI.
(L. S.) CHAS. H. DOHERTY.	(L. S.) SAÏONZI.
(L. S.) ARTHUR L. SIFTON.	(L. S.) N. MAKINO.
(L. S.) W. M. HUGHES.	(L. S.) H. CHINDA.
(L. S.) JOSEPH COOK.	(L. S.) K. MATSUI.
(L. S.) LOUIS BOTHA.	(L. S.) H. IJUIN.
(L. S.) J. C. SMUTS.	(L. S.) I. J. PADEREWSKI.
(L. S.)	(L. S.) ROMAN DMOWSKI.
(L. S.) ED. S. MONTAGU.	

Following is the text of the letter addressed to I. J. Paderewski by Georges Clemenceau, the President of the Conference, on June 20, 1919, transmitting to him the Treaty to be signed by Poland under Article 93 of the Treaty with Germany:

SIR:

On behalf of the Supreme Council of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, I have the honour to communicate to you herewith, in its final form, the text of the Treaty which, in accordance with Article 93 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, Poland will be asked to sign on the occasion of the confirmation of her recognition as an independent State and of the transference to her of the territories included in the former German Empire which are assigned to her by the said Treaty. The principal provisions were communicated to the Polish Delegation in Paris in May last, and were subsequently communicated direct to the Polish Government through the French Minister at Warsaw. The Council have since had the advantage of the suggestions which you were good enough to convey to them in your memorandum of the 16th June, and as the result of a study of these suggestions modifications have been introduced in the text of the Treaty. The Council believe that it

will be found that by these modifications the principal points to which attention was drawn in your memorandum have, in so far as they relate to specific provisions of the Treaty, been adequately covered.

In formally communicating to you the final decision of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in this matter, I should desire to take this opportunity of explaining in a more formal manner than has hitherto been done the considerations by which the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have been guided in dealing with the question.

1. In the first place, I would point out that this Treaty does not constitute any fresh departure. It has for long been the established procedure of the public law of Europe that when a State is created, or even when large accessions of territory are made to an established State, the joint and formal recognition by the Great Powers should be accompanied by the requirement that such State should, in the form of a binding international convention, undertake to comply with certain principles of government. This principle, for which there are numerous other precedents, received the most explicit sanction when, at the last great assembly of European Powers—the Congress of Berlin—the sovereignty and independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania were recognized. It is desirable to recall the words used on this occasion by the British, French, Italian, and German Plenipotentiaries, as recorded in the Protocol of the 28th June, 1878:

“Lord Salisbury recognises the independence of Serbia, but is of opinion that it would be desirable to stipulate in the Principality the great principle of religious liberty.

* * * * *

“M. Waddington believes that it is important to take advantage of this solemn opportunity to cause the principles of religious liberty to be affirmed by the representatives of Europe. His Excellency adds that Serbia, who claims to enter the European family on the same basis as other States, must previously recognise the principles which are the basis of social organisation in all States of Europe and accept them as a necessary condition of the favour which she asks for.

* * * * *

“Prince Bismarck, associating himself with the French proposal, declares that the assent of Germany is always assured to any motion favourable to religious liberty.

* * * * *

“Count de Launay says that, in the name of Italy, he desires to adhere to the principle of religious liberty, which forms one

of the essential bases of the institutions in his country, and that he associates himself with the declarations made on this subject by Germany, France, and Great Britain.

"Count Andrassy expresses himself to the same effect, and the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries raise no objection.

"Prince Bismarck, after having summed up the results of the vote, declares that Germany admits the independence of Serbia, but on condition that religious liberty will be recognised in the principality. His Serene Highness adds that the Drafting Committee, when they formulate this decision, will affirm the connection established by the Conference between the proclamation of Serbian independence and the recognition of religious liberty."

2. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers are of opinion that they would be false to the responsibility which rests upon them if, on this occasion, they departed from what has become an established tradition. In this connection I must also recall to your consideration the fact that it is to the endeavours and sacrifices of the Powers in whose name I am addressing you that the Polish nation owes the recovery of its independence. It is by their decision that Polish sovereignty is being re-established over the territories in question and that the inhabitants of these territories are being incorporated in the Polish nation. It is on the support which resources of these Powers will afford to the League of Nations that, for the future, Poland will to a large extent depend for the secure possession of these territories. There rests, therefore, upon these Powers an obligation, which they cannot evade, to secure in the most permanent and solemn form guarantees for certain essential rights which will afford to the inhabitants the necessary protection, whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish State.

It is in accordance with this obligation that Clause 93 was inserted in the Treaty of Peace with Germany. This clause relates only to Poland, but a similar clause applies the same principles to Czecho-Slovakia, and other clauses have been inserted in the Treaty of Peace with Austria and will be inserted in those with Hungary and with Bulgaria, under which similar obligations will be undertaken by other States, which under those Treaties receive large accessions of territory.

The consideration of these facts will be sufficient to show that by the requirement addressed to Poland at the time when it receives in the most solemn manner the joint recognition of the re-establishment of its sovereignty and independence and when large accessions of territory are being assigned to it, no doubt is thrown upon the sincerity of the desire of the Polish Government and the Polish nation to maintain the general principles of jus-

tice and liberty. Any such doubt would be far from the intention of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

3. It is indeed true that the new Treaty differs in form from earlier Conventions dealing with similar matters. The change of form is a necessary consequence and an essential part of the new system of international relations which is now being built up by the establishment of the League of Nations. Under the older system the guarantee for the execution of similar provisions was vested in the Great Powers. Experience has shown that this was in practice ineffective, and it was also open to the criticism that it might give to the Great Powers, either individually or in combination, a right to interfere in the internal constitution of the States affected which could be used for political purposes. Under the new system the guarantee is entrusted to the League of Nations. The clauses dealing with this guarantee have been carefully drafted so as to make it clear that Poland will not be in any way under the tutelage of those Powers who are signatories to the Treaty.

I should desire, moreover, to point out to you that provision has been inserted in the Treaty by which disputes arising out of its provisions may be brought before the Court of the League of Nations. In this way differences which might arise will be removed from the political sphere and placed in the hands of a judicial court, and it is hoped that thereby an impartial decision will be facilitated, while at the same time any danger of political interference by the Powers in the internal affairs of Poland will be avoided.

4. The particular provisions to which Poland and the other States will be asked to adhere differ to some extent from those which were imposed on the new States at the Congress of Berlin. But the obligations imposed upon new States seeking recognition have at all times varied with the particular circumstances. The Kingdom of the United Netherlands in 1814 formally undertook precise obligations with regard to the Belgian provinces at the time annexed to the kingdom which formed an important restriction on the unlimited exercise of its sovereignty. It was determined at the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece that the Government of that State should take a particular form, viz., it should be both monarchical and constitutional; when Thessaly was annexed to Greece, it was stipulated that the lives, property, honour, religion and customs of those of the inhabitants of the localities ceded to Greece, who remained under the Hellenic administration should be scrupulously respected, and that they should enjoy exactly the same civil and political rights as Hellenic subjects of origin. In addition, very precise stipulations were inserted

safeguarding the interests of the Mohammedan population of these territories.

The situation with which the Powers have now to deal is new, and experience has shown that new provisions are necessary. The territories now being transferred both to Poland and to other States inevitably include a large population speaking languages and belonging to races different from that of the people with whom they will be incorporated. Unfortunately, the races have been estranged by long years of bitter hostility. It is believed that these populations will be more easily reconciled to their new position if they knew that from the very beginning they have assured protection and adequate guarantees against any danger of unjust treatment or oppression. The very knowledge that these guarantees exist will, it is hoped, materially help the reconciliation which all desire, and will indeed do much to prevent the necessity of its enforcement.

5. To turn to the individual clauses of the present Treaty, Article 2 guarantees to all inhabitants those elementary rights, which are, as a matter of fact, secured in every civilized State. Clauses 3 to 6 are designed to insure that all the genuine residents in the territories now transferred to Polish sovereignty shall in fact be assured of the full privileges of citizenship. Articles 7 and 8, which are in accordance with precedent, provide against any discrimination against those Polish citizens who, by their religion, their language or their race, differ from the large mass of the Polish population. It is understood that, far from raising any objection to the matter of these articles, the Polish Government have already, of their own accord, declared their firm intention of basing their institutions on the cardinal principles enunciated therein.

The following articles are of rather a different nature, in that they provide more special privileges to certain groups of those minorities. In the final revision of these latter articles, the Powers have been impressed by the suggestions made in your memorandum of the 16th June, and the articles have in consequence been subjected to some material modifications. In the final text of the Treaty it has been made clear that the special privileges accorded in Article 9 are extended to Polish citizens of German speech only in such parts of Poland as are, by the Treaty with Germany, transferred from Germany to Poland. Germans in other parts of Poland will be unable under this article to claim to avail themselves of these privileges. They will, therefore, in this matter be dependent solely on the generosity of the Polish Government, and will, in fact, be in the same position as German citizens of Polish speech in Germany.

6. Clauses 10 and 12 deal specifically with the Jewish citizens of Poland. The information at the disposal of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as to the existing relations between the Jews and the other Polish citizens has led them to the conclusion that, in view of the historical development of the Jewish question and the great animosity aroused by it, special protection is necessary for the Jews in Poland. These clauses have been limited to the minimum which seems necessary under the circumstances of the present day, viz., the maintenance of Jewish schools and the protection of the Jews in the religious observance of their Sabbath. It is believed that these stipulations will not create any obstacle to the political unity of Poland. They do not constitute any recognition of the Jews as a separate political community within the Polish State. The educational provisions contain nothing beyond what is in fact provided in the educational institutions of many highly organized modern States. There is nothing inconsistent with the sovereignty of the State in recognizing and supporting schools in which children shall be brought up in the religious influences to which they are accustomed in their home. Ample safeguards against any use of non-Polish languages to encourage a spirit of national separation have been provided in the express acknowledgment that the provisions of this Treaty do not prevent the Polish States from making the Polish language obligatory in all its schools and educational institutions.

7. The economic clauses contained in Chapter II of the Treaty have been drafted with the view of facilitating the establishment of equitable commercial relations between independent Poland and the other Allied and Associated Powers. They include provisions for reciprocal diplomatic and consular representation, for freedom of transit, and for the adhesion of the Polish Government to certain international conventions.

In these clauses the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have not been actuated by any desire to secure for themselves special commercial advantages. It will be observed that the rights accorded to them by these clauses are extended equally to all States who are members of the League of Nations. Some of the provisions are of a transitional character, and have been introduced only with the necessary object of bridging over the short interval which must elapse before general regulations can be established by Poland herself or by commercial treaties or general conventions approved by the League of Nations.

In conclusion, I am to express to you, on behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers, the very sincere satisfaction which they feel at the re-establishment of Poland as an independent State.

They cordially welcome the Polish nation on its re-entry into the family of nations. They recall the great services which the ancient Kingdom of Poland rendered to Europe both in public affairs and by its contributions to the progress of mankind, which is the common work of all civilized nations. They believe that the voice of Poland will add to the wisdom of their common deliberations in the cause of peace and harmony, that its influence will be used to further the spirit of liberty and justice, both in internal and external affairs, and that thereby it will help in the work of reconciliation between the nations which, with the conclusion of Peace, will be the common task of humanity.

The Treaty by which Poland solemnly declares before the world her determination to maintain the principles of justice, liberty, and toleration, which were the guiding spirit of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, and also receives in its most explicit and binding form the confirmation of her restoration to the family of independent nations, will be signed by Poland and by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the occasion of, and at the same time as, the signature of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

I have, etc.,

CLEMENCEAU.

III. THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

(Signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919)

ARTICLE 51.—The Serb-Croat-Slovene State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

ARTICLE 57.—The Czecho-Slovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

ARTICLE 60.—Roumania accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interest of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

ARTICLE 62.—Austria undertakes that the stipulations contained in this Section shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere

with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 63.—Austria undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Austria shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion, or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

ARTICLE 64.—Austria admits and declares to be Austrian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality all persons possessing at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty rights of citizenship (*pertinenza*) within Austrian territory who are not nationals of any other State.

ARTICLE 65.—All persons born in Austrian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Austrian nationals.

ARTICLE 66.—All Austrian nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language, or religion.

Differences of religion, creed, or confession shall not prejudice any Austrian national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Austrian national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Austrian Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

ARTICLE 67.—Austrian nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Austrian nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 68.—Austria will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are residents adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Austrian

nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Austrian Government from making the teaching of the German language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

ARTICLE 69.—Austria agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles of this Section, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The Allied and Associated Powers represented on the Council severally agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Austria agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Austria further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these Articles between the Austrian Government and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers or any other Power, a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Austrian Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

IV. THE TREATY WITH THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, (JUGO-SLAVIA)

(Signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, September 19, 1919)

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1. The Serb-Croat-Slovene State undertakes that the stipulations contained in Article 2 to 8 of this Chapter shall be

recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 2. The Serb-Croat-Slovene State undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of the Kingdom without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

ARTICLE 3.—Subject to the special provisions of the Treaties mentioned below the Serb-Croat-Slovene State admits and declares to be Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality, Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationals habitually resident or possessing rights of citizenship (*pertinenza, heimatrecht*) as the case may be at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State under the Treaties with Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria respectively, or under any Treaties which may be concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement.

Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over eighteen years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said Treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 4.—The Serb-Croat-Slovene State admits and declares to be Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident or possessing rights of citizenship (*pertinenza, heimatrecht*) as the case may be there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident or did not possess rights of citizenship there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Serb-Croat-Slovene authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Serb-Croat-Slovene nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

ARTICLE 5.—The Serb-Croat-Slovene State undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the Treaties concluded or to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary, to choose whether or not they will acquire Serb-Croat-Slovene nationality.

ARTICLE 6.—All persons born in the territory of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals.

ARTICLE 7.—All Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Difference of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Serb-Croat-Slovene national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use of any Serb-Croat-Slovene national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publication of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals of other speech than that of the official language for the use of their own language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

ARTICLE 8.—Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 9.—The Serb-Croat-Slovene Government will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals of other

speech than that of the official language are resident adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government from making the teaching of the official language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

The provisions of the present Article apply only to territory transferred to Serbia or to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes since January 1, 1913.

ARTICLE 10.—The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees to grant to the Mussulmans in the matter of family law and personal status provisions suitable for regulating these matters in accordance with Mussulman usage.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State shall take measures to assure the nomination of a Reiss-Ul-Ulema.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State undertakes to ensure protection to the mosques, cemeteries and other Mussulman religious establishments. Full recognition and facilities shall be assured to Mussulman pious foundations (*Wakfs*) and religious and charitable establishments now existing, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government shall not refuse any of the necessary facilities for the creation of new religious and charitable establishments guaranteed to other private establishments of this nature.

ARTICLE 11.—The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may

thereupon take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these Articles between the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers or any other Power, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Serb-Croat-Slovene State hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

* * * * *

Done at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the tenth day of September one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L. S.) FRANK L. POLK.

(L. S.) HENRY WHITE.

(L. S.) TASKER H. BLISS.

(L. S.)

(L. S.) MILNER.

(L. S.) GEO. N. BARNES.

(L. S.) A. E. KEMP.

(L. S.) G. F. PEARCE.

(P. S.) MILNER.

(L. S.) THOS. MACKENZIE.

(L. S.) SINHA OF RAIPUR.

(L. S.) G. CLEMENCEAU.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

(L. S.) L.-L. KLOTZ.

(L. S.) ANDRE TARDIEU.

(L. S.) JULES CAMBON.

(L. S.) TOM. TITTONI.

(L. S.) VITTORIO SCIALOJA.

(L. S.) MAGGIORINO FERRARIS.

(L. S.) GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

(L. S.) S. CHINDA.

(L. S.) K. MATSUI.

(L. S.) H. IJUIN.

V. THE TREATY WITH CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, September 19, 1919)

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1.—Czecho-Slovakia undertakes that the stipulations contained in Article 2 to 8 of this Chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 2.—Czecho-Slovakia undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Czecho-Slovakia without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Czecho-Slovakia shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

ARTICLE 3.—Subject to the special provisions of the Treaties mentioned below Czecho-Slovakia admits and declares to be Czecho-Slovak nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality German, Austrian or Hungarian nationals habitually resident or possessing rights of citizenship (*pertinenza-Heimatrecht*) as the case may be at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Czecho-Slovakia under the Treaties which may be concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement.

Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over eighteen years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said Treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife, and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Czecho-Slovak territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 4.—Czecho-Slovakia admits and declares to be Czecho-Slovak nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of German, Austrian or Hungarian nationality who were born in the territory referred to above of parents habitually resident or possessing rights of citizenship (*pertinenza-Heimatrecht*) as the case may be there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident or did not possess rights of citizenship there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Czecho-Slovak authorities in the country in which

they are resident, stating that they abandon Czecho-Slovak nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Czecho-Slovak nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

ARTICLE 5.—Czecho-Slovakia undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have under the Treaties concluded or to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany, Austria, or Hungary to choose whether or not they will acquire Czecho-Slovak nationality.

ARTICLE 6.—All persons born in Czecho-Slovak territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Czecho-Slovak nationals.

ARTICLE 7.—All Czecho-Slovak nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Czecho-Slovak national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Czecho-Slovak national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Czecho-Slovak Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Czecho-Slovak nationals of non-Czech speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

ARTICLE 8.—Czecho-Slovak nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Czecho-Slovak nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 9.—Czecho-Slovakia will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Czecho-Slovak nationals of other than Czech speech are residents adequate facilities for ensuring that the instruction shall be given to the children of such Czecho-Slovak nations through the medium of their own language. This provision shall

not prevent the Czecho-Slovak Government from making the teaching of the Czech language obligatory.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Czecho-Slovak nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

CHAPTER II

* * * * *

ARTICLE 14.—Czecho-Slovakia agrees that the stipulations of Chapters I and II so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Czecho-Slovakia agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Czecho-Slovakia further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these Articles between the Czecho-Slovak Government and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, or any other Power, a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Czecho-Slovak Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party hereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

* * * * *

Done at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and

of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L. S.) FRANK L. POLK.	(L. S.) S. PICHON.
(L. S.) HENRY WHITE.	(L. S.) L.-L. KLOTZ.
(L. S.) TASKER H. BLISS.	(L. S.) ANDRE TARDIEU.
(L. S.) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.	(L. S.) JULES CAMBON.
(L. S.)	(L. S.) TOM. TITTONI.
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(L. S.) MILNER.	(L. S.) K. MATSUI.
(L. S.) THOS. MACKENZIE.	(L. S.) H. IJUIN.
(L. S.) SINHA OF RAIPUR.	(L. S.) D. KAREL KRAMAR.
(L. S.) G. CLEMENCEAU.	(L. S.) DR. EDUARD BENES.

VI. THE TREATY WITH BULGARIA

(Signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27, 1919)

ARTICLE 46.—Greece accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

SECTION IV. PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

ARTICLE 49.—Bulgaria undertakes that the stipulations contained in this Section shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 50.—Bulgaria undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Bulgaria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Bulgaria shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

ARTICLE 51.—Bulgaria admits and declares to be Bulgarian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality all persons who are habitually resident within Bulgarian territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty and who are not nationals of any other State.

ARTICLE 52.—All persons born in Bulgarian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Bulgarian nationals.

ARTICLE 53.—All Bulgarian nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Difference of religion, creed or profession shall not prejudice any Bulgarian national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Bulgarian national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Bulgarian Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Bulgarian nationals of non-Bulgarian speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the Courts.

ARTICLE 54.—Bulgarian nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Bulgarian nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 55.—Bulgaria will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Bulgarian nationals of other than Bulgarian speech are resident adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Bulgarian nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Bulgarian Government from making the teaching of the Bulgarian language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Bulgarian nationals belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

ARTICLE 56.—Bulgaria undertakes to place no obstacles in the way of the exercise of the right which persons may have under the present Treaty, or under the treaties concluded by the Allied and

Associated Powers with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia or Turkey, or with any of the Allied and Associated Powers themselves, to choose whether or not they will recover Bulgarian nationality.

Bulgaria undertakes to recognize such provisions as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may consider opportune with respect to the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of persons belonging to racial minorities.

ARTICLE 57.—Bulgaria agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Articles of this Section, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The Allied and Associated Powers represented on the Council severally agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Bulgaria agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Bulgaria further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these Articles between the Bulgarian Government and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, or any other Power, a Member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Bulgarian Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

VII. THE TREATY WITH ROUMANIA

(Signed at Paris, December 9, 1919)

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1.—Roumania undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 to 8 of this chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action

shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 2.—Rumania undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Rumania without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Rumania shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order and public morals.

ARTICLE 3.—Subject to the special provisions of the treaties mentioned below, Rumania admits and declares to be Rumanian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality all persons habitually resident at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty within the whole territory of Rumania, including the extensions made by the treaties of peace with Austria and Hungary, or any other extensions which may hereafter be made, if such persons are not at that date nationals of a foreign State other than Austria or Hungary.

Nevertheless, Austrian and Hungarian nationals who are over 18 years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Rumanian territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 4.—Rumania admits and declares to be Rumanian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of Austrian or Hungarian nationality, who were born in the territory transferred to Rumania by the treaties of peace with Austria and Hungary, or subsequently transferred to her, of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Rumanian authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Rumanian nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Rumanian nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will

cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

ARTICLE 5.—Rumania undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the treaties concluded or to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with Austria or Hungary, to choose whether or not they will acquire Rumanian nationality.

ARTICLE 6.—All persons born in Rumanian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Rumanian nationals.

ARTICLE 7.—Rumania undertakes to recognize as Rumanian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality Jews inhabiting any Rumanian territory, who do not possess another nationality.

ARTICLE 8.—All Rumanian nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Rumanian national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as, for instance, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Rumanian national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Rumanian Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Rumanian nationals of non-Rumanian speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

ARTICLE 9.—Rumanian nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Rumanian nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 10.—Rumania will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Rumanian nationals of other than Rumanian speech are resident adequate facilities for insuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Rumanian nationals through the medium of their own language. This pro-

vision shall not prevent the Rumanian Government from making the teaching of the Rumanian language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Rumanian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal, or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

ARTICLE 11.—Rumania agrees to accord to the communities of the Saxons and Czecklers in Transylvania local autonomy in regard to scholastic and religious matters, subject to the control of the Rumanian State.

ARTICLE 12.—Rumania agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the council of the League of Nations.

Rumania agrees that any member of the council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Rumania further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between the Rumanian Government and any one of the principal allied and associated powers or any other power, a member of the council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the covenant of the League of Nations. Rumania hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the permanent court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the covenant.

* * * * *

Done at Paris, the ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of

which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers. Plenipotentiaries who in consequence of their temporary absence from Paris have not signed the present treaty may do so up to Dec. 20, 1919.

In faith whereof the hereinafter-named plenipotentiaries, whose powers have been found in good and due form, have signed the present treaty.

(L. S.) FRANK L. POLK.

(L. S.) HENRY WHITE.

(L. S.) TASKER H. BLISS.

(L. S.) EYRE A. CROWE.

(L. S.) GEORGE H. PERLEY.

(L. S.) ANDREW FISHER.

(L. S.) THOMAS MACKENZIE.

(L. S.) R. A. BLANKENBERG.

(L. S.) EYRE A. CROWE.

(L. S.) G. CLEMENCEAU.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

(L. S.) L. L. KLOTZ.

(L. S.) ANDRE TARDIEU.

(L. S.) JULES CAMBON.

(L. S.) G. DE MARTINO.

(L. S.) K. MATSUI.

(L. S.) GEN. C. COANDA.

VIII. THE TREATY WITH TURKEY

Up to the time of printing, the full text of the proposed Treaty with Turkey had not been made public. Following, however, is the text of two paragraphs dealing with the mandate for Palestine, and an extract from the official summary dealing with the protection of racial, linguistic or religious minorities in Turkey:

PALESTINE

The high contracting parties agree to entrust the administration of Palestine, within such boundaries as may be determined by the principal Allied Powers, to a mandatory to be selected by the said Powers. The mandatory will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government and adopted by the other Allied Powers in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The mandatory undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. In the composi-

tion of this Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Turkey is to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion. Special provision is made for the annulment of forcible conversions to Islam during the war and for the search and delivery, under the ægis of Mixed Commissions appointed by the League of Nations, of all persons in Turkey of whatever race or religion, carried off, interned, or placed in captivity during the war, and for future agreements with Turkey and other States regarding reciprocal or voluntary emigration of persons belonging to racial minorities.

The law of abandoned properties, 1915, is to be repealed, and Turkey agrees to certain measures of restitution and reparation, controlled by Mixed Arbitral Commissions appointed by the League of Nations, in favor of subjects of non-Turkish race who have suffered during the war. These commissions will have power generally to arrange for carrying out works of reconstruction, the removal of undesirable persons from different localities, the disposal of property belonging to members of a community who have died or disappeared during the war without leaving heirs, and for the cancellation of forced sales of property during the war.

Special provisions safeguard the civil and political rights of minorities, the free use of their language, their right to establish without interference by the Turkish authorities, educational, religious, and charitable institutions, and their ecclesiastical and scholastic autonomy. The measures necessary to guarantee the execution of this chapter of the Treaty are to be decided upon by the principal Allied Powers in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, and Turkey accepts in advance any decisions that may be taken on the subject.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 5680 *

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A

UNITED STATES

I

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 2. Harrisburg, Pa.: State House of Representatives adopts two resolutions requesting the United States Government to protest against reported ill-treatment of Jews in Poland.—3. Lithuanian National Council, in full-page advertisements in leading newspapers, reproduces cablegram from American correspondent in Paris detailing brutal treatment by Polish troops of non-Polish population of Vilna, including Jews and Lithuanian intellectuals.—Washington, D. C.: State Department issues official announcement to effect that the Provisional Government of Poland had given assurances that it would not tolerate the persecution of Jews in Poland and had given strict instructions to preserve order.—4. New York City: Theodore F. Jones, chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Organization of New York University, suspends elections for class officers pending investigation of charge that racial prejudice exists at the University.—7. Jersey City, N. J.: Richard Battersby, chief of police, in order to prevent intensification of ill-feeling between Jews and Poles, pro-

hibits holding of proposed rival meetings to consider reports of anti-Jewish disorders in Poland.—12. Providence, R. I.: United Commercial Travelers of America, at annual meeting, adopt resolution requesting Peace Conference to take immediate action to end massacres of Jews in Eastern Europe.—16. Madison, Wis.: State Senate adopts resolution, introduced by Senator Huber, to address memorial to the President and Congress praying that they take steps to halt Jewish massacres in Europe.—21. New York City: Polish Consulate-General issues statement declaring that the Jews in Poland are in harmony with the Polish Government and are opposed to attempts of Jews in other countries to promote nationalistic feelings which might set Polish Jews against Poles.—24. Atlantic City, N. J.: American Federation of Labor, at convention, adopts resolutions condemning pogroms in Eastern Europe.—25. Duluth, Minn.: Jews and Poles hold joint mass-meeting, and adopt resolutions urging punishment for perpetrators of pogroms.

JULY 21. Harrisburg, Pa.: State Legislature enacts bill penalizing the misrepresentation of food as *Kosher*.

AUGUST 7. Washington, D. C.: Department of State publishes statement by Henry Morgenthau repudiating the assertion, attributed to him by newspaper men, that he thought pogrom reports were "grossly exaggerated."—23. Lincoln, Neb.: Governor Samuel R. McKelvie designates September 15-22 as Jewish War Relief Week.

SEPTEMBER 12. Chicago, Ill.: *Shohetim* join the Amalgamated Meat-Cutters' and Butcher Workers' Union of North America.—26. Washington, D. C.: Commissioner of Internal Revenue issues regulations for use of wine for Jewish ritual purposes under wartime prohibition law.

OCTOBER 14-24. Virginia: Governor Westmoreland Davis designates these days for Jewish relief campaign, and urges citizens, irrespective of race or creed, to contribute liberally.—18. New York City: Celebration of golden jubilee of Nahan Franko as a violinist and conductor.—21. Phoenix, Ariz.: Governor Thomas E. Campbell vetoes bill, adopted by State Legislature, permitting reading of Bible in public schools.—24. Sioux City, Ia.: By arrangement with public school officials, following efforts of Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim, Jewish children will be permitted to absent themselves from school on festivals upon the presentation of a card issued by either Rabbi J. Kopstein or Rabbi Sternheim.—26. Providence, R. I.: Governor R. L. Beeckman proclaims this a special day for contribution to Jewish war relief funds.—Washington, D. C.: On behalf of the People's Relief Committee, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeals to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to facilitate the emigration

to the United States of Jewish orphans scattered throughout Eastern Europe, giving assurances that these will be properly cared for in this country.

NOVEMBER 7. Boston, Mass.: Many Jews protest against John S. Sargent's "The Synagogue," part of large painting in the Boston Public Library. A petition to mayor and trustees of the Library asks for its removal.—13. Detroit, Mich.: Central Conference of American Rabbis protests against the exhibition of the panel "The Synagogue" which is part of the Sargent decorations of the Boston Public Library.—15. National Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Women petitions the governor of Massachusetts and mayor of Boston to remove John S. Sargent's panel "The Synagogue" from the Boston Public Library.—20. Cincinnati, O.: Mrs. Addie L. Wyler gives \$5,000 to University of Cincinnati, to establish a Jesse Wyler scholarship in the College of Medicine.—24. Chicago, Ill.: Convention of American Labor Party adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine and other European countries.—Binghamton, N. Y.: Common Council adopts resolutions, introduced by Alderman Harry Mintz, protesting against anti-Jewish atrocities in the Ukraine.—26. Providence, R. I.: Colonel Harry Cutler receives telegram from Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, giving assurance that Government will take all possible measures to ease sufferings of Jews of the Ukraine; that a consul-general and staff will be sent to that region; and that the State Department will help organizations to send relief to their relatives there.—29. Chicago, Ill.: Max Epstein gives \$50,000 to Harvard University to aid needy students at the law school.

DECEMBER 5. Portland, Ore.: Portland Advertising Men's Club adopts resolution protesting against outrages perpetrated against Jews in Europe.—6. Chicago, Ill.: Joseph Austrian founds \$6,000 scholarship at Yale University, in memory of his son.—10. Washington, D. C.: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, receives delegations of the American Jewish Congress and of various meetings held in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Newark, who lay before him petitions protesting against anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine and praying that the United States Government use its good offices to bring about a cessation of these disorders. Secretary Lansing replies that, under the present conditions of anarchy in the Ukraine, the United States Government cannot take any effective action, but he assures the delegation that "as far as the recognition of a government in the Ukraine is concerned, you can be sure that whatever government is recognized there will certainly be a very decided movement for the proper protection of minorities and the rectification of wrongs that have been done, in so far as that is possible."—12. Senator

Selden P. Spencer (Mo.) introduces resolution (S. Res. 259) stating that "the attention of the Senate having been called to the reported massacre of members of the Jewish race in the Ukraine and to the existence and execution of pogroms, which indicate a determination to exterminate the Jews of Ukraina, it is requested of the State Department that such information as may be available, not inconsistent with the public interest, be transmitted to the Senate showing the actual conditions in the Ukraine."—

13. Representative Cleveland A. Newton (Mo.) introduces resolution (H. Con. Res. 39), stating that "it is the sentiment of the Congress of the United States that the Government of the United States, through diplomatic channels, should promptly and speedily exercise every effort at its command in order to bring to an end what appears to be a merciless persecution of the Jewish people in Ukraine and other states in eastern and south-eastern Europe."—

Representative L. C. Dyer (Mo.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 419), providing that the delegates from the United States of America to the Peace Conference be instructed "to communicate in clear and non-equivocal language to the representatives of the newly formed governments, in whose countries anti-Jewish excesses have taken place, that any new government which will not guarantee freedom of religion and the equal protection of law and privileges to all regardless of race and religion can not expect the friendship and assistance of the United States of America."—

15. Washington, D. C.: Report of the Mission of the United States to Poland, consisting of Henry Morgenthau, Brigadier General Edgar Jadwin, and Homer H. Johnson, appointed by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, is presented to the Senate (S. Doc. 177; 66th Cong., 2d Sess.). Report states that Mission stayed in Poland from July 13 to September 13, 1919, and confirms the occurrence of anti-Jewish excesses at Kielce, Nov. 11, 1918, four Jews killed and large number wounded; Lemberg, Nov. 21-23, 1918, sixty-four killed and large amount of property destroyed; thirty-eight houses set on fire and completely gutted; synagogue also burned, and large number of sacred scrolls of the law destroyed; Pinsk, Apl. 5, 1919, thirty-five Jews executed without trial, and several beaten; Lida, Apl. 17, 1919, Jewish houses robbed and many people arrested; Vilna, Apl. 19-21, 1919, over two thousand Jewish houses and stores entered by Polish soldiers and civilians, Jewish inhabitants robbed and beaten, eight Jews executed without trial and others shot by soldiers; Kolbuszowa, May 7, 1919, eight Jews killed; Czeszochowa, May 27, 1919, five Jews killed and large number wounded; Minsk, Aug. 8, 1919, thirty-one Jews killed and three hundred and seventy-seven shops plundered, private houses broken into and inhabitants beaten and robbed. Report points out that it is unfair to condemn the Polish nation as a whole for the

violence committed by uncontrolled troops or local mobs. The excesses were apparently not premeditated. Separate report is presented by General Jadwin and Mr. Johnson. Report concludes with suggestions for correction of conditions leading to anti-Jewish excesses.—16. Youngstown, O.: Board of Education bars Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* from curriculum of public schools.—19. Alabama Baptist State Convention adopts resolution calling on the President of the United States and other Government officials to propose an international conference to consider the condition of the Jews in Europe and formulate plans for their relief.—24. Newark, N. J.: The study of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* in the public schools discontinued.—25-31. Columbus, O.: Governor James M. Cox designates these as special Jewish War Relief Days.

JANUARY 5. New York City: Establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine approved by one hundred and forty-one Protestant clergymen at a luncheon of the Zionist Organization of America.—12. Kansas City, Mo.: Common Council adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine.—15. Washington, D. C.: Internal Revenue Office publishes regulations, under the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act, providing that no one but a rabbi or some other duly authorized church official may manufacture wine for Jewish ritual purposes, and that these officials may give each family in the congregation wine not in excess of ten gallons a year.—19. Washington, D. C.: Senate passes bill (S. 866) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to issue to Herman L. Karpeles a duplicate of the original medal of honor awarded to his father, Leopold Karpeles, late sergeant, Company E, fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for gallantry at the Wilderness, Va., on May 6, 1864, the original medal having been destroyed by fire on March 10, 1913.—28. Denver, Colo.: I. Rude endows chair for Rabbinic Literature at Denver University.

FEBRUARY 6. Chattanooga, Tenn.: Committee waits on Superintendent of Schools and protests against religious propaganda in the High School, citing permission given by the principal of the school to two revivalists to deliver addresses.—13. Chicago, Ill.: Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Kuppenheimer present \$60,000 to Winnetka School Board for the erection of an assembly hall as a memorial to their daughter.—27. Paterson, N. J.: Trust fund in excess of \$100,000 established by late Lewis Levi, to be used either to found scholarships or to form the nucleus of a sick and death benefit fund for employees.—Portsmouth, Va.: Board of Education votes to remove Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* from high school curriculum.—Rochester, N. Y.: Hochstein Music Settlement established by Mrs. James Watson as memorial to David Hochstein, violinist, who fell in battle in World War.

MARCH 8. New York City: Conference of representatives of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Federal Council of Churches, and the Home Missions Council adopts resolution, condemning use of term "Americanization" as an implication that there is no distinction between the words "Americanization" and "Christianization" or that non-Christians are not good Americans, and suggesting that no church use the term "Americanization" as a cloak for proselyting activities.—19. Baltimore, Md.: At hearing before a committee of the City Council, Benj. H. Hartogensis, president of the Society for the Promotion of Sabbath Observance, protests against proposed Daylight Saving Ordinance as prejudicial to Orthodox Jews who close businesses on Saturday and open them after nightfall on that day.—31. Alabama Legislature passes bill making Bible reading compulsory in public schools of the State.

APRIL 2. Albany, N. Y.: Assemblyman Samuel Dickstein's bill, permitting persons who observe Saturday as the Sabbath to work on Sundays, passed in State Assembly by 126 against 13.—St. Louis, Mo.: Authorities decide to name new public school "The William Stix School," in honor of William Stix, merchant and public worker.—Edward L. Israel, rabbi, Springfield, Ill., appears before Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and presents protest of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Chicago Rabbinical Association against attempt being made by the Inter-Church World Movement and other Protestant organizations to introduce readings of Bible into public schools by constitutional amendment.—5-12. Oklahoma City, Okla.: J. B. A. Robertson, Governor of Oklahoma, proclaims these as special Jewish War Relief Days.—7. New York City: National Conference on Immigration, under auspices of Inter-Racial Council; Louis Marshall urges repeal of "literacy test."

MAY 1. Albany, N. Y.: Governor Alfred E. Smith issues proclamation urging support for the Jewish War Relief Drive for \$7,500,000.—4. Boston, Mass.: Lower House of Massachusetts Legislature adopts resolution submitted by Elihu D. Stone, Dorchester, expressing its satisfaction with action of the Supreme Allied Council in granting to Great Britain a mandate over Palestine.—14. New York City: Board of Estimate accepts offer of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice and family to erect a \$1,000,000 stadium and playground as a memorial to the late Isaac L. Rice.—22. Dearborn, Mich.: *Dearborn Independent*, owned by Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, begins publication of a series of anti-Jewish articles.—27. Boston, Mass.: American company to aid Palestinian fruit industry organized under name of American Fruit Growers in Palestine.

Mass meetings to protest against the reported excesses perpetrated against Jews in Eastern European countries were held

as follows: JUNE 1: at Camden, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.—2: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.—10: Haverhill and Lynn, Mass.—11: Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.—12: Columbus, O., and Richmond, Va.—13: Dallas, Tex., and Youngstown, O.—15: Portsmouth, N. H.—16: Cincinnati and Dayton, O.—19: Seattle, Wash.—25: Denver, Colo., and Sacramento, Cal.—29: Fort Worth, Tex.—JULY 15: Portland, Ore.—OCTOBER 4: Philadelphia, Pa.—12: Boston, Mass.—NOVEMBER 20: Akron, O.—23: Binghamton, N. Y.—24: Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., Fargo, N. D., Fort Worth, Tex., New York, N. Y., Paterson, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Springfield, Mass.—25: Portsmouth, N. H.—27: Lawrence, Mass.—30: Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., and Providence, R. I.—DECEMBER 1: Asbury Park, Belmar, and Bradley Beach, N. J.—2: Minneapolis, Minn.—3: Montgomery, Ala.—7: Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., and Schenectady, N. Y.—8: St. Louis, Mo., and Waterbury, Conn.—9: Bangor, Me.—14: Rochester, N. Y., and St. Paul, Minn.—15: Boston, Mass., and Pittsburgh, Pa.—16: New Bedford, Mass.—28: Los Angeles, Cal.—29: Worcester, Mass.—JANUARY 11: Kansas City, Mo.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—JUNE 7. New York City: Celebration of twentieth anniversary of Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn.—8. Lancaster, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Isidore Rosenthal as Rabbi of Congregation Temple Shaarai Shomayim.—19. Kansas City, Mo.: Harry H. Mayer, Rabbi of Temple B'nai Jehudah, celebrates twentieth anniversary; members of Congregation present him with purse.—OCTOBER 14. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of local section of Council of Jewish Women.—30. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of the Federation of Jewish Charities.—NOVEMBER 5. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society.—8. Milwaukee, Wis.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Temple Emanuel.—9. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Dorsche Tov Dobroczyne.—23-24. Memphis, Tenn.: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of Memphis Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—DECEMBER 2. Lafayette, Ind.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the Lafayette Section, Council of Jewish Women.—7. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Beth Tiflo Anshe Emeth.—Passaic, N. J.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the

Passaic Hebrew Benevolent Association.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Philadelphia Section, Council of Jewish Women.—14. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Kurlander Ladies' Society.—Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of fifteenth anniversary of Temple Emanuel of Borough Park.—16. New York City: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of Emanuel Sisterhood of Temple Emanuel.—18. New York City: Celebration, by Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, of twenty-fifth anniversary of Solomon Baum as cantor.—19. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of sixtieth year of Congregation Mishkan Tefila.—20. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Temple Alumni of Congregation Tifereth Israel.—21. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of West Side Congregation B'nai Israel.—25. Providence, R. I.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Haggai Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—26-28. St. Louis, Mo.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Shaare Emeth and inauguration of Rabbi Louis Witt.—28. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Anshe Sholom (formerly Ohave Sholom).—JANUARY 2. Albany, Ga.: Celebration, of Congregation B'nai Israel, of twenty-fifth anniversary of Sam B. Brown as president.—4. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Cleveland Independent Aid Association.—6. Louisville, Ky.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Ign. Mueller as rabbi of Congregation B'rith Sholem.—12. Kansas City, Mo.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Council of Jewish Women.—16. Houston, Tex.: Celebration of twentieth anniversary of Rabbi Henry Barnstein's connection with Temple Beth Israel.—FEBRUARY 1. Baltimore, Md.: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.—13. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Temple Israel.—14. San Francisco, Cal.: Celebration, at Temple Emanu El, of centenary of birth of late Dr. Elkan Cohen, its first rabbi.—26. Lodges of Independent Order B'nai B'rith celebrate seventieth birthday of Adolph Kraus, president.—27. New York City: Celebration of fortieth anniversary of Moritz Neuman's presidency of First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek.—New York City: Celebration of fifteenth anniversary of Hebrew Day Nursery.—Forth Worth, Tex.: Celebration, by Temple Beth El, of tenth anniversary of Rabbi George Fox as minister.—MARCH 2. Augusta, Ga.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Children of Israel.—15. Bayonne, N. J.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of Temple Emanu El.—21. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of Congregation Ohel Jacob.—24. New York City: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of Hebrew

Mutual Benefit Society.—APRIL 11. New York City: Jewish Theological Seminary celebrates two hundredth anniversary of birth of Rabbi Elijah, the Gaon of Wilna.—12. San Francisco, Cal.: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of Congregation Shearith Israel.—15. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the Mercantile Club.—15-17. New York City: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Temple Emanu El.—16-18. Newark, N. J.: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of Congregation Oheb Shalom.—25. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration, at Gratz College, of two hundredth anniversary of birth of Rabbi Elijah, the Gaon of Wilna.—MAY 3. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth annual meeting of Philadelphia Section, Council of Jewish Women.—9. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Home for Hebrew Infants.—12. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. Joseph Rosenblatt, as chazan.—14. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Pittsburgh Section, Council Jewish Women.—25-26. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Irene Kaufmann settlement.

ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS:—JUNE 8. New York City: Federation of Roumanian Jews of America, at annual convention, adopts resolutions to petition President Wilson and the American peace delegates to intercede in behalf of the Jews of East-European countries.—15-16. New York City: United Synagogue of America, at seventh annual convention, adopts resolutions: (1) requesting United States Government to intercede in behalf of the Jews in Poland, Roumania, and other East-European countries where massacres have been reported; (2) favoring the distribution of working hours of the week to make possible the proper observance of the Jewish Sabbath; (3) recommending that Executive Committee send representatives to the League of Nations Council, when held, to urge a Religious Liberty clause in the League Covenant.—17. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order of B'rith Sholom, at annual convention, adopts resolutions endorsing the League of Nations and appealing to the Peace Conference to guarantee the Jews residing in new states civil, religious, and political rights.—20. Philadelphia, Pa.: Dedication of Emily G. Gerson Farm on Skippack Creek, near Collegeville, as a memorial to Emily Goldsmith Gerson.—22. New Orleans, La.: Meeting of representatives of Jewish congregations, fraternal organizations, institutions, and associations adopts resolutions condemning reported anti-Jewish excesses in Europe and appealing to the Peace Conference to put a stop to them.—AUGUST 22. New York City: *Kehillah* opposes attempts by Jewish merchants to boycott Polish retail dealers in retaliation for alleged boycott

by Polish wholesalers against Jews.—SEPTEMBER 4. New York City: Mass-meeting, under auspices of the Jewish Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran League, protests against massacres of Jews in Poland and the Ukraine.—14-16. Chicago, Ill.: Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America adopts resolutions: (1) expressing regret at absence of Nathan Straus; (2) expressing deep appreciation of the help rendered the Zionist medical work by the Joint Distribution Committee, this help being regarded as "an earnest of the desire of all Israel to rebuild the Jewish land"; (3) favoring the convening of the international Zionist congress as soon as possible after the political status of Palestine shall have been determined; (4) favoring the transfer to Palestine of all central Zionist administrative and financial institutions and activities; (5) recording grief of Zionists over the untimely death of Aaron Aaronsohn; (6) expressing gratitude to those who filled the ranks of the Jewish Legionaries.—OCTOBER 1. New York City: Joint Distribution Committee favors the establishment of a banking and trading company with a minimum capital of ten million dollars and branches in all European countries and in larger Jewish centers in each country, for the reconstruction of the ruined communities.—3. Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada issues an appeal to Jews to support the Union in its opposition to socialism, Bolshevism, and radicalism.—5. Philadelphia, Pa.: Federation of Ukrainian Jews of Philadelphia holds annual convention, and receives report from Herman Bernstein on pogroms in Ukraina. Resolutions adopted to conduct a national campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for relief of Jews in Ukraina; to bring to America children whose parents were massacred and to extend financial aid to Jews who desire to leave Ukraina for Palestine; to send Commission of American Jews to investigate conditions in Eastern Europe.—19. New York City: Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee.—NOVEMBER 9-11. Philadelphia, Pa.: Convention of the People's Relief Committee attended by three hundred delegates.—18-19. Chicago, Ill.: Semi-annual conference of Miz-rachi Organization resolves to enter into negotiations with other Orthodox Jewish organizations to enlist them in the movement for the rehabilitation of Palestine.—JANUARY 3. New York City: About one hundred delegates to American Jewish Congress meet and adopt resolution calling upon the officers of the Congress to take immediate steps to reconvene it on or before February 22, and that, if the Executive Committee declines to do so, the chairman of the meeting send out a call.—16. New York City: Yorkville Branch of the *Kehillah* establishes a *Beth Din*, sitting twice weekly, under direction of Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson.—FEBRUARY 2. Philadelphia, Pa.: Eighth annual convention of the United Synagogue of America. Spiritualism stigmatized as a form of

ancient idolatry; Christian missionary activities among Jews denounced; report of Committee on Interpretation of Jewish Law, recommending the expulsion from the synagogue of Jewish adherents of Christian Science, accepted unanimously; five-day working week advocated.—8-10. Philadelphia, Pa.: Annual meeting of Red Mogen David. Resolution severing relations with Zionist Organization of America adopted; measures discussed for extension of scope of the organization's work.—16. Los Angeles, Cal.: Fourth District, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, at annual meeting adopts resolution protesting against reading of Bible in the public schools of California.—MARCH 28. New York City: Executive Committee of Zionist Organization of America adopts resolution, going on record as favoring any practical movement that may arise subsequent to the final adjournment of the American Jewish Congress for the creation of a permanent, all-inclusive, popularly supported organization or agency to speak and act for the common interests of the Jews of America.—APRIL 20. Lakewood, N. J.: Annual meeting of United Orthodox Rabbis of America send cablegram to the Conference of Allied Premiers at San Remo urging the nations of the world to unite to help the Jews realize the promise of the Balfour declaration, and a telegram to President Wilson expressing appreciation for his services in obtaining minority rights for the Jews of Eastern Europe; similar message sent to English Parliament.—MAY 2-10. New York City: American Jewish Relief Committee, People's Relief Committee, and the Central Relief Committee combine to raise \$35,000,000 for relief of Jewish war sufferers.—9-11. New York City: Extraordinary Zionist Convention called to take action as required by the decision of the Peace Conference, and to give definite instructions to its delegation to the International Zionist Conference, London, July 4. Resolution adopted to direct the delegates to urge the adoption of the Pittsburgh Program; to request the World Zionist Organization to urge the British Government to open forthwith the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration; to urge the World Zionist Organization that it forthwith cause to be formulated a complete plan for public sanitation and public medical service for the whole of Palestine, for the benefit of all its inhabitants; to recommend to the World Zionist Organization that it establish in Palestine experimental stations, laboratories, and a permanent technical commission of engineers, medical and other experts, who shall prepare accurate and comprehensive data as a basis for the material rebuilding of Palestine; to direct the American delegates to the World Zionist Conference to urge the adoption of a budget system, to be prepared after consultation with the representatives of the various constituent federations.—New York City: Procession celebrates conferring of mandate for

Palestine upon Great Britain.—9. Nathan Straus makes gift of \$100,000 for laying the foundations of the Medical Research and Health Department of the University of Jerusalem.—9-11. Atlantic City, N. J.: At annual convention, Independent Order of Brith Abraham adopts resolution voicing joy for return of Palestine as the permanent homeland of the Jewish people and its gratitude to the American government and allied nations of Europe for their bounty to Israel, and pledging itself to the complete rehabilitation of the Holy Land.—9-13. Cleveland, O.: Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at quinquennial convention recommends enlargement of the sphere of activity of the Anti-Defamation League. Americanization service in every part of the country; opposition to reading of Bible in the public schools of America; establishment of a lyceum bureau and a bureau of enlightenment. Delegates unanimously approve proposal to abolish secrecy.—18. Dayton, O.: Delegates to annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., adopt resolution expressing sympathy with every activity tending to raise the economic, intellectual and the moral status of the Jews in Palestine.—30. Norfolk, Va.: Independent Order Brith Sholom of Baltimore, at annual convention, adopts resolutions: expressing gratitude to the governments of Great Britain, the United States of America and their Allies, for the historic action taken at San Remo; extending congratulations to the Zionist Organization of America upon this event; requesting the Government of Great Britain to open the doors of Palestine at the first feasible moment, thus conferring upon the Jews in countries where the Jewish tragedy has not yet ended the opportunity to find a home in Palestine.—30-31. Philadelphia, Pa.: Second session of American Jewish Congress. Report on work of delegation to the Peace Conference submitted by Louis Marshall. Ruling of President, Julian Mack, that a motion that the Congress constitute itself into a permanent body was not in order, sustained by a vote of 142 to 66. After adjournment of Congress, *sine die*, group of delegates organize provisional body for the formation of a permanent Congress.—30-31. New York City: Federation of Hungarian Jews of America at annual convention adopt resolutions protesting to the Hungarian Government against conditions among its Jews.

PHILANTHROPIC ITEMS:—JULY 26. New York City: Jacob H. Schiff gives \$10,000 to American Zionist Medical Unit.—AUGUST 22. St. Louis, Mo.: Benj. Burenstein bequeaths \$8500 for Jewish charitable purposes.—SEPTEMBER 5. New York City: Benno Loewy bequeaths library, and bulk of estate of \$250,000 for maintenance, to Cornell University.—8. Pittsburgh, Pa.: The four sons of Joseph and Lydia De Roy present the Gusky Orphanage a building as a memorial to their parents.—16. Dorchester, Mass.: Lasoor Agoos establishes Agoos Family Charity Fund of

\$100,000.—NOVEMBER 1. Columbus, O.: Joseph Schonthal, in memory of wife, Hermine Schonthal, establishes fund of \$10,000 for publication of Jewish text-books.—10. New York City: The brothers Daniel, Murry, Isaac, Solomon, and Simon Guggenheim give \$250,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital for a memorial pavilion in honor of their deceased parents.—11. Chicago, Ill.: Mr. and Mrs. D. Eisendrath establish fund of \$70,000, to be administered by the Jewish Aid Society, for the purpose of relieving malnutrition among poor children.—12. New York City: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hoffheimer give \$52,000 to Denver Jewish Hospital for a Preventorium for Children.—DECEMBER 12. Kansas City, Mo.: Gustave and Jerome Bernheimer and Mrs. Lee Schiff give \$50,000 to Temple Beth Yehudah, for an annex to be known as the I. E. Bernheimer Memorial.—14. New York City: Conference of representatives of Joint Distribution Committee and Zionist Organization, to consider a joint "drive" for funds, decides against the proposal.—St. Paul, Minn.: Children of Moses and Bessie Calmenson and brothers and sisters of Benjamin Calmenson give \$10,000 to the District B'nai B'rith toward construction of a building for a Jewish community center.—JANUARY 10. American Jewish Relief Unit of twenty-four persons, under direction of Boris D. Bogen, leaves for Poland under auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee.—16. New York City: Wm. D. and Frederick Scholle give \$50,000 to Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, in memory of their father.—30. New York City: Commission, appointed by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America to help intending Jewish emigrants with advice and information, leaves for Poland and Lithuania.—FEBRUARY 6. Sermons in synagogues throughout the country devoted to appeals for funds for the Committee on Relief in the Near East.—13. Cleveland, O.: Gus Bamberger donates \$5000, in memory of wife, to Mount Sinai Hospital for establishment of the Sarah Reinthal Bamberger Fund for Crippled Children.—MARCH 6. Chicago, Ill.: Through will of Otto Baer, \$200,000 is bequeathed to the Michael Reese Hospital to be known as the Otto Baer Memorial.—12. New York City: Henry A. Dix gives country estate at Mt. Kisco to Young Women's Hebrew Association for summer home, contingent on the collection of \$50,000 before Oct. 14.—19. New York City: Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, in celebration of twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, give \$100,000 to Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, as nucleus of pension fund for social workers.—St. Louis, Mo.: Morris Solomon, merchant, bequeaths entire estate to charity: twenty-five per cent to be trust fund known as the Morris Solomon Shoe Fund, to supply inmates of Jewish Orphans' Home with shoes; twenty per cent of estate to Jewish Orthodox Old Home; twenty per cent to Jewish Orphans'

Home; ten per cent each to the Jewish sanitariums for consumptives at Denver and Los Angeles; ten per cent to the Zionist Restoration Fund; five per cent to the Young Men's Hebrew Association of St. Louis.—MAY 9. Baltimore, Md.: Jacob M. Moses subscribes \$5000, in memory of wife, to Jerusalem University.—14. Philadelphia, Pa.: Jewish Foster Home receives \$10,000 from estate of Simon B. Fleischer.—28. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Henry Kaufman makes gift of \$250,000 to the Irene Kaufman Settlement on occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.—30. Philadelphia, Pa.: Joseph Blumenthal donates \$10,000 to the Jewish Hospital to endow room in memory of his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Blumenthal.

OTHER EVENTS:—JULY 28. New York City: Louis Marshall and other Jewish delegates to Peace Conference tendered a reception and banquet.—30. Wilmington, Del.: Zion Canning and Preserving Company, organized to build canneries in Palestine, applies for corporate charter.—SEPTEMBER 6. New York City: Appearance of first number of *Miklat*, a literary monthly in Hebrew, edited by I. D. Berkowitz and published by the Stybel Publishing House.—24. Baltimore, Md.: First number *Jewish Times*, English weekly, appears.—OCTOBER 3. Portland, Ore.: *The Scribe*, weekly, issued in place of *Jewish Tribune*, removed to New York City.—NOVEMBER 6. Cincinnati, O.: Hebrew Union College institutes honorary degree of "Doctor of Hebrew Laws" (D. H. L.), to be conferred on rabbis and laymen in recognition of distinguished services in the cause of Judaism.—22. New York City: Deputation of Zionist Organization of America presents Prince of Wales with a silver Menorah studded with garnets, as token of their appreciation of the British declaration on Palestine.—24. Portland, Ore.: Jewish congregations held joint memorial service for victims of atrocities committed in the Ukraine and other East-European countries.—DECEMBER 14. South Bend, Ind.: Committee representing Jewish bodies of the city adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish outrages in the Ukraine.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Keshet Israel Synagogue wrecked by fire.—FEBRUARY 23. Cleveland, O.: Temple Sherith Jacob destroyed by fire.—APRIL 3-10. Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations inaugurates "Back to the Synagogue" movement to make synagogues again the centers of Jewish activity.—13. Cleveland, O.: Representatives of Cleveland Jewish organizations at conference adopt resolutions instructing delegates to the American Jewish Congress to advocate a plan whereby the American Jewish Congress will become a permanent body, and to urge that all Jewish relief work that is nation-wide in scope be directed by the American Jewish Congress.—20. Plainfield, N. J.: Temple Sholom presents Rabbi Julius Price with home.—27. Cincinnati, O.: Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College appoint

committee to investigate and report upon action taken by the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on the subject of the disposition of Palestine as reported in daily press of April 26.—MAY 1. Washington, D. C.: Delegation from Zionist Organization of America calls on British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, to thank the British Government for accepting mandate over Palestine.—Celebrations in connection with decision of Powers celebrated also in Boston, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; San Antonio, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; North Adams, Mass.; Toledo, O.; Detroit, Mich.; and Kansas City, Mo.—7. New York City: Jewish Committee incorporated for the industrial development of Palestine; sends Dr. S. Benderly to investigate and report upon commercial possibilities.—22. New York City: Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi for forty-three years at Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Shereith Israel, resigns.

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO.—Mosaic Law Congregation (Thoras Moshe),
Sept. 21, 1919.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Chevra Kadisha, Apl. 9, 1920.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—Jewish Home for Orphans, Jan. 25, 1920.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Temple Mizpah, Sept. 12, 1919.
B'nai Zion, Sept. 12, 1919.
Douglas Park Jewish Day Nursery, Sept. 8, 1919.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home (re-dedication), Jan. 4,
1920.
Aid Association for Incurable Jews of Chicago, May 30, 1920.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—Adath Jeshurun, Sept. 7, 1919.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Gates of Prayer, May 21, 1920.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Beth Jacob (re-dedication), Sept., 1919.
Shaari Zion Synagogue, Mch. 14, 1920.

MASSACHUSETTS

- BOSTON.—Congregation Hadrath Israel, Dorchester, Dec. 28, 1919.
Anshe Polen, May 30, 1920.
CANTON.—Canton Synagogue, May 16, 1920.
EVERETT.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept., 1919.
LAWRENCE.—Anshe Sholom, June 25, 1919.
NEW BEDFORD.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept. 16, 1919.
PITTSFIELD.—Ohabai Sholom, Sept., 1919.
REVERE.—Hebrew Educational Center, Apl. 18, 1920.
WEST LYNN.—Anshe Sfard, Sept. 17, 1919.
WORCESTER.—Jewish Home for the Aged, Mch. 1, 1920.

MICHIGAN

- DETROIT.—Hebrew Free School and Kindergarten, June, 1919.
Pincus Joseph, Sept. 7, 1919.
Jewish Institute, Jan., 1920.
Jewish Woman's Club House, Feb. 8, 1920.
LANSING.—Shaari Zedek, July 6, 1919.

MINNESOTA

- MINNEAPOLIS.—Sheltering Home for Children, Dec., 1919.

MISSOURI

- KANSAS CITY.—Michael Appelman Home for the Jewish Aged,
Oct. 26, 1919.
Sh'erith Israel D'Lubavich, Mch., 1920.
ST. LOUIS.—Jewish Orphans' Home, July 13, 1919.
Jewish Orthodox Old Folk's Home, Sept. 7, 1919.
Young Men's Hebrew Association (Annex), Oct., 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- BERLIN.—Beth Israel, Oct., 1919.

NEW JERSEY

- ATLANTIC CITY.—Simon and Theresa Abraham Isolation Pavilion
of Jewish Seaside Home, July, 1919.
LONG BRANCH.—Brothers of Israel, Aug. 24, 1919.
PERTH AMBOY.—Beth Israel Synagogue, Jan. 4, 1920.
WILDWOOD.—Beth Judah Congregation, Aug., 1919.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN.—Brownsville and East New York Hospital, May 30, 1920.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS, AND RICHMOND.—Jewish Community Center and Educational Institute, Arverne, July 20, 1919.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.—Council of Jewish Women, New York Section, New York City, Dec. 21, 1919.

Poale-Zion Building, Dec. 13-14, 1919.

Ahavath Israel, Dec. 21, 1919.

Beth Abraham Home for Incurables, Mch. 14-21, 1920.

Community Center for the Jewish Blind, Apl. 25, 1920.

Mary Zinn Home for Convalescent and Cardiac Children, May 2, 1920.

Bronx Hospital and Dispensary Association, May 9, 1920.

Home of the Daughters of Jacob, May 30, 1920.

NEW ROCHELLE.—United Home for Aged Hebrews, May 16, 1920.

OHIO

CLEVELAND.—Sir Montefiore Old Home, July 13, 1919.

COLUMBUS.—Jewish Infants' Home of Ohio, 1920.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Shaare Torah, June, 1919.

OKLAHOMA

TULSA.—Temple Israel, Oct. 17, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN.—Jewish Community Center, May 25, 1920.

COLLEGEVILLE.—Emily G. Gerson Farm, June 22, 1919.

ERIE.—El Jacob, Sept. 7, 1919.

Erie Hebrew Institute, Sept. 25, 1919.

Home of B'nai B'rith Association of Erie, Nov. 30, 1919.

PITTSBURGH.—Jewish Home for Babies, Feb. 22, 1920.

TEXAS

HOUSTON.—Hebrew School and Community House of Congregation Adath Israel, Aug. 10, 1919.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CIVIL

ABRAHAM, HENRY, Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, member of City Planning Board for five years, May 4, 1920.

ADLER, HERMAN MORRIS, formerly assistant professor of psychiatry in Harvard University, appointed professor of criminology and head of the department of social hygiene, medical jurisprudence and criminology in the medical college of the University of Illinois, Sept., 1919.

ADLER, JULIUS OCHS, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Oct., 1919.

ALLMAN, DRUE N., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed professor of agriculture at Cornell University, Sept., 1919.

BACHMAN, NATHAN L., Chattanooga, Tenn., re-appointed member of State Board of Charities, July, 1919.

BAFF, MAX, Worcester, Mass., elected Fellow of the American College of Physicians, at Convention of American Congress on Internal Medicine, Chicago, Ill., Apl., 1920.

BARASCH, NATHAN E., Hoboken, N. J., appointed chaplain of the Peter E. Leddy Post No. 19, American Legion, May, 1920.

BARNETT, JOSEPH H., Chicago, Ill., re-elected jury commissioner of Cook County, July, 1919.

BATH, MICHAEL L., appointed president of the Shreveport, La., Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1920.

BAUM, HARRY, Union Course, Queens, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

BEER, GEORGE LOUIS, New York City, decorated by King of Belgium, Mch., 1920.

BERNHARD, MRS. ABRAHAM, New York City, receives from Belgium decoration of the Order of Queen Elizabeth, Jan., 1920.

BERNON, MAURICE, Cleveland, O., appointed judge, Court of Common Pleas, Apl. 5, 1920.

BERNSTEIN, EDGAR HERBERT, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

BLAU, WILLIAM, New York City, elected Municipal Court judge, Nov. 4, 1919.

BLOCH, MAURICE, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

BLOOM, ISADORE, Cleveland, O., re-elected City Councillor, Nov. 4, 1919.

BLUMENSTEIN, ROBERT, Elgin, Ore., appointed postmaster, Aug. 29, 1919.

BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Feb., 1920.

BRAUDE, HENRY W., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed United States assistant district attorney, Apl. 20, 1920.

BRAUNSTEIN, ALEXANDER, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

BRENTANO, ARTHUR, New York City, decorated by French Government, Feb., 1920.

BÜCHLER, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed deputy commissioner of Public Markets for New York City, Nov., 1919.

COHEN, AARON H., Memphis, Tenn., elected magistrate of the fifth civil district, May 19, 1919.

COHEN, HENRY R., Mussel Shoals, Ala., appointed postmaster, Aug. 29, 1919.

CUTLER, HARRY, Providence, R. I., decorated, by the French Government, with Gold Medal, Apl., 1920.

DAMROSCH, WALTER, New York City, appointed knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, May, 1920.

DAVIDSON, ISAAC C., Carthage, Ill., appointed postmaster, Aug. 29, 1919.

DAVIS, LEVI B., Roanoke, Va., appointed postmaster, Aug. 15, 1919.

DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

DINKELSPIEL, HENRY G. W., colonel, San Francisco, Cal., consul-general to Siam, awarded the Croix d'Or (Greek), for services at the Pacific International Exposition of 1915, Aug., 1919;—receives Order of the Cross of Saint George (Greek), Dec. 8, 1919.

DREYFUS, CARL, Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, City Hospital Trustee for five years, May 4, 1920.

DREYFUS, LOUIS G., jr., appointed consul (class 6), Sept. 5, 1919.

EDER, MORRIS, New York City, appointed justice of Municipal Court, July, 1919.

EICKLEBERG, ERNEST WERNER, appointed hydrographic and geodetic engineer of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Feb., 1920.

ELKUS, ABRAHAM I., New York City, appointed associate judge of Court of Appeals, Nov., 1919.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAHAM E., New York City, elected Municipal Court judge, Nov. 4, 1919.

ELLIS, DAVID A., Boston, Mass., appointed member of the Department of Public Utilities, Dec., 1919.

FERARU, LEON, New York City, appointed chief of the Roumanian Publicity Bureau of the United States, Feb. 25, 1920.

FILENE, A. LINCOLN, Boston, Mass., appointed to the Department of Education, Dec., 1919.

FINKLE, HERMAN H., Cleveland, O., re-elected to Municipal Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

FINKLE, SAMUEL B., Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 4, 1919.

FLEISHHACKER, HERBERT, San Francisco, Cal., appointed member of Park Commission, July, 1919.

FLEISHHACKER, MORTIMER, San Francisco, Cal., appointed member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, June, 1919.

FREIBERG, MAURICE J., Cincinnati, O., appointed member of Board of Sinking Fund Trustees, July, 1919.

FRIEDENBERG, BENJAMIN, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

FRIEDMAN, JACOB W., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

GANS, SIGMUND J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to City Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

GERSON, ARMAND J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected associate superintendent of schools, by the Board of Education, May 11, 1920.

GIBBS, LOUIS D., New York City, elected judge, Bronx County Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

GOLD, ZACHARIAH C., Basic, Va., appointed postmaster, Feb., 1920.

GOLDMAN, ALVIN D., St. Louis, Mo., appointed member of the Public Library Board, June, 1919.

GOLDSTEIN, ALEXANDER, San Francisco, Cal., re-appointed member of California State Welfare Commission, Nov., 1919.

GOLDSTEIN, BARNETT H., Portland, Ore., appointed temporary district attorney, Nov., 1919.

GOLDSTEIN, J. OSCAR, Chico, Cal., elected city attorney, Apl. 21, 1919.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL, Washington, D. C., receives gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science, June, 1919.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Nov., 1919.

GOREN, NATHAN, Rochester, N. Y., appointed physician of Monroe County, N. Y., Feb., 1920.

GRAUBARD, MORITZ, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

GREENBAUM, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed associate justice of the Appellate Division of the N. Y. State Supreme Court, Mch. 31, 1920.

GROSSMAN, JOSEPH B., Quincy, Mass., re-appointed member of Board of Election Commissioners for three years, Mch., 1920.

HARRIS, J. H., Cleveland, O., elected member of Board of Education, Nov. 4, 1919.

HECHT, SIMON E., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, overseer of the poor, May 4, 1920.

HINDEN, SOLOMON, rabbi, Schenectady, N. Y., appointed civil service commissioner, Jan., 1920.

HIRSCHBERG, HANNAH, San Antonio, Tex., elected member of School Board, May, 1920.

HOFFMAN, BENJAMIN, New York City, re-elected justice of the Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., Baltimore, Md., appointed Associate State Director of economic inquiries on policies and platform of the Republican National Committee, with headquarters in New York, Mch., 1920.

HOROWITZ, NATHAN, colonel, appointed officer of Legion of Honor (French), June 26, 1919.

HURWITZ, ALBERT, Boston, Mass., appointed assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, Dec., 1919.

HYMAN, MARK, New York City, appointed chief general counsel for the United States Shipping Board, July, 1919.

ISAACS, SCHACHNE, Cincinnati, O., appointed research psychologist in the Medical Research Laboratory, Air Service, U. S. A., Nov., 1919.

JACOBS, PHILIP A., Cleveland, O., appointed coroner, Oct., 1919.

JAFFE, LOUIS I., Norfolk, Va., appointed chevalier de l'Etoile of Roumanie, Jan., 1920.

JOSEPH, DANIEL C., Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor, Assistant Judge of the Traffic Court, May, 1920.

KAHN, OTTO H., New York City, awarded degree of LL. D. by University of Michigan, July 3, 1919.

KAHN, SIMON, Raceland, La., re-appointed postmaster, July 28, 1919.

KATZ, AARON GEORGE, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

KAUVAR, H. C. E., rabbi, Denver, Colo., appointed professor of rabbinical literature at Denver University, Jan., 1920.

KEIDEN, HARRY B., Detroit, Mich., appointed judge, Municipal Court, Apl., 1920.

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., Boston, Mass., appointed member of Library Board, June, 1919.

KLEIN, ISAAC, Salem, N. J., appointed postmaster, Sept. 10, 1919.

KLEIN, MRS. JACOB B., Bridgeport, Conn., appointed member Board of Public Charities, Feb., 1920.

KLEIN, MAURICE, Chicago, Ill., appointed chief deputy marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, Aug. 1, 1919.

KOPALD, LOUIS J., Buffalo, N. Y., elected head of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Nov., 1919; re-elected head of New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Apl., 1920.

KRAUS, EZRA J., Chicago, Ill., appointed professor of applied botany at the University of Wisconsin, Oct., 1919.

LANGFELD, HERBERT S., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed director of the psychological laboratory of Harvard University, Oct. 19, 1919.

LASKI, HAROLD J., lecturer at Harvard University, appointed professor of political science at the London School of Economics, May, 1920.

LAZARUS, JOSEPH, Louisville, Ky., elected member of State Legislature, Nov., 1919.

LEFCOURT, A. E., New York City, appointed member of State Reconstruction Labor Board, Apl., 1920.

LEFSCHETZ, SOLOMON, professor of mathematics at University of Kansas, awarded Bordin prize by French Academy of Sciences, May, 1920.

LEONARD, OSCAR, St. Louis, Mo., elected president of Missouri Conference for Social Welfare (formerly Missouri Conference Charities and Correction), Nov., 1919.

LEVI, GEO. H., Berryville, Va., appointed postmaster, Feb., 1920.

LEVINE, MAX F., New York City, appointed city magistrate, Aug., 1919.

LEVY, MAURICE ELI, appointed hydrographic and geodetic engineer, U. S. Department of Commerce, Apl. 13, 1920.

LEWIS, HARRY E., New York City, re-elected district attorney for Kings County, Nov. 4, 1919.

LIPPMANN, JONAS, New York City, editor of the *Voice of Alsace-Lorraine*, cited by French Government for "literary work," Mch., 1920.

LOEB, MAX, Chicago, Ill., appointed by chairman of the Illinois State Committee on Americanization, June, 1919.

LUBIN, SIMON J., Sacramento, Cal., appointed chairman of the California Committee for Americanization, Mch., 1920.

LURIE, HARRY L., Detroit, Mich., appointed director of the Social Service Bureau of Detroit Public Welfare Department, May, 1920.

LYONS, ALEXANDER, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Nov., 1919.

MACK, ALFRED, Cincinnati, O., appointed member of Board of the University, July, 1919.

MACK, JULIAN W., Chicago, Ill., elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers, June, 1919.

MANCOVITZ, DAVID, Boston, Mass., appointed assistant district attorney in Suffolk County, Dec., 1919.

MARX, ROBERT S., Cincinnati, O., elected judge of the Superior Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

MAY, ISAAC, Rome, Ga., elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1919.

MAYER, MAX, Iowa City, Ia., appointed postmaster, Aug. 5, 1919.

MEIER, HENRY A., appointed register of land office at Lincoln, Neb., July 29, 1919.

MENDELSON, RALPH W., Denver, Colo., receives Order of St. Sara (Serbian), Dec., 1919.

METZGER, CHAS. J., appointed postmaster, Ferdinand, Ind., July 29, 1919.

MEYER, EUGENE, JR., New York City, promoted officer of Legion of Honor (French), Feb., 1920.

MEYER, HATTIE L., Florence, S. Dak., appointed postmistress, July, 1919.

MICHELSON, ALBERT A., Chicago, Ill., elected foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, Feb., 1920.

MILKE, HERMAN H., Cleveland, O., re-elected to City Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

MILLER, HARRY B., Lexington, Ky., appointed first assistant corporation counsel, Feb., 1920.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, appointed head of American Mission to Poland, July, 1919; appointed commander of the Legion of Honor (French), July, 1919; appointed ambassador to Mexico, Apl., 1920.

MORRIS, SAMUEL R., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

MYERS, DAVID J. D., appointed consul (class 5), Sept. 5, 1919.

NATHAN, EDWARD I., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed consul (class 6), Sept. 5, 1919.

NEWBURGER, JOSEPH E., New York City, re-elected judge, Supreme Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

OPPENHEIM, MORRIS, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected police judge, Nov. 4, 1919.

ORENBERG, LOUIS, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

ORR, SAMUEL, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

PAM, HUGO, Chicago, Ill., elected president of the American Institute of Criminology, Oct., 1919.

PERLMAN, PHILIP B., appointed Secretary of State of Maryland, Jan. 14, 1920.

PHILIPSON, DAVID, Cincinnati, O., receives Order of Albert (Belgian), Oct., 1919; appointed representative from Ohio to the Educational Conference called by the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., Apl. 29, 1920.

PHILLIPS, ALBERT, elected member of the Railroad Labor Board, Labor Group, Apl. 15, 1920.

PINANSKI, ABRAHAM E., Boston, Mass., appointed to the Advisory Board of the Division of Education of Aliens, Dec., 1919.

POLLAK, EMIL, Cincinnati, O., re-appointed member of the Board of University Trustees, for six years, Dec., 1919.

PROSKAUER, JOSEPH M., New York City, designated to act as attorney for the Extraordinary Grand Jury to investigate the administration of New York City, Dec., 1919.

RATSHESKY, A. C., Boston, Mass., appointed member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Public Welfare, Dec., 1919; elected chairman, Jan., 1920.

RAUH, MARCUS, Pittsburgh, Pa., elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, May, 1920.

ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed general assistant to city solicitor, Feb., 1920.

ROSENTHAL, JACOB STANLEY, appointed aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Feb., 1920; appointed junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Apl. 29, 1920.

ROSENWALD, JULIUS, Chicago, Ill., appointed member of Industrial Board to confer on relations of capital and labor, Nov., 1919.

ROWE, LEO S., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed secretary-general of the Second Pan-American Financial Conference, June, 1919; appointed head of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, Oct., 1919; elected director-general of the Pan-American Union, May, 1920.

SABATH, MORRIS, appointed appraiser of merchandise, Chicago customs collection district, Jan. 26, 1920.

SALE, LLEWELLYN, St. Louis, Mo., appointed, by French Government, professor of the Beaux Arts, and granted the privilege of wearing the "Palm" as decoration, Apl., 1920.

SCHLESINGER, BERT., San Francisco, Cal., appointed special aid to United States Attorney General to investigate alleged frauds in Government shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast, Nov., 1919.

SCHLESS, ROBERT A., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed assistant physician in the Department of Welfare, Mch., 1920.

SCHLESSINGER, FRANK A., Pittsburgh, Pa., appointed head of the department of astronomy at Yale University, Dec., 1919.

SCHMALHEISER, SAMUEL, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

SCHREIBER, CORNELL, Toledo, O., re-elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1919.

SCHROEDER, JACOB, Baltimore, Md., reappointed by Governor, Magistrate of the Northern Police Station, May, 1920.

SELIGMAN, JAMES L., Sante Fé, N. Mex., re-appointed postmaster, July 28, 1919.

SHALOWITZ, AARON LOUIS, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

SHAPIRO, JOSEPH G., Bridgeport, Conn., re-appointed city attorney, June, 1919.

SHIPLACOFF, ABRAHAM I., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

SIEGLER, JOSEPH, Newark, N. J., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

SILBERMAN, LOUIS, Albany, N. Y., re-elected president of Board of Trustees of the Albany Free Library, Aug., 1919.

SILBERT, COLMAN, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

SILBERT, SAMUEL H., Cleveland, O., re-elected judge of Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

SILVER, A. H., rabbi, Cleveland, O., receives from French Government decoration of officer of Public Instruction, Dec. 20, 1919.

SIMON, ABRAM, Washington, D. C., appointed member of Commission of Six to prepare a uniform marriage law for submission to and ultimate adoption by the States of the Union, Oct., 1919; appointed member of the Board of Education, Nov., 1919.

SLOSS, MRS. MAX C., San Francisco, Cal., appointed member of State Board of Charities and Corrections, Feb., 1920.

SOLOMON, CHARLES, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

SPIEGEL, ARTHUR, Cincinnati, O., re-elected judge of Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

STACEL, JACOB, Cleveland, O., elected to Municipal Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

STARK, SIGMAR, appointed professor of gynecology at the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, Feb., 1920.

STEINBERG, JOSEPH, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

STERN, HORACE, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed judge in Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Mch. 19, 1920.

STERN, MRS. SIGMUND, San Francisco, Cal., appointed playground commissioner, July, 1919; re-appointed Jan., 1920.

STONE, ELIHU D., Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

STRAHL, JACOB S., New York City, re-elected justice of Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

STRAUS, OSCAR S., New York City, appointed member of National Industrial Conference, Nov., 1919; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (third appointment), Jan., 1920; elected president of the New York Peace Society, Apl., 1920.

STRAUSS, LEOPOLD, Montgomery, Ala., re-elected member of the Board of Education, May, 1920.

STRAUSS, LEWIS, JR., appointed chevalier of the Civil Order of Leopold (Belgian), July, 1919.

SULZBERGER, MAYER, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed member of Commission to Study the Need for a Constitutional Convention, Oct., 1919.

SYKES, PHILIP L., Baltimore, Md., appointed member of Advisory Board of Parole, Mch., 1920.

TACHAU, E. S., Louisville, Ky., appointed member State Board of Charities and Corrections, Mch., 1920.

TOBRINER, LEON, Washington, elected president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Jan., 1920.

ULLMAN, BERTHOLD LOUIS, Iowa City, Ia., appointed head of the Department of Latin at the State University, July, 1919.

ULLMAN, SOLOMON, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

VIENER, ALFRED, appointed secretary of treasury of Natchez, Miss., Mch., 1920.

VINER, JACOB K., Washington, D. C., appointed assistant professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, Mch., 1920.

VLADECK, B. CHARNEY, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

VORENBERG, FELIX, Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, Sinking Funds Commissioner, May 4, 1920.

WALDMAN, LOUIS, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

WALTER, SIMON, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to City Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

WARBURG, FELIX M., New York City, presented, by delegation, headed by Rabbis Philip Klein and Bernard Drachman, of Temple Ohab Zedek, with degree of Haber, for great humanitarian services, Mch. 18, 1920; awarded medal, by Polish Government, in recognition of services for relief of Polish people, Mch., 1920.

WEILL, RAPHAEL, San Francisco, Cal., appointed officer of Legion of Honor (French), Jan., 1920.

WILEY, LOUIS, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Feb., 1920.

WINKELMAN, N. W., appointed instructor of neurology at the University of Pennsylvania, Jan., 1920.

WOLF, SIMON, Washington, D. C., presented with the annual gold medal of the Order B'nai B'rith, Jan. 25, 1920.

WOOLNER, WM. B., Peoria, Ill., elected president of the Association of Commerce, Mch., 1920.

YESKA, JOSEPH, New York City, reappointed by Mayor, member of Board of Education, May, 1920.

ZELTNER, LOUIS, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

ZESKIND, LOUIS MORRIS, appointed aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Feb., 1920; appointed junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Apl. 29, 1920.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

ABRAHAMS, HARRY W., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ABRAMS, PERCY R., appointed machinist, U. S. N., Aug. 15, 1919.

ARKUSH, ALBERT S., promoted ensign, U. S. N., May 28, 1920.

BENJAMIN, JULIAN A., promoted major, cavalry, U. S. A., Mch. 22, 1920.

BLUMBERG, ALBERT A., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

BLUME, BENJ. F., promoted lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

BRANDON, EDWIN J., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

COHEN, EDWARD N., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

COHEN, JOHN S., JR., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

COHEN, MAX, promoted assistant dental surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Jan. 19, 1920.

COHN, SAMUEL F., promoted lieutenant, infantry, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1920.

COWAN, ARTHUR S., promoted lieutenant-colonel, signal corps, U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1920.

COWAN, DAVID P., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

DANZIG, SAMUEL V. H., promoted lieutenant, cavalry, U. S. A., Oct. 29, 1919.

DAVIS, ABEL, Chicago, Ill., appointed commander of the 2d Illinois infantry, July, 1919.

EDELMAN, LOUIS F., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

EICHORN, WM. H., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

EISENBERG, DAVID W., appointed assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

EISENHARDT, NELSON H., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

EISMANN, HENRY, promoted lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

FERNBACH, JOSEPH G., promoted major, medical corps, U. S. A., Apl. 5, 1920.

FINEBAUM, HERBERT, appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

FISHER, PHILIP M., JR., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

FOREMAN, MILTON, Chicago, Ill., appointed to organize the artillery branch of the State National Guard, July, 1919.

FREDMAN, HARRY, appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

FREEMAN, HOWARD B., appointed lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, Sept. 10, 1919.

FRIED, SAMUEL S., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

GINSBURG, ABRAHAM R., promoted lieutenant, coast artillery, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

GOLDBERG, ROBERT M., appointed assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R., for temporary service, Aug. 15, 1919.

GOLDENBERG, CHAS. N., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June, 1919.

GOLDSMITH, MILTON D., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June, 1919.

GOODMAN, MOSES, promoted captain, coast artillery, U. S. A., Aug., 1919.

GOODMAN, WALTER F., promoted lieutenant, cavalry, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

GORLINSKI, JOSEPH S., promoted first lieutenant, engineer corps, U. S. A., May 21, 1920.

GROSSKOPF, HOMER L., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N., Dec., 1919.

HAHN, RALPH W., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

HART, WALTER T., JR., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

HELLER, HYMAN L., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

HERMESCH, HARRY R., appointed medical inspector, U. S. N., Mch. 11, 1920.

HIRSCH, HOWARD C., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

HYMAN, MYRON L., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

HYNEMAN, HENRY I., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ISAACS, EDWARD V. M., promoted lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N., July 15, 1919.

ISQUITH, SOLOMON S., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

ISRAEL, FREDERICK, appointed second lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919; appointed lieutenant Sept. 10, 1919.

JACOBI, LEON J., promoted ensign, U. S. N., May 28, 1920.

JACOBS, IRVING W., promoted assistant surgeon, rank of lieutenant, U. S. N., Apl. 9, 1920.

JACOBSON, CLARENCE R., promoted captain, dental corps, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

JAFFE, DAVID, appointed ensign, U. S. N., June, 1919.

KAISER, RAYMOND S., appointed lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

KATZ, SAMUEL A., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

KUHN, SAMUEL L., promoted captain, engineer corps, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

LEHMAN, RAYMOND G., promoted lieutenant, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1919.

LEVENTHAL, LEWIS F., promoted lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

LEVI, IRVING B., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

LEVIN, CLAUDE C., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LEVY, DAVID C., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

LEVY, HAROLD M., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

LEVY, NEVILLE, promoted lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

LEWIS, ABRAHAM S., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

LEWIS, BERNARD R., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LIEBOVITZ, DAVID, appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LINDBERG, DAVID OSCAR NATHANIEL, promoted lieutenant, medical corps, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1920.

LOEWY, HERBERT, appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LOWENTHAL, ERNEST H., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

LYON, MELVILLE W., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LYON, SAMUEL P., promoted lieutenant-colonel, infantry, U. S. A., July 29, 1919.

MANDEL, AARON, appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

MARKS, ALBERT E., promoted lieutenant, coast artillery, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1920.

MAY, HENRY A., promoted medical inspector, U. S. N., Mch. 11, 1920.

MELASKY, HARRIS M., promoted captain, infantry, U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1920.

MONTAGUE, ROBT. L., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

MORRIS, SAMUEL W., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

MOSES, EMILE P., appointed major, marine corps, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

MYERS, MORRIS B., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

PERLMAN, BENJAMIN, appointed lieutenant, U. S. N., Aug. 15, 1919.

PHILLIPS, ALBERT J., appointed second lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, Sept. 10, 1919.

ROBISON, MILTON E., appointed lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

ROSEBUSH, HORACE M., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ROSENAK, LEO D., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ROSENBERG, HUGO M., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ROSENBERG, SAMUEL, appointed chief pay clerk, for temporary service, U. S. N., Nov. 19, 1919.

ROSENDAHL, CHAS. E., promoted lieut.-com., U. S. N., May 6, 1920.

ROSENTHAL, ERROL V., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ROSENZWEIG, HERBERT, appointed captain, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919; appointed captain, Oct. 11, 1919.

ROSSHEIM, DAVID B., promoted ensign, U. S. N., May 28, 1920.

ROTH, LOUIS J., promoted lieutenant-commander, for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

SCHWARTZ, HENRY L., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

SCHWARTZ, HERMAN, appointed assistant paymaster, with rank of ensign, for temporary service, July 15, 1919.

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH L., promoted assistant surgeon, rank of lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N., Apl. 9, 1920.

SCHWARTZ, PAUL F., promoted assistant dental surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Jan. 19, 1920.

SCHWARTZ, SEYMOUR C., promoted major, medical corps, U. S. A., Apl. 5, 1920.

SCHWARTZMAN, EDWIN G., appointed second lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

SHUGERMAN, HARRY P., promoted captain, medical corps, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

SHURTLEFF, HARRY V., appointed second lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, Sept. 10, 1919.

SILVERMAN, MAX, appointed assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

SIMMONS, HAROLD B., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

SIMON, JOSEPH, appointed paymaster, with rank of ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

STEARNS, BERNARD S., promoted first lieutenant, engineer corps, U. S. A., Apl. 5, 1920.

STEEGER, ISIDOR, appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Nov. 19, 1919.

STEIN, EDWARD A., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

STRAUSS, JOSEPH, promoted rear admiral, U. S. N., July 17, 1919.

SWARTZ, HARRY A., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ULLMAN, DAVID L., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

WOLF, CHAS. J., JR., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

WOLFE, EMMET R., appointed lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 15, 1919.

ZIMMERMAN, MAX E., appointed chief pharmacist, for temporary service, U. S. N., Aug. 15, 1919.

WAR HONORS

Distinguished Service Medal: Frank Brodsky, N. Y. C.; Harry Cutler, colonel, Providence, R. I.; Milton J. Foreman, colonel, Chicago, Ill.; Herbert H. Lehman, colonel, New York City; Abraham Reifin, Cincinnati, O.—*Distinguished Conduct Medal (Great Britain)*: Harry Fisher, New York City.—*Distinguished Service Cross*: Harry Fisher, New York City; Abraham Reifin, Cincinnati, O.—*Croix de Guerre (French)*: Max Levine; Abe Levison, N. Y. C.; J. S. P. Makler, captain, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris Moss, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan S. Pizer; Ralph Wolf, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Cited*: Louis A. Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Milton J. Foreman, colonel, Chicago, Ill.; L. Howard Harris, Bradford, Pa.; Aaron J. Oppenheim, Allston, Mass.; Willie Rauh, Columbus, Tex.; Theodore Rosen, lieutenant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elkin C. Voorsanger, captain, chaplain, St. Louis, Mo.—*Croix de Guerre and cited*: Ralph Wolf, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Croix de Guerre and silver star*: L. Howard Harris, Bradford, Pa.—*War Cross for Merit (Italian)*: Julius O. Adler, major, N. Y. C.—Julius Aronson, N. Y. C.—*Legion of Honor*: Gustavus M. Blech, colonel, Columbus, O.—*Military Medal*: Abe Gordon, Chicago, Ill.—*Distinguished Service Order (British)*: Emanuel Goldstein, major, N. Y. C.—*Decoration for bravery and Silver Star*: Eugene Kuhn, Los Angeles, Cal.—*Medal of Honor*: John Goldhaar.—*Belgian Cross of the Order of the Crown*: Bernard L. Garfinkle, captain, Boston, Mass.—*Military Medal (French)*: Harry Margolin, Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Médaille D'Honneur (gold)*: Harry Cutler, colonel, Providence, R. I.

Louis Cohn, lieutenant, Brooklyn, N. Y., was awarded *Croix de Guerre (French)* with six citations; *Croix de Guerre* with the *Palm (Belgian)*; *Cross of St. Stanislaus*; *Order of the Bey of Tunis*; *Medal from French Minister of Interior*.

IV

NECROLOGY

AARON, LOUIS I., communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 80, Dec. 31, 1919.

ABRAHAM, VICTOR, lawyer and communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1920.

ABRAHAMS, CECILIA S., member of Daughters of American Revolution and of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1920.

ADLER, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., aged 52, Feb. 17, 1920.

ARNDT, ALFRED, rabbi, Sacramento, Cal., Mch. 22, 1920.

ASHER, MORRIS, member of Grand Army of Republic, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, Jan. 17, 1920.

AZOSE, SOLOMON, rabbi, Seattle, Wash., aged 65, Dec., 1919.

BAMBERGER, IRA LEO, lawyer, former counsellor to Board of Education of Brooklyn, New York City, aged 67, Dec. 27, 1919.

BARON, JOSEPH, rabbi, Marinette, Wis., aged 40, Dec., 1919.

BASSINOV, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 3, 1920.

BAUER, MORRIS, municipal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 88, Apl. 12, 1920.

BEER, GEORGE LOUIS, author, historian, and economist, New York City, Mch. 15, 1920.

BENAS, SOL., court erier in United States District Court, San Francisco, Cal., aged 81, Dec. 3, 1919.

BRAHAM, JOHN JOSEPH, SR., musician, composer and orchestra leader, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 72, Oct. 28, 1919.

COHEN, AARON, rabbi, Newark, N. J., aged 33, Feb. 14, 1920.

COHEN, EMANUEL, lawyer, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 67, Apl. 2, 1920.

COHEN, ISADOR, philanthropist, Sacramento, Cal., aged 76, June, 1919.

COHEN, ISIDORE, rabbi, New York City, aged 69, June 15, 1919.

CUTLER, IDA BELLE, communal worker, Providence, R. I., aged 40, Feb. 1, 1920.

DOW, MORRIS, communal worker, Houston, Tex., aged 58, May 3, 1920.

DREYFUS, SOLOMON, rabbi, Youngstown, O., May 10, 1920.

EHRlich, ARNOLD B., Hebrew scholar and biblical exegete, New York City, aged 72, Nov. 5, 1919.

EINSTEIN, BERTON, vice-president of Chamber of Commerce, Fresno, Cal., Feb., 1920.

ELISCU, EUGENIE R., physician, surgeon, and lecturer, New York City, aged 53, July 11, 1919.

ELKELES, MRS. ROSE, communal worker, New York City, aged 56, Aug. 5, 1919.

EPSTEIN, HARRIS, rabbi, Boston, aged 86, Mch. 20, 1920.

- FEUERLICHT, JACOB, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Mch. 24, 1920.
- FRAENKEL, JOSEPH, neurological specialist, New York City, Apl. 26, 1920.
- FRANK, EMIL H., insurance broker, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 76, June 21, 1919.
- FREY, PHILIP W., former district attorney, Evansville, Ind., at Chicago, Ill., aged 62, Aug., 1919.
- FRIEDBERG, STANTON A., associate professor at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., aged 45, May 20, 1920.
- FRIEDMAN, B. L., rabbi, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 65, Jan., 1920.
- FRIEDMAN, PINKAS, rabbi, New York City, Oct., 1919.
- GANS, EMANUEL S., dermatologist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 63, Sept. 30, 1919.
- GARFUNKLE, MOSES, communal worker, New York City, aged 85, Nov. 18, 1919.
- GERSTEIN, NATHAN, rabbi, San Antonio, Tex., aged 32, July 7, 1919.
- GOETZ, EDWARD, communal worker, New Orleans, La., Mch., 1920.
- GOLDSTEIN, JACOB, assistant district attorney of New York County and former assemblyman in State Legislature, New York City, aged 29, Feb., 1920.
- GONIKMAN, ISIDORE, Yiddish journalist and editor, New York City, aged 43, Nov. 28, 1919.
- GOTTHEIL, WILLIAM S., physician, New York City, aged 61, Jan. 11, 1920.
- GOUDCHAUX, LEOPOLD, financier and planter, Bunkie, La., aged 77, Mch. 24, 1920.
- GRABFELDER, SAMUEL H., communal worker, Atlantic City, N. J., aged 75, Apl. 17, 1920.
- GREENBAUM, ELIAS, banker, Chicago, Ill., aged 97, July, 1919.
- GREENBERG, HENRY M., communal worker and talmudic scholar, New York City, aged 71, June 6, 1919.
- GREENEBAUM, SIGMUND, merchant and banker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 76, June 16, 1919.
- GRIVER, DAVID, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 61, June, 1919.
- GROSSMAN, JOSEPH, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 56, Apl. 28, 1920.
- GUTMAN, JOSEPH, pioneer Jewish settler, La Crosse, Wis., aged 85, Feb., 1920.
- HAMMERSTEIN, OSCAR, operatic impresario, inventor, and theatre builder, New York City, aged 72, Aug. 1, 1919.
- HATTENBACH, LEON M., state senator, Denver, Colo., aged 46, Feb. 1, 1920.
- HEAVENRICH, MAX, merchant and communal worker, Saginaw, Mich., aged 78, Jan. 31, 1920.
- HELLMAN, ISAIAH W., SR., communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 77, Apl., 1920.

HELLMAN, ISAAH WM., JR., communal worker and financier, San Francisco, Cal., aged 49, May 10, 1920.

HIMROD, CHAS., former mayor, Boise, Ida., Feb., 1920.

HIRSCH, HENRY, Civil War veteran, Atlanta, Ga., aged 82, June 18, 1919.

HURWITZ, SOLOMON T. H., author and scholar, New York City, Jan. 12, 1920.

HUTZLER, CHARLES, communal worker, Richmond, Va., aged 70, Dec. 5, 1919.

JACKSON, MRS. HENRY, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 63, Sept. 24, 1919.

JACOBI, ABRAHAM, physician, specialist in children diseases, New York City, aged 90, July 10, 1919.

JACOBSEN, ALBERT D., newspaper publisher and editor, Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1920.

KAHAN, CHARLES, rabbi, Newark, N. J., Feb. 14, 1920.

KAMENETSKY, B., rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1919.

KANN, MYER M., civic and communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 62, Dec. 10, 1919.

KANNERSTEIN, GREGORY, pianist and composer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 36, Feb. 22, 1920.

KAPLAN, SIMON T., writer and talmudic scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69, Sept., 1919.

KASTOR, HERMAN W., Civil War veteran, St. Louis, Mo., aged 81, Sept. 22, 1919.

KATZENELNBOGEN, JUDAH, founder of Hebrew Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54, Apl. 9, 1920.

KESSLER, DAVID, Yiddish dramatist and actor, New York City, aged 60, May 14, 1920.

KLEIN, GEORGE G., detective, Denver, Colo. (assassinated), aged 35, Aug. 28, 1919.

KLEIN, WM. J., member of State Legislature, Board of Education and City Council, Cincinnati, O., May 26, 1920.

KLEINMAN, M., rabbi, Dallas, Tex., aged 71, Nov. 22, 1919.

KRUGER, SOLOMON, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., aged 55, Nov. 7, 1919.

LANDAU, JACOB HENRY, formerly of Great Synagogue, Sydney, New South Wales, rabbi, New York City, aged 55, Mch. 25, 1920.

LANE, ABEL, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 77, Sept. 6, 1919.

LAUCHHEIMER, CHARLES H., brigadier-general, U. S. marine corps, Washington, D. C., aged 61, Jan. 15, 1920.

LEUCHT, JOSEPH, rabbi, Newark, N. J., aged 80, Mch. 6, 1920.

LEVI, LOUIS S., communal worker, Cincinnati, O., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 66, Jan., 1920.

LEVY, DANIEL L., Civil War veteran, Memphis, Tenn., aged 95, Nov. 18, 1919.

LEVY, HERMAN, communal worker, New York City, Apl. 16, 1920.

LEVY, LEOPOLD H., captain, Civil War veteran, St. Louis, Mo., aged 80, Jan. 4, 1920.

LEVY, MARSHALL P., merchant and Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 79, Sept., 1919.

LILIENTHAL, JESSE W., street railway magnate, San Francisco, Cal., June 3, 1919.

LINDEMAN, EDWARD, physician, inventor of syringe-cannula method of blood transfusion, New York City, at Atlantic City, N. J., June 12, 1919.

LOEB, JACOB, captain, fire department, Louisville, Ky., aged 60, June 30, 1919.

LOEWY, BENNO, lawyer and communal worker, New York City, aged 65, Aug. 18, 1919.

LUCHS, LEOPOLD, communal worker, Washington, D. C., aged 83, Nov., 1919.

MANHEIM, EMILE EDWARD, banker and civic worker, Fresno, Cal., Dec. 17, 1919.

MARIX, ADOLPH, rear-admiral, United States Navy, New York City, at Gloucester, Mass., aged 71, July 11, 1919.

MIRVIS, HIRSCH, scholar and teacher, Baltimore, Md., aged 80, May, 1920.

MORDECAI, ALFRED, brigadier-general, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., aged 80, Jan. 20, 1920.

MOSES, MOSES H., communal worker, New York City, aged 79, Oct., 1919.

MOSES, MRS. M. H., communal worker, New York City, Feb. 17, 1920.

MOSLER, HENRY, painter, New York City, aged 79, Apl. 21, 1920.

NATHAN, ETTA WOLF, Daughter of the American Revolution and Daughter of the Confederacy, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 55, Sept. 18, 1919.

NEWMAN, MRS. ISIDORE, philanthropist, New Orleans, La., in New York City, aged 68, Nov. 10, 1919.

NIETO, ABRAHAM HAIM, rabbi, New York City, aged 82, Aug. 10, 1919.

NOOT, ISAAC C., rabbi, New York City, aged 80, Feb. 3, 1920.

NUSBAUM, MAX, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 52, Apl. 19, 1920.

OPPENHEIMER, SOLOMON, ex-municipal justice, New York City, Dec. 31, 1919.

PERLMAN, RAY, Social Service worker, New York City, aged 35, Oct. 15, 1919.

PESSIM, SOLOMON, rabbi, Springfield, Mass., aged 43, June 7, 1919.

PINCUS, ISAAC, Indian War veteran, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14, 1920.

PLONSKY, HENRY, merchant and communal worker, Denver, Colo., aged 90, Feb. 27, 1920.

POLLAK, GUSTAV, editor and author, Cambridge, Mass., aged 70, Nov. 1, 1919.

PORT, MOSES, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1920.

RAUH, ENOCH, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 62, Nov. 25, 1919.

ROGERS, HYMAN, communal worker, Boston, aged 72, Feb. 25, 1920.

ROSENBAUM, BENZION, Hebrew scholar, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 25, 1920.

ROSENBERG, JACOB R., rabbi, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 70, Aug. 9, 1919.

ROSENZWEIG, BERNHARD, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1920.

SALZMAN, TOBIAS, chazan, Baltimore, Md., aged 73, May 18, 1920.

SCHINASI, SOLOMON, philanthropist and pioneer in Turkish cigarette industry in United States, New York City, aged 60, Oct. 4, 1919.

SCHLESINGER, MAX, rabbi, Albany, N. Y., aged 82, Dec. 28, 1919.

SCHWABACHER, MAX, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 61, Feb. 9, 1920.

SEFF, JOSEPH, rabbi and communal worker, aged 56, Feb. 5, 1920.

SELIG, MOSES, member of Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 82, Sept. 19, 1919.

SHORE, JOSEPH J., Hebrew scholar and editor, Boston, Mass., Jan., 1920.

SILBERBERG, MAX, colonel, Civil War veteran, formerly member of state legislature, Cincinnati, O., aged 77, Mch. 1, 1920.

SILVERMAN, PHILIP, rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 56, Mch. 31, 1920.

SLONIMSKY, SOLOMON, communal worker and Hebrew educator, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 56, Dec., 1919.

SLOSS, LEON, communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 62, May 5, 1920.

SOLOMON, WILLIAM, banker and communal worker, New York City, aged 67, Dec. 15, 1919.

SOTHERAN, ALICE HYNEMAN, authoress, New York City, aged 88, Dec. 16, 1919.

STERN, LOUIS, rabbi, Washington, D. C., aged 74, Apl. 29, 1920.

TAUBENHAUS, GODFREY, rabbi and author, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 64, June 11, 1919.

TELLER, OSCAR B., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 59, July 26, 1919.

VENGEROFSKY, SIMON, rabbi and Hebrew teacher, Cincinnati, O., aged 65, Jan., 1920.

WEIL, DAVID, communal worker, Montgomery, Ala., aged 38, Oct. 4, 1919.

WEIL, MOE C., communal worker, Detroit, Mich., Apl., 1920.

WERBELOWSKY, JOSEPH L., publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 65, June 11, 1919.

WERNER, ADOLPH, professor of German and former acting president, College of the City of New York, New York City, aged 80, Sept. 2, 1919.

WESSEL, HENRY A., judge of Common Pleas Court, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 49, Mch. 6, 1920.

WEYL, WALTER EDWARD, economist and author, New York City, aged 47, Nov. 9, 1919.

WILLNER, M., rabbi, Palestine, Tex., aged 78, July, 1919.

WOLF, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Knoxville, Tenn., aged 40, Oct., 1919.

WOLF, ALICE R., communal worker and member of Board of Trustees of Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, Providence, R. I., Mch. 26, 1920.

WOOLF, ALBERT EDWARD, chemist, Cleveland, O., aged 74, May 10, 1920.

ZEDERBAUM, ADOLPH, physician and author on medical subjects, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 71, May 2, 1920.

ZEISLER, JOSEPH, dermatologist, Chicago, Ill., at Mackinac Island, Mich., aged 65, Aug. 31, 1919.

B

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 20. Robert Stricker, Jewish Member of Parliament, at session of Austrian National Assembly, states that Jews of Austria deplore terms offered by Peace Conference as being opposed to the self-determination of peoples.

AUGUST 1. Vienna: Dr. Klashkis, Jewish councillor, interpellates mayor on prevailing anti-Semitic agitation. Mayor declares that authorities disapprove of agitation, and will adopt strong measures to suppress it.—8. Vienna: Government decides, after negotiations with Robert Stricker, member of the National Assembly, to postpone the projected expulsion of "alien" Jews.—15. Vienna: Palestina Transport-Reise Companie established, with branches in Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Bialystok, Vilna, Kiev, Odessa, Trieste, Fiume, Haifa, and Jaffa.—Vienna: Meeting of the Anti-Semitic Union. Speakers urge Jews to leave Austria and go to Palestine *en masse*. Socialists disperse meeting.—Vienna: Jewish National delegates, elected to City Council, declare that, without seeking to jeopardize the German character

of Vienna, they will strive to obtain complete and effective equal rights for Jews.

SEPTEMBER 10. Vienna: Government orders expulsion, by September 30, of all who are not subjects of the new Austrian republic. Measure will vitally affect the Galician and Bukowinian Jews who fled to Vienna in consequence of several Russian invasions between 1914-1917.—18. Vienna: Protest meeting against order of expulsion of all foreigners. Government amends expulsion orders by exempting all foreigners who have fixed positions and are necessary for the business life of the capital, persons in bad health, students, and those whose appeals for permission to stay are pending.—20. Vienna: Meeting attended by three thousand Jews protests against pogroms in Hungary. Speeches by Robert Stricker, Leopold Plaschkes and Herman Pardes.—25. Vienna: Anti-Semitic organization *Deutscher Volksrat für Wien und Niderösterreich* carries on vigorous campaign against Jews. Violence averted by American representative who declares that public opinion in America would be influenced against Austria, if outbreaks occur.

OCTOBER 5. Vienna: Anti-Jewish agitators call mass-meeting, and adopt resolution demanding the strictest scrutiny of all applications of Galician fugitives to remain in Austria, and declaring that, if within a fortnight these refugees had not left, the anti-Semites would disclaim any responsibility for the consequences.—26. Treaty of Peace between Austria and the Allied and Associated Powers signed at St. Germain, France. Treaty includes guarantees of the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities. (For text of these provisions, see pp. 113-115.)—31. Vienna: The *Wiener Stimme* suggests that half-million Jews of Austria be held as hostages, to compel Jews of the world to come to the aid of Austria.—Vienna: Christian Socialist Union of Workmen convenes mass-meeting at which resolutions are adopted demanding the expulsion of all Jews who entered Austria since August 1, 1914, the annulment of all naturalization certificates given to Jews since that date, and drastic restrictions upon the civil and political liberties of all Jews, not excepting converts to Christianity.

NOVEMBER 2.* Vienna: Anniversary of Balfour declaration celebrated. *Wiener Morgenzeitung* and *Jüdische Zeitung* publish commemorative articles; Jewish National Council holds mass-meeting.—Vienna: German Nationalists demonstrate a second time along the Franz Joseph Quay. Several hundred young men attack all Galician Jews wearing kaftans.—7. Tyrol: All Jews not domiciled here are forbidden to carry on trade.—Vienna:

* Except when followed by an asterisk, dates are only approximate.

Anti-Semitic demonstrations in the streets have been forbidden, but press continues to publish anti-Jewish articles, especially the *Reichspost*, the *Wiener Stimme* and the *Deutsches Volksblatt*; members of Parliament also deliver inflammatory speeches, particularly Drs. Angerer, Straffner, and Gimpl.—14. Graz (Styria): Violent anti-Jewish agitation. President of Jewish Communal Council protests to chief of police.—Vienna: Anti-Jewish attitude of the Union of Reserve Officers results in retirement of several Jewish members. Union commences to issue a reactionary and monarchical paper, *Die Neue Front*.—Vienna: Although only twenty-six thousand Galician fugitives still remain in Austria, there are continued interpellations in the Provisional Diet, demanding that fresh steps be taken against "these Eastern Jews."—Vienna: German Nationalists and Christian Socialists accuse Jewish fugitives of renting shops in order to be exempted from expulsion. Complaints also made that Jews alter their names for the same reason.—By vote of 48 to 25, the Austrian Parliament rejects motion to allow Jews to record their nationality as "Jewish" on census returns.—Vienna: Production of pro-Jewish drama "Ritual Murder in Hungary," by Arnold Zweig, Anti-Semitic papers demand suppression of play.—23. Vienna: Another anti-Jewish demonstration, the fifth of its kind, takes place on the Franz Josef Quay.

DECEMBER 5. Tyrol: Anti-Semitic *Wiener Stimme* reports that this province is flooded by Jews, especially its capital Innsbruck. A register of the Jewish population is begun, and Tyrolese Union of anti-Semites founded.—12. Vienna: Mrs. Alma Seitz, municipal councillor, demands immediate expulsion of all Jewish fugitives from the East, owing to the scarcity of housing accommodations. Dr. Seipel, university professor and member of the National Assembly, proposes resolution, which is carried, embodying the declaration that the different parties of the population could work successfully only on a "Christian, German, and anti-Semitic basis."—Vienna: Dutch Jewish merchant offers group of Zionists one hundred and fifty cartloads of peat for fuel for the hospitals, provided the Austrian railways sent the necessary trucks. Lack of freight cars compels rejection of the offer.—19. Vienna: Leopold Hilsner, obliged to leave as an alien, goes to Prague to settle there and to endeavor to obtain revision of his case.—Graz (Styria): *Waad* (Council) formed for study of Hebrew. Several courses frequented by one hundred and fifty pupils.—22. Vienna: Under guidance of Mrs. Anitta Müller and Chief Rabbi Dr. Chajes, fourteen hundred Jewish children leave for Holland.—26. Vienna: Herr Stoecker, Pan-German member of the National Assembly, introduces an amendment to an agrarian law to provide that only Austrians of German Aryan descent be allowed to acquire landed property. Herr Haunis, anti-Semitic

Christian Socialist, points out that this would be a direct violation of the Treaty of St. Germain.—Innsbruck (Tyrol): Resolutions favoring new measures to prohibit "aliens" from becoming land-owners adopted unanimously by the provincial diet.

JANUARY 30. Vienna: At meeting of the committees of all non-Jewish societies of the Währing district, several inflammatory speeches are delivered.—30. Vienna: Austro-Israelitish Union addresses circular to all Jewish communities of Austria appealing to them officially to declare themselves opposed to Jewish Nationalist endeavors to bring about the recognition of the Jews in Austria as a nationality, pointing out that the Jewish Nationalists, led by Robert Stricker, are helping the Christian Socialists and the German Nationalists to curtail rights of the Jews and ruin them economically.

FEBRUARY 6. Graz (capital of Styria): German National Party founded by Dr. Wutte, a notorious anti-Semite and a member of the National Assembly. Apart from demanding union with Germany, the party recognizes the moral strength of Christianity, and will "combat Jewish influence."

MARCH 5. Vienna: Directorate of Beth Hamedrash issues appeal for help, in order to prevent closing of the schools.—12. Vienna: *Kritik*, Yiddish monthly, published.—14. Vienna: Authorities prohibit holding of anti-Jewish mass-meeting at town hall.—19. Innsbruck: Mass-meeting demands expulsion of all Jewish immigrants since 1914.—21. Vienna: Anti-Jewish mass-meeting again prohibited. Several hundred young men parade before town hall until dispersed by police and municipal guards.—26. Vienna: Jewish community makes public appeal for help to rebuild the communal synagogue in Leopold Strasse, destroyed by fire about two years ago.

APRIL 9. Vienna: Students of the University hand resolution to the rector demanding that in future Jews be not appointed teachers, clerks, or even servants; that academic distinctions be not conferred on Jewish professors; that the number of Jewish students be in proportion to the percentage of Jews in the population.—Vienna: Incendiary anti-Jewish speeches delivered at Christian-Socialist party meeting presided over by Herr Kunschak, notorious Jew-hater.—Vienna: Tenth anniversary of death of Karl Lueger, former Jew-baiting burgomaster, made the occasion by some newspapers for the publication of anti-Jewish articles; anti-Jewish mass-meetings are also held.—26. Vienna: Vienna University closed until May 3, owing to anti-Semitic demonstrations by German Nationalist students, who drive Jewish students from the lecture halls and class rooms. Furniture in the Jewish "Mensa Academica" destroyed.—27. Vienna: Continued demonstrations by German students against Jews and socialists assume serious form. Jewish students attacked with swords and canes;

Jewish war kitchen raided.—Telegram to London *Daily Herald* from Vienna reports a riot at the University, when several hundred Monarchist students barred the entrance to Jews and socialists, including several eminent professors.—30. Graz: *Arbeiter Zeitung* announces formation of a purely *Aryan* bank to be known as the Bank of Styria, designed to stem "the flood from the East."—Graz (Styria): German University professors and students demand the exclusion of Jewish students from abroad.—Vienna: Mass-meeting protests against outrageous persecution of Jews in Hungary. Stirring speeches by Dr. H. P. Chajes, chief rabbi, by Isidore Schalit, Leopold Plaschkes and Dr. Kiewe.

MAY 28. Vienna: Jewish professors at the University resolve to seek foreign appointments on account of the anti-Semitic attitude of the rector and the students.—Mass meeting celebrates the San Remo decision.

2. NECROLOGY

BENEDIKT, MORITZ, editor and proprietor of *Neue Freie Press*, Vienna, aged 70, Mch. 18, 1920.

ENGEL, JOSEPH, chief rabbi of Cracow, at Vienna, aged 61, Nov., 1919.

GUEDEMANN, MORITZ, chief rabbi, Vienna, aged 84, July, 1919.

NASSAU, ADOLF VON, former editor of the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, aged 86, May, 1920.

STAND, ADOLPH, author, former deputy of Austrian Parliament, and communal worker, Vienna, aged 53, Dec. 20, 1919.

BRITISH EMPIRE

I

UNITED KINGDOM

1. EVENTS OF JEWISH INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT

PALESTINE AFFAIRS:—JUNE 6. War office officially bestows name of "Judeans" on the Jewish regiment serving in Palestine. Emblem is a seven-branched *Menorah* in white metal with word *Kadimah* in Hebrew.—SEPTEMBER 22. British Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917, re-affirmed by Earl Curzon, new Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—OCTOBER 29. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question by Major Glyn, declares that no final statement in regard to the future Government and administration of Syria and Palestine can now be made. The settlement of the future of these territories rests with the Peace Conference, which has not so far been able to consider the question of peace with Turkey, because the United States of America has

not as yet defined its attitude in regard to the responsibilities it may be prepared to undertake. So far as Syria is concerned, the British Government announced to the Peace Conference last March that in no circumstance would Great Britain be prepared to undertake a mandate for Syria.—JANUARY 9. London: At the invitation of Field Marshal Allenby, and with approval of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herbert Samuel proceeds to Palestine with a view to advising on questions of administration and finance.—MARCH 10. London: In House of Commons, Major W. Ormsby-Gore asks Prime Minister regarding recent anti-Jewish excesses in Palestine, particularly in Metulah, in Galilee, and whether any special instructions have been sent to the commander-in-chief in Palestine to put a stop to these excesses and to prevent further anti-Jewish demonstrations. Secretary Williamson of War Office replies that the War Office has no information of such excesses.—30. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Mr. Grundy, states that the opening of Palestine to immigration depends not so much on the general or sanitary conditions of the country as on the final decisions of the Peace Conference in regard to its future, although latest reports show some difficulty in provisioning the existing population. Mr. Harmsworth also states, in reply to questions of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Stich, that the situation in the British-occupied zone of Northern Palestine is satisfactory, and the Foreign Office knows of no attacks on Jewish colonists there. With regard to territory further north, in French occupation, the Government has no reports of disturbances except an unconfirmed rumor of a collision between Jews and Arabs at Metulah in February and early March, as result of which five Jews and five Arabs are said to have lost their lives.—APRIL 14. London: Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to inquiries of Lord Robert Cecil in House of Commons respecting recent disturbances in Palestine, states that on morning of April 4, anti-Jewish riots occurred in Jerusalem. These seem to have been caused by a purely religious procession assuming a political nature owing to inflammatory speeches. It became necessary to reinforce the police by military assistance. The police are believed to have sided with their coreligionists, and were withdrawn and disarmed. On 5, rioting recommenced in the city. On 6, the situation was unchanged. The casualties reported, including wounded not requiring treatment, are: two killed and one hundred and eighty-six wounded. The military now controls the city, and the latest reports show that, while racial feeling is still strong, no new acts of violence have occurred.—19. London: Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Gratton Doyle, declares that there can be no doubt that the recent disturbances in Pales-

tine were caused by racial feeling.—London: In House of Commons, Sir A. Williamson replies to questions of Ormsby-Gore, stating that an enquiry into the causes which led up to the recent outbreaks in Jerusalem has been instituted by the military administration, which is under the orders of Field Marshal Allenby; that the majority of the ringleaders have been arrested and will be tried for inciting disturbances; that no fresh instructions have been sent to the chief administrator, nor are any considered necessary, and no change has been made in the status of the Zionist Commission.—20. Parliamentary Group of the Labor Party, the Executive of the Labor Party, and the Trade Unions' Conference, at meeting, adopt resolutions urging definite settlement of the political future of Palestine and the conferment of the mandate on Great Britain, so that the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish National Home may proceed without further delay.—21. London: Joint Foreign Committee adopts resolution to inform the Government that the Joint Foreign Committee are of the unanimous opinion that a British mandate for Palestine is ardently desired by Jews all over the world, and that the Committee are further of the unanimous opinion that a speedy settlement in this sense would be in the best interests of Palestine and of those Jews who desire to settle there.—23. London: In letter to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lionel de Rothschild, President of the League of British Jews, states that while the League consists of Jews who have no desire to change their national allegiance, its members recognize that many thousands of their coreligionists in Eastern Europe wish to settle in Palestine, and feel that the future of that country should be so arranged as not to interfere with these aspirations, and that without detriment to the Arab population the immigration of such Jews should be facilitated; the League feels that this could not be provided for unless Palestine were under the control of one of the Great Powers or under direct mandate of the League of Nations.—London: Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to request of Reginald Terrell to define exact policy of the Government with respect to future position of Jews in Palestine, declares that the policy of the Government remains as defined by Mr. Balfour in the declaration of Nov. 2, 1917.—25. Public press publishes report that conference of Allied Premiers at San Remo had agreed to give to Great Britain the mandate over Palestine and that the Balfour declaration is to be incorporated in the treaty with Turkey in connection with the terms providing for the disposition of Palestine.—26. London: Mr. Bonar Law, leader of House of Commons, in reply to question of Charles Edwards, states that pledges made by Great Britain, France, Italy, America, and other Allied Powers with respect to Palestine have been adopted by the Supreme Council and that

Great Britain is to become the mandatory Power under the League of Nations.—29. London: In reply to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill states that the Government is not yet in possession of full details of recent events in Jerusalem, but from abridged reports it appears that disturbances commenced in Jerusalem on April 4, on occasion of the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Nebi Musa, and quickly developed into anti-Jewish riots. As the native police proved unreliable, they were removed, control of the city handed over to British troops, and martial law declared. Spasmodic anti-Jewish outbreaks occurred up till April 8, from which date the situation became normal. Disturbances appeared to have been confined to Jerusalem, and did not extend to the country villages. Two hundred and fifty casualties occurred, of which nine-tenths were Jewish. A military Court of Enquiry has been constituted to inquire into the causes which led up to the disturbance. The chief offenders have been tried before a military court and heavy sentences imposed. Vladimir Jabotinsky was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for the crimes of possessing fire-arms, instigation to disobedience by arming the populace, conspiracy, and preparing means to carry out acts of riot, while nineteen other Jews convicted of being in possession of fire-arms were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—London: In House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law states that the assumption of the mandate over Palestine would not necessarily involve any new charges on the tax-payers of this country, and that it is impossible to state whether or not it may be found necessary hereafter to ask Parliament to approve any expenditures from votes in connection with this mandate.

OTHER AFFAIRS:—JUNE 5. In House of Commons, in reply to question by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, whether an anti-Jewish pogrom took place on May 20 at Poryck, Volhynia, in which eighteen Jews were massacred by Polish legionaries, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that there is no doubt that anti-Semitic disturbances have recently occurred in Poland and in the territories under Polish occupation, and that Polish troops participated in them.—30. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions in House of Commons by Howard Gritten, states that the British Minister at Warsaw has already been instructed to make representations to the Polish Government in regard to such cases of ill-treatment of Jews in Poland as are known to have occurred. In reply to Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Harmsworth states that he has received further authentic reports from Poland on the subject and that this information is much more favorable to the Polish authorities than some accounts in the press would seem to show.—JULY 8-9. London: Cecil

Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons, states that reports have been received that many Jews have lost their lives in the course of operations proceeding between the forces of the Russian Soviet Government and the forces under the command of Griegorief, Ukrainian leader, who is stated to be strongly anti-Jewish in his attitude, and who is not receiving the support of the Allies. The Government is not in a position to take any steps to stop these outrages, as there are at present no allied troops in the area in which Griegorief is operating.—

15. London: In reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that full report on treatment of Jews in Poland which the British Minister had been instructed to prepare had not yet been received, and that the British Government is asking the United States Government whether they would be willing to allow a representative of the British Government to be attached to the Special Mission of Investigation which they are about to send to Poland.—

21. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Lord Robert Cecil, states that, according to report received from the British Minister at Warsaw, the special tribunal at Rzeszow sentenced one man to death for killing a Jew; seven others, who participated in the excesses committed in the neighborhood of Kolbuszowa, were condemned to imprisonment for periods of between six and fifteen years.—Mr. Harmsworth, in reply to Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, also states he had received no information as to an anti-Jewish pogrom in Cholm on June 3d; that the British Minister at Warsaw had been requested to make thorough inquiries and report what steps the Polish Government were taking, if rumor proved true.—

22. London: Winston Churchill, War Secretary, in reply to question of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, states that it has not been possible until this week to get regular supply of copies of the Jewish newspapers of Poland. The next number of the Allied Press Supplement will contain a précis of the contents of three Yiddish papers published in Warsaw, as well as of general Polish Press, so as not to present a one-sided view.—23. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Mr. Clynes, states that he has had no official confirmation that on June 16 Polish Uhlans trespassed on farm estate at Slobodka Lesna, of the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA.), an English company, and shot to death three agricultural students.—25. London: Mr. Harmsworth, in reply to Sir John Randles, states that the question of compensation for losses sustained by Jews of Poland and Galicia, in over one hundred and fifty towns and villages, estimated at several million pounds sterling, would not seem to arise while facts regarding the dis-

turbances are still uncertain and no official information available as to extent of losses sustained.—AUGUST 7. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Raper, states that the Government has no information as to the number of Greek-Orthodox priests who had been done to death by the Soviet Government in Central Russia, nor as to whether a single instance is known of said Government having dealt in same way with any Jewish rabbi. Mr. Harmsworth is further asked whether following are the leading representatives of the Russian Soviet Government: Messrs. Trotsky (Bronstein); Zinovieff (Apfelbaum); Kamenev (Rosenfeldt), Radek (Sobelson); Yoffe; Steklov (Nakhamkes); Sokolnikov (Brilliant); Posen; Unshlikht; Grinberg; Skripnik; and Litvinov (Finkelstein); to which question he replies: "I understand that the persons mentioned are some of the leading representatives of the Russian Soviet Government. I am, however, unable to state whether the names given are all correct."—11. London: Bonar Law, leader of House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Wedgwood, states that he has received no confirmation of the report of the arrest of 4,000 colonists in Budapest.—London: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Mr. Raper, states that most recent statistics give percentage of Jews in European Russia as 4 per cent of the total population; and that he has information to effect that the various departments of the Bolshevik Government are mainly controlled by Jews.—12. London: Secretary for Foreign Affairs replies to Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck that a despatch has been received from the British Minister at Warsaw, stating that inquiries instituted by Mr. Henry Morgenthau's Commission will not only embrace the charges of actual ill-treatment of the Jews of Poland, but also their economic situation, which is closely connected with the general economic condition of the country; also that the British Mission will act independently of Mr. Morgenthau's Mission in investigating the position of Jews in Poland.—14. London: In House of Commons, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Armitage, states that Government is aware that the soldiers of General Haller's army participated in anti-Jewish excesses on June 26 in Warsaw, in which beards of several Jews were torn out, and that they also assaulted and injured Jews in other towns besides Czenstochow, concerning which the honorable member informed the House on June 5.—22. Sir Stuart Samuel consents to head Mission to be sent by Government to Poland to examine into Jewish conditions there and inquire into the allegations concerning the pogroms.—OCTOBER 28. London: In the House of Commons, Mr. Swan asks Prime Minister whether he is aware that General Denikin's volunteer army is carrying out a series of pogroms on a large scale in the Ukraine; that there have been

widespread massacres of Jews, notably at Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav and Kremenchug, when General Denikin's troops entered those towns; and whether he would immediately take steps to prevent any more British supplies of munitions or men being sent to General Denikin.—NOVEMBER 6. London: In House of Commons, Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asks the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he would state who is His Majesty's representative at Budapest; whether reports had reached the Foreign Office dealing with the alleged pogroms against the Jews and excesses against not only the Socialists, but also the liberals and intellectuals in Budapest since the entry of the Roumanian army; what steps had been taken to prevent pogroms and a white terror in Hungary.—17. London: In House of Commons, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replies that regarding treatment of Jews in Poland he prefers postponing statement until return of Sir Stuart Samuel, and that the Foreign Office are not in position to give either an estimate or a return of the number of Jews killed in other parts of the former Russian empire.—DECEMBER 11. London: In House of Commons, the Prime Minister, in reply to question of Mr. Swan, confirms report of attack by Cossacks on Jews of Podol, suburb of Kiev.—FEBRUARY. Appearance of "The Jewish Peril: Protocol of the Learned Elders of Zion," anonymous publication purporting to describe "The plan and development of a sinister world-wide conspiracy, having for its object that of bringing the unregenerate world to its inevitable dismemberment." Investigation by *Jewish Guardian* shows that publication is a translation of the appendix of a book published, in 1905, by a Russian religious and nationalist fanatic, Sergius Nilus, and that the translator omitted a paragraph in which England is accused of being the accomplice of the Jews in this "Conspiracy."—MARCH 29. London: In written answer, to question in House of Commons put by Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, as to whether his attention had been called to anonymous booklet entitled "The Jewish Peril" recently issued, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, states: "I understand that the booklet is an English translation of a book published in Russian in 1905 by Serge Nilus. This book went through three or four editions. I am not aware that the pamphlet is a mutilation of the book, nor do I know the object of Serge Nilus in publishing this work. I fear the law confers no powers upon me to procure the suppression of the publication."—31. London: In House of Commons, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to question of Arthur Hayday, states that the Government has no confirmation of report that on November 16, in town of Keckskemet, Hungary, Lieutenant Hejjas, then town commandant, ordered one hundred and twenty Jewish citizens of the town out of their beds at midnight, and under pretext that they were to be taken to work, drove them into Irgovanyi

forest, whence none of the one hundred and twenty Jews returned.—APRIL 2. London: Parliament passes anti-alien bill containing provision that no firm may employ more than 25 per cent of foreign labor.—MAY 3. London: In House of Commons, Cecil Harmsworth in reply to a question of R. McLaren, states that Sir Stuart Samuel's report has been examined and the statements and recommendations as regards the position of the Jews in Poland are found to bear directly on the minority clauses of the treaty concluded by the Allied Powers with Poland; inasmuch as it is to the League of Nations that the duty is entrusted of seeing that these clauses are properly observed, and alleged infractions are bound to be brought to its notice in the first instance, the Government intends to instruct the British representative on the Council of the League to bring Sir Stuart Samuel's report before the Council at an early date.—11. London: In House of Commons, in reply to question of Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states that he is not aware that Jews are still being ill-treated in Poland.—14. Foreign Office issues a White Paper giving result of an inquiry into the allegations that a "White Terror" exists in Hungary. Report implies that excesses which occurred were directed against Bolsheviks, and that the victims were all Jews.

2. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 8-9. London: First annual conference of the Jewish National Labor Council of Great Britain adopts resolutions: to participate in the special Jewish labor commission which will go to Palestine to inquire into labor conditions and the possibilities of colonization; to combat the anti-Semite, anti-alien agitation and to disprove the baseless accusations against the Jewish people; to take active part in the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and in the struggle for civil, political, and national rights; to continue the work of organizing the Jewish workers and also to apply for representation on the Board of Deputies of British Jews.—19. Cardiff: Mass-meeting protests against reported outrages on Jews in Poland.—22. Middlesbrough: Meeting to protest against pogroms in Poland.—26. Southport: Conference of the British Labor Party adopts resolution protesting against the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Poles on the Jewish population, and against the systematic pillage, plunder, and murder of innocent men, women, and children, and calling upon the Powers who are the custodians of Poland's liberty to take steps immediately to compel the Polish Government to stop the continuance of such atrocities.—27. Manchester and Salford: Trades' and Labor Council adopt resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland and calling for effective

measures to put a stop to them.—JULY. Manchester: Thirteenth National Peace Congress adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland.—13. Portsmouth: Public meeting adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland.—18. London: M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Czar's Cabinet, publishes telegram from Admiral Kolchak giving assurances that his Government is endeavoring to guarantee to all the peoples of Russia, without distinction of religion and nationality, complete equality before the law.—18. Prince Sapieha, Polish Minister, receives deputation from Union of Polish Jews in Great Britain, and gives assurance of his desire to arrive at a satisfactory understanding between Jews and Poles and of his personal endeavors toward a policy of reconciliation. As respects the legal status of Polish Nationals in Great Britain, Prince Sapieha declares that there will be no difference made between Jew and non-Jew, and promised to ask the British authorities for release of Jews of Posen and Galicia who had formerly been interned as enemy aliens.—NOVEMBER 1. London: *Morning Post*, in response to challenge of the *Jewish World*, publishes a retraction of statement made in an article on Bolshevism that the Jewish press was opposing the British policy of intervention in Russia, in order to save Bolshevism.—6. London. At joint meeting of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, praise is accorded to the theory of relativity enunciated by Prof. Albert Einstein of Berlin. President of the Royal Society declares it the most important scientific event since the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846.—JANUARY 4. Manchester: Conference of largest Jewish Trade Unions unanimously decides that delegates recommend to their various committees Rabbi Dr. M. Jung's proposal for a forty-eight hour week, to eliminate Friday night and Saturday.—8. *Manchester Guardian* publishes letter of instructions dated April 2, 1917, issued by the French President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs to Georges Picot, Commissary of the Republic in the Occupied Territories of Palestine and Syria, concerning his mission to those countries, containing the following: "In entering Palestine you will come into contact with numerous Jewish colonies. It is desirable to grant them from the outset a large measure of protection and to mark the new situation by entrusting them with the administration of their communities and with a share in the government of the country. For you are no doubt aware that the policy pursued towards them is destined to create a profound impression, not only among their coreligionists residing in Allied and neutral countries, but even among those living in enemy countries. It would therefore be in our interest to inspire them with the greatest expectations concerning that which the Allies intend to do for them on the soil to which they are attached by a millennial past, and to which some of them

desire to return in order to establish settlements."—9. London: Founding of first Jewish Telegraphic Agency in England under name of the Jewish Correspondence Bureau, News and Telegraphic Agency, Limited.—16. Belfast: Stricture on *Shehitah* expressed at meeting attended by many titled persons, aldermen, city councilors, churchmen, and physicians, with the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava as chairman.—23. Freedom of Reading Town conferred upon Lord Reading.—28. S. B. and J. B. Joel donate £20,000 to endow a university chair of physics, to bear the name of the donors, at the Middlesex Medical Hospital School—FEBRUARY 1. London: Arrival of A. Margolin, head of the Ukrainian Special Mission.—5. London: General Knox, in telegrams to War Office, published in "A Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia," states that several Jews were concerned in the murder of the Czar and his family.—13. London: Henry Dutch, major, invents aurorascope, an improved portable instrument for the examination of the throat and ears.—MARCH 5. Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion of England accepted as an affiliated body by the British Labor Party.—25. London: Stuart M. Samuel and Claude G. Montefiore, presidents of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and of the Anglo-Jewish Association, respectively, transmit to *The Times* letter from Reuben Blank, delegate of the Jewish People's Union, which had been submitted to M. Starinkev, Minister of Justice in the Kolchak Government, who authorized its publication, in which accusation made by General Knox that Jews were concerned in the murder of the Czar is categorically denied by the Minister.—MAY 14. Mrs. Ludwig Mond gives to British Academy twelve thousand pounds as further contribution to the English Language and Literature Fund with special object of placing on a permanent basis the annual Shakespeare lecture, anonymously endowed by her ten years ago, through Sir Israel Gollancz.—14. Sir Edward Stein gives five thousand pounds to the Nurses' Association at Chertsey in memory of his wife.—15. London: Dr. Weizmann publishes letter in *The Spectator* in answer to one of Archdeacon Potter, in which he categorically denies charge "that Zionists in Jerusalem object to crosses on our soldiers' graves . . . because they are seen as you approach the site fixed for the Hebrew University."—18. London: Bishop of London states at meeting of the East London Fund for the Jews that there can be no greater obstacle to Christianity than to have Palestine full of unconverted Jews.—29. London: *Times* prints letter from Reuben Blank, delegate of the Jewish Peoples Union of Russia, in which he argues that the Jews are of great importance in the regions which must serve as a protection against a spread of Bolshevism from Russia; that anti-Semitism propaganda will weaken the Jews' power of resisting Bolshevism; and that the assertion of anti-Semites that the Jews themselves create Bol-

shevism is disproved by the fact that in Bolshevik Russia proper the Jews are hardly one per cent of the population, whereas the regions of the *cordon sanitaire*, on the other hand, contain 6,000,000 Jews.

3. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—JUNE 13. Twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Hertz's graduation as rabbi.—17. Fiftieth anniversary of Rev. S. J. Roco's ministrations at the Bevis Marks Synagogue.—OCTOBER 19. London: Celebration of jubilee of the Sandy's Row Synagogue.—26. Manchester: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Jews' School, at Derby Street.—Manchester: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of Kahal Chassidim Synagogue.—NOVEMBER 1. London: Celebration of twenty-fifth annual dinner for the Readers' Pensions.—JANUARY 22. London: Jewish Historical Society celebrates semi-jubilee; Lord Reading presides at banquet, and the ambassadors of the United States and of China and the Lord Chancellor are among the guests.—FEBRUARY 19. London: Celebration of the inauguration of the Palestine Workers' Fund and of the fiftieth birthday anniversary of David Jochelman, Territorialist leader.—MARCH 18. London: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chevra Kadisha.—London Celebration of tenth anniversary of the West Central National Institute.

NEW INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES:—JUNE 29. London: Dalston Talmud Torah consecrated.—JULY 6. London: London Jewish Hospital consecrated.—SEPTEMBER 7. Manchester: New Roumanian Synagogue consecrated.—28. London: Artillery Lane Synagogue consecrated.—28. Glasgow: Consecration of the new home of the Gertrude Jacobson Orphanage.—OCTOBER 26-28. London Jewish Hospital opened.—South London Jewish Institute formed.—DECEMBER 19. London: Organization for the Defence of Eastern Jewry established.—JANUARY 4. Leeds: Vilna Synagogue consecrated.—18. London: Opening of the St. George Settlement.—FEBRUARY 15. Birmingham: Wrottesley Street Synagogue consecrated.—MARCH 5. West Hartlepool: Chevra Kadisha founded by Congregation.—APRIL 15. London: Consecration of Stamford Hill Lodge of the Order Shield of David.—MAY 2. Hampstead: Reconsecration of Tudor House as a Convalescent Home.—9. Manchester: Consecration of the South Broughton Synagogue.—26. Dundee: New synagogue consecrated.

ACTIVITIES RESPECTING PALESTINE:—AUGUST 1. Zionist Actions Committee decides to entrust to the Jewish National Fund the duty of carrying out a plan for a Nordau Garden City in Palestine.—International Zionist Commission engages Patrick Geddes, professor of botany at St. Andrews' University, to plan

the new Jerusalem and its proposed university.—OCTOBER 22. London: Meeting of Council of the English Zionist Federation adopts resolution urging the recognition of equal rights for Jewish women in Palestine.—24. London: Haboneh (Society for Promoting Building Operations in Palestine, Ltd.,) registered with nominal capital of £200,000.—NOVEMBER 2. London: On second anniversary of Balfour declaration, Zionist Actions Comité issues manifesto declaring that the British Government adheres to the declaration made by Mr. Balfour, which the world Zionist organization hopes will be realized within the next few months.—London: Conference of Mizrahi Societies of the United Kingdom sends telegram to Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Ussishkin, in Jerusalem, pledging support to their political and economical endeavors for Palestine, and drawing attention to the urgency of an immediate solution of the educational question in Palestine on the lines decided at the last Zionist conference. Resolutions adopted that the Mizrahi Centre of the United Kingdom co-operate in the general collection for the Restoration Fund, but that a portion of the funds collected through the Mizrahi, or any other funds, if so desired by donors, be ear-marked for educational work in Palestine along traditional Jewish lines.—London: Declaration Day celebrated. Message from Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Nahum Sokolow, declares that there has been no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to establishment of a National Jewish Home in Palestine.—21. Federation of Women Zionist Organizations in England sends letter to the Mizrahi centres protesting against the position adopted by that organization in opposition to female voting in Palestine.—28. London: Palestine Oil Industry "Shemen" Limited, registered with nominal capital of £250,000. Directors resolve at first meeting, to contribute ten per cent of the nominal capital to the Zionist Organization in recognition of its work for the Jewish people and Palestine.—JANUARY 4. Committee meeting of the West London Agudah decides to support the Agudath Talmud Torah Fund for the maintenance of religious and educational institutions in and out of Palestine.—FEBRUARY 8. London: English Zionist Federation adopts resolution to raise £5,000 for the establishment of a Chaim Weizmann faculty in biochemistry at the Hebrew University at Jerusalem.—11-17. London: Meeting of the Council of the Zionist Organization. In report on political status of movement, Dr. Weizmann states that the granting of the mandate for Palestine may be expected within a brief time, and that the question of frontiers is still unsettled; letter read from M. Millerand, Premier of France, renewing the assurance that the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, having "due regard to the just rights and interests of the population of the varied origin and faith which history has assembled and mingled

in the near East, is certain to have the support of France."—Dr. Klee, president of the Zionist Federation of Germany, expresses the full approval of the German Zionists of the policy pursued by the Executive Committee. Resolution adopted thanking American Zionists for their support during the war and inviting the Zionist Organization of America to appoint at least two representatives to the Executive and two to the Zionist Commission.—27. Hebrew Committee for English Zionist Federation arranges, at Jews' College, a course in Hebrew for teachers.—MARCH 5. London: Zionist Executive Council Conference adopts resolutions favoring immediate colonization work in Palestine on a large scale, and proposing that, as a basis for this work, £25,000,000 be raised by the Jewish people.—19. London: Greater Actions Committee of the International Zionist Organization decides to permit women to vote for delegates of the Constituent Assembly to be called to establish a constitution for the Jewish population in Palestine.—APRIL 7. London: Board of Deputies of British Jews adopts resolution that the Joint Foreign Committee be requested to examine the present political position in Palestine and to take such action as may be considered advisable and in particular to convey to the Government the Board's confidence that Great Britain's intention to accept the mandate for Palestine will not be abandoned.—18-19. Liverpool: Second Annual Conference of the Mizrahi Organization of the United Kingdom adopts resolutions: 1) approving decisions of World Mizrahi Conference held in Amsterdam; 2) favoring the appointment of a Board of Education (Wa'ad ha-Hinnuk), with a permanent Secretariat in the London Mizrahi Center, to deal with all aspects of the Hebrew education of boys and girls, and to establish Hebrew kindergarten, day schools, and a teachers' seminary; 3) suggesting the establishing of a General Committee of ten on Sabbath observance which shall appoint local committees to consider the special local difficulties, and prepare a list of all Jewish establishments that observe Sabbath; 4) requesting League of Nations to assist in securing possibilities for Jews in every country to observe the Sabbath.—25. London: Special meeting of Zionist Organization; general rejoicing over decision of Powers at San Remo to grant Palestine mandate to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of the mandate.—London: Children assembled at Stoke Newington Synagogue for Special Service of praise and thanksgiving for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews.—Public meeting of Jews of North London adopts resolution of profound gratitude to the British Government for action of the Supreme Council at San Remo.—Manchester: Emergency meeting of Zionist Association summoned and adopts resolution expressing gratitude to Great Britain on decision of Powers at San Remo. Mizrahi branch adopts similar resolution.—26. Cardiff: Message sent to

king and to Prime Minister, expressing thankfulness for decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of the mandate.—Liverpool: Zionist Central Committee adopts resolution of thanks to Government for decision of Powers at San Remo.—27. London: Annual meeting of the League of British Jews adopts resolution that Executive Committee consider best means of carrying into effect the third object of the League's constitution, *viz.*, "To facilitate the settlement in Palestine of such Jews as may desire to make Palestine their home."—London: Meeting of the Council of the Zionist Organization places on record heart-felt joy of the English Zionists at decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of the mandate.—30. Edinburgh: Special services conducted at synagogue to rejoice over decision of Powers at San Remo respecting Palestine.—MAY 2. London: Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolution of gratitude to the government accepting the mandate of the League of Nations in regard to Palestine, and the decision to incorporate in the treaty with Turkey the declaration made by Mr. Balfour on Nov. 2, 1917.—5. London: Return of Chaim Weizmann and N. Sokolow from San Remo occasion for demonstration of enthusiasm at decision of Supreme Council to adopt the Balfour Declaration for the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.—7. London: Executive of the Zionist Organization issues manifesto addressed "To the Jewish People" on occasion of decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour Declaration in terms of the mandate, suggesting the universal rejoicing over this event.—7. London: Mizrahi Organization on occasion of decision of Powers at San Remo issues appeal to the Jews of the United Kingdom to acquaint themselves with the needs of Palestine.—10. London: Conference of Jewish organizations adopts resolution expressing its gratitude to Great Britain and the Allies for their decision at San Remo to incorporate the Balfour Declaration in the Turkish Peace Treaty and the acceptance of the mandate over Palestine by Great Britain.—16. London: Israel Cohen sent by Zionist Organization to visit the Jewish communities of India, Australia and the Far East, and explain the significance of the Peace Conference decision concerning Palestine, to extend and strengthen the ramifications of the Zionist movement, and to raise funds for the furtherance of Zionist projects in Palestine.—14. London: Zionist Organization proclaims week of May 23 as a Week of Redemption (*Geulah*) to mark the San Remo decision. Significance of event to be proclaimed in all synagogues, where it is urged that thanksgiving offerings should be made for the Palestine Restoration Fund.—30. London: Twenty-first annual conference of English

Zionist Federation adopts resolution moved by Chaim Weizmann expressing gratitude to the Supreme Council for incorporating the Balfour Declaration in the treaty with Turkey and for granting the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain.—Brighton: Louis Rosenblum wills 25,000 pounds to the Jewish National Fund; 1000 pounds to Fund for the Hebrew University, and his dwelling-house and landed estate for a Jewish Orphanage in which Hebrew will be spoken.

OTHER EVENTS:—JUNE 6. London: Committee of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association send telegram to the Supreme Council of the Allies and Associated Powers expressing, on behalf of British Jews, "horror" at the continuance of the cruel pogroms against the Jews of Poland.—11. London: Meeting to discuss the establishment of a Jewish War Memorial adopts resolution: That this meeting approves and undertakes to support a scheme to establish a Jewish War Memorial, and to raise for that purpose a fund which shall be applied to (1) the endowment of Jewish religious education; (2) the building and endowment of a Jewish theological college at Oxford or Cambridge to which, in accordance with the resolution of its Council, the present Jews' College would be transferred; (3) the making of further provision for the Jewish ministry.—13. London: Representatives of the Board of Deputies wait on Justice Younger, chairman of the Aliens' Committee, at the Home Office, and plead for special consideration for alien Jews in the matters of release from internment and of deportation.—Dublin: Meeting of the United Hebrew Congregation and the Zionist Central Council adopts resolution protesting against the reported atrocities in Poland.—22. London: First meeting of Deputies of British Jews elected under revised constitution. Resolutions adopted: (1) to renew the agreement for a Joint Foreign Committee with the Anglo-Jewish Association for one year, on the understanding that the Deputies have eleven representatives and the Anglo-Jewish Association eight on that Committee: (2) expressing sympathy with the Jews of Poland and the hope that they will soon enjoy full and unrestricted rights of citizenship in the new republic.—26. Jews throughout United Kingdom observe day of mourning for and protest against the massacres of Jews in Poland. Many fast, and *Yom Kippur Katon* service is read. Resolutions adopted.—Dundee: Meetings of the Dundee Congregation and the Building Fund Committee adopt resolutions of protest against the pogroms in Poland.—29. Manchester: Meeting of Council of Manchester and Salford Jews adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland.—JULY 27. Manchester: Jewish Inter-University Conference, with representatives from Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Manches-

ter, and Sheffield, adopts resolution recommending all Jewish Student Societies in Great Britain and Ireland to unite in a Federation to be called "The Jewish Inter-University Association of Great Britain and Ireland."—OCTOBER 2. London: *The Jewish Guardian*, a weekly, founded.—3. London: *Ha-Olam*, Hebrew weekly, resumes publication.—21. Manchester: Conference of executives of various Manchester synagogues, convened by the *Shehitah* Board to consider the appointment of a Community Rabbi and the formation of an independent *Beth Din* on communal lines, adopts resolution endorsing the principle of the appointment of an eminent Rabbi to represent interests of Manchester Jewry.—27. Manchester: Public meeting, addressed by Rabbi Perlmutter of Poland, adopts resolution that a committee of all Manchester synagogues, institutions, and friendly societies be appointed to establish a permanent committee to work for the alleviation of the distress among Jews of Poland and Russia.—NOVEMBER 3. Over £50,000 (normally \$250,000) subscribed at first meeting of Council of Jewish War Memorial.—21. Manchester: Manchester Polish and Palestinian Jews' Fund, in existence for five years, superseded by the Manchester Committee for Relief of Jewish Victims of War in Poland and Russia.—DECEMBER 19. London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews inaugurates relief campaign for pogrom sufferers.—JANUARY 1. Report of the Delegation of Jews of the British Empire to the Peace Conference issued.—7. Leeds: Jewish Inter-University Federation of the United Kingdom organized to unite the Jewish members of the universities of Great Britain and Ireland, to co-ordinate their common Jewish efforts and energies, to establish relations with similar organizations outside the United Kingdom, to promote the study and knowledge of Hebrew, of Jewish literature and Jewish culture generally, to co-operate in the furtherance of primary, secondary, and higher Jewish education, to establish and maintain a Jewish library, and to print and publish works, articles or papers of Jewish interest.—25. London: Board of Jewish Deputies gives vote of thanks to Lucien Wolf for services rendered to the Jewish cause at Peace Conference.—London: Board of Deputies, at meeting, adopts resolution instructing its delegates on the Joint Foreign Committee to co-operate with the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris.—London: Board of Deputies adopts resolution to take immediate steps to save from starvation the dependants of Russians who served under the military convention between Great Britain and Russia.—London: *Renaissance*, Yiddish monthly, published.—FEBRUARY 1. Conference of Organization of Observant Traditional Jews of Great Britain and Ireland adopts resolutions declaring that it is prepared to assist in raising funds under the War Memorial Scheme, provided that donors be permitted to ear-mark their donations which are to be held by the treasurer. Resolu-

tion also adopted requesting the Council of the Organization to take immediate measures to counteract the propaganda being carried on by the promoters of Liberal Judaism among the Jewish youth in the metropolis.—8. London: Special meeting of Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts report of Jewish Delegation to the Peace Conference and votes thanks to the President and members of the Peace Conference and to the British Government and their plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference for their generous and effective advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty in Eastern Europe, and for the efforts they have made through the Minority Clauses in Treaties to secure the political emancipation of the Jews in that region and the protection of the rights of minority.—15. London: Board of Deputies of British Jews adopts resolution that Sir Stuart Samuel be asked to accept invitation, subject to consent of the Joint Foreign Committee, to participate in work of Committee of Jewish Delegations.—MARCH 7. London: Memorial meeting for victims of recent pogroms in Ukraine.—14. London: Annual meeting of Liberal Jewish Synagogue adopts resolution approving of principle of admitting women into the ministry, and requesting Council to take steps to secure a suitable candidate willing to be trained under auspices of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.—28. Manchester: Meeting of Jewish Working Men's Clubs adopts resolution protesting against action of the British Government in not permitting Russian Jews, who had gone to Russia to join the army, to return to their wives and families.—Edinburgh: Amalgamation of the new Hebrew Congregation with the Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation.—29. London: Council of United Synagogue adopts resolution cordially inviting the chief rabbi to undertake a tour to the English-speaking Dominions.—APRIL 2. Meeting of Executive Committee of Federation of Ukrainian Jews reports that instructions were given to its representatives in Warsaw for relief measures to be carried out in that part of the Ukraine under Polish domination, and that 20,000 will be sent to other parts of the Ukraine when the country can be entered. Committee decides that M. Kass, Relief Commissioner from America to the Ukraine, be authorized to act as representative of the Federation. Nottingham: Bitter attacks made on *Shehitah* at meeting of the City Council by Alderman J. Houston, and the following day by J. C. Warren, who urged at annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that some effort be made to effect a change in the Jewish method of slaughter; if it is a question of religion, all he could say was that the Jews must change their religion.—MAY 14. London: *Jewish Journal of Commerce*, published in English and Yiddish, appears.—16. London: Board of Deputies meet. Joint Foreign Committee reports that a letter had been sent to the Foreign Office urging it to intervene

as regards a threatened massacre in Hungary, and to request the British Commissioner to make an inquiry into the alleged outrage, so that the person responsible might be punished, and that a reply was received that a copy of the Committee's letter had been sent to the government's Commissioner in Budapest.—31. London: Meeting of the Council of the Union of Jewish Women adopts resolution to extend whole-hearted support to the Jewish War Memorial, and undertakes to make appeal to the women of the community on behalf of the Memorial, and to organize the collection of one million shillings.—London: Dr. Jochelman, President reports to Federation of Ukrainian Jews negotiations with the Soviet Government for the opening up of the pogrom areas in the Ukraine for the administering of relief. Dr. Jochelman called upon M. Litvinoff, the delegate of the Soviet Government in Denmark, and proposed to him that a special Jewish relief mission be allowed to operate in Russia and Ukraine. Litvinoff replied that that would not be permitted and suggested as an alternative that Jewish representatives be appointed upon the International Relief Committee, which had already begun operations.

4. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMS, ARTHUR, major, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

ABRAHAMS, JOSEPH GODCHAUX, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

ABRAHAMS, SIDNEY S., appointed judge in the Civil Administration of Mesopotamia, Feb., 1920.

ALEXANDER, JACOB, Edinburgh, elected Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, May, 1920.

BEDDINGTON, REGINALD, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

BEER, MRS. LENA, Liverpool, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

BENAS, BERTRAM B., Liverpool, elected member of the Court of Governors of the University, Nov., 1919.

BRODETSKY, SELIG, appointed reader in Applied Mathematics at Leeds University, Jan. 2, 1920.

COHEN, HANNAH FLORETTA, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

COHEN, MARJORIE EMMELINE, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

COHEN, PHILIP, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

DUVEEN, JOSEPH, London, knighted, Nov. 5, 1919.

ELKAN, JOHN; appointed member of Royal Victorian Order (4th class), Jan. 1, 1920.

FINBURGH, S., Manchester, re-elected municipal councillor, Nov., 1919.

FINE, L. L., Cardiff, re-appointed license judge, Feb., 1920.

FOA, FERDINAND EUGENE, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

FRECE, WALTER DE, knighted, June, 1919; elected to Parliament, Feb., 1920.

GEFFEN, M. W., London, appointed School Medical Officer to Education Department, Bradford, May, 1920.

GLUCKSTEIN, JOSEPH, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

GOLLANCZ, ERNEST MARCUS, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

GOLLANCZ, MRS. HERMAN, receives Belgian Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth (Queen Elisabeth Medal), June, 1919.

GOLLANCZ, ISRAEL, Shakespearean scholar, knighted, June, 1919; elected corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid, Aug., 1919.

GOLLIN, GEORGE, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

GOLLIN, WALTER JOSEPHSON, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

GREEN, FREDERICK MICHAEL, captain, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

HARRIS, HERBERT ISIDORE, London, appointed administrator of the Province of Batoum (Georgia), with rank of lieutenant-colonel, Nov., 1919.

HART, PHILIP THEODORE, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

HAYMAN, HARRY L., Highfield, awarded Order of Leopold by king of Belgium, Sept., 1919.

HEILBRON, ISIDOR M., D. S. O., Glasgow, appointed professor of organic chemistry, at Glasgow Technical College, Sept., 1919.

HERTZ, JOSEPH, chief rabbi, London, receives Degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, *honoris causa*, from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 8, 1919.

ISAAC, ESTHER, awarded Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, May 26, 1920.

ISAACS, ELLIS, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

ISAACS, G. A., elected mayor of Southwark, Dec., 1919.

ISAACS, HARRY MICHAEL, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

JACOBS, DOROTHY ISABEL, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

JACOBS, JULIUS, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

JACOBS, LOUIS, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

JOEL, SOLOMON BARNATO, appointed Justice of the Peace for county of Berks, Mch., 1920.

JOSEPH, JANIE, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

JOSEPH, LEO, Cardiff, appointed member of the Welsh Consultative Council on general health questions in Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct., 1919; appointed license judge, Feb., 1920.

KALKER, DOROTHY, Coventry, receives the Belgian Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, Jan., 1920.

KALKER, EMANUEL, appointed officer of Order of British Empire, Apl., 1920; awarded the Médaille du Roi Albert (King Albert Medal) by the Belgian Embassy.

KEYSER, MAURICE MAX, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

KISCH, CECIL HERMAN, appointed assistant secretary, with status of deputy secretary, in the Financial Department of the India Office, Dec., 1919.

LANDAN, MURIEL ELSIE, London, awarded degree of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, May, 1920.

LEVY, CLAUDE M., Bishopsgate, admitted a Freeman of the City of London, Sept., 1919.

LUCAS, ARTHUR, knighted, June, 1919.

LYONS, HARRY, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

MAINZ, ERNEST, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

MANDEL, LEOPOLD, London, elected member of Royal College of Physicians, May, 1920.

MARKS, GEOFFREY, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

MYERS, MRS. ADOLPH, Birmingham, receives Belgian Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, July, 1919.

MYERS, HARRY CECIL, lieutenant, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

MYERS, LEOPOLD, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

NORMAN, LEOPOLD, London, elected member of the Chamber of Commerce, Oct., 1919.

OGNALL, HARRY, Rutherglen, Scotland, elected member of Town Council, Nov., 1919.

PEARLMAN, ———, Hull, re-elected councillor, Nov., 1919.

PERLZWEIG, MAURICE L., London, appointed advisor in bibliography for Great Britain and the Dominions, to the Leland Stanford University of California, Nov., 1919.

PHILLIPS, ———, captain, Jewish Legion, appointed commandant of Aleppo, Sept., 1919.

PRICE, JULIUS M., received the cross of chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Feb., 1920.

QUASS, PHINEAS, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

READING, COUNTESS, appointed dame commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

READING, EARL OF, awarded Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, May 18; unanimously elected president of the International Law Association, May 31, 1920.

ROSENTHAL, LIONEL H., appointed senior crown prosecutor for the County of Wexford, Ireland, June, 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, MRS. LEOPOLD DE, appointed dame commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

ROTHSCHILD, SYDNEY, captain, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, Nov., 1919.

SALMON, ISIDORE, major, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SAMUEL, HERBERT, awarded Belgian decoration of grand officer of Order of Leopold, June, 1919; appointed High Commissioner and Civil Administrator of Palestine, May, 1920.

SAMUEL, MRS. LOUISE VICTORIA, appointed dame commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SASSOON, MRS. ARTHUR, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SASSOON, SIR PHILIP, appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Transport, Nov., 1919.

SCHIFF, OTTO, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

SCHLESINGER, RICHARD ALPHONSE, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

SPIELMAN, ISIDORE, appointed member of committee to judge designs for a memorial of the Zeebrugge expedition, Sept., 1919.

SPIELMAN, MARION H., appointed member of Committee to judge designs for a memorial of the Zeebrugge expedition, Sept., 1919.

STRAUS, MRS. BLANCHE, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

TUCK, ERICH, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

WALEY-COHEN, ROBERT, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920; knighted, May 26, 1920.

WEIZMANN, CHAIM, receives Degree of LL. D., *honoris causa*, from University of Manchester, because of his great services to the Jewish people, July, 1919.

WINTER, E. K., Sheffield, elected municipal councillor, Nov. 7, 1919.

WOOLF, ALBERT MORRIS, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

WOOLF, G., Newcastle, re-elected councillor, Nov., 1919.

WOOLF, MORTIMER, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

5. NECROLOGY

ABRAHAM, SAMUEL VICTOR, communal worker, London, aged 93, Oct. 3, 1919.

ABRAHAM, SIR LIONEL, K. C. B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, London, aged 49, Nov. 30, 1919.

ABRAHAM, MOSES, rabbi, Leeds, aged 59, July 16, 1919.

BEDDINGTON, JOHN H., communal worker, London, aged 81, Sept. 16, 1919.

BERKOWITZ, ISIDORE B., ex-alderman and educator, Gravesend, Apl., 1920.

BERLIN, MOSES, Semitic scholar, Manchester, aged 71, Dec., 1919.

BESSO, SAMUEL, member of constabulary, Manchester, Sept. 14, 1919.

BINGEN, MRS. MAX N. (Leily Elsner), authoress, Hampstead, Apl. 29, 1920.

BLAIN, AARON D., Hebraist and communal worker, Manchester, Feb. 20, 1920.

COHEN, S., communal worker, London, Apl. 19, 1920.

DAVIDS, HERMAN, rabbi and composer of synagogue music, London, aged 72, Jan. 2, 1920.

DRIELSMAN, EMANUEL, communal worker, London, aged 75, Mch. 26, 1920.

DVEEN, LOUIS J., art connoisseur, London, Mch. 14, 1920.

EISENBERG, ABRAHAM H., minister, London, aged 85, May 16, 1920.

FRAIS, MRS. JACOB, philanthropist, Harrogate, aged 70, Apl., 1920.

FREEDMAN, MARKS, communal worker, Newport, Mch. 12, 1920.

HENRY, A. LINDO, communal worker, London, Jan. 18, 1920.

HENRY, SIR CHARLES SOLOMON, Member of Parliament, London aged 60, Dec. 27, 1919.

HYMAN, JOSEPH, communal worker, Manchester, aged 74, May, 1920.

JACOBS, CHARLES M., civil engineer, London, in Wales, aged 69, Sept. 8, 1919.

KUTNOW, SIGISMUND, member of postals, telegraphs, and telephone committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, member of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and commissioner-general for Aix-les-Bains, Hampstead, aged 68, Mch. 26, 1920.

LEVINE, SOLOMON, talmudic scholar and communal worker, Glasgow, Jan., 1920.

LEVY, LEWIS, barrister, former mayor of Rochester, Kent, aged 70, Oct., 1919.

LEVY, MICHAEL, communal worker, London, aged 73, Dec. 18, 1919.

MORELL, JOSHUA, communal worker, London, Jan., 1920.

NAMYOT, MOSES, rabbi, Gateshead, Aug. 21, 1919.

NATHAN, NATHANIEL, communal worker, Edinburgh, Apl., 1920.

OPPENHEIM, LASSA FRANCIS, author and professor of international law, Cambridge, aged 61, Oct. 7, 1919.

ORNSTIEN, PHILIP, communal worker, London, aged 65, Jan. 4, 1920.

PHILLIPS, ALBERT, former consul to Greece, chevalier of the Royal Greek Order, Birmingham, Dec. 5, 1919.

PRAIL, MARCUS, rabbi, Liverpool, aged 52, Jan. 2, 1920.

SALOMONS, HENRY HYMAN, former president of British Chamber of Commerce at Brussels, member of Order of Leopold, Brussels, Dec. 25, 1919.

SAMUEL, NELSON, communal worker, Hove, aged 67, Apl. 19, 1920.

SEWILL, MARCUS R., member of Common Council, Hyde Park, aged 74, Sept. 14, 1919.

SOLOMON, LEWIS A., communal worker, London, aged 66, Dec. 5, 1919.

TOLEDANO, C. A., professor of languages, Manchester, May 26, 1920.

TURETSKY, MOSES, rabbi, Swansea, at Manchester, Dec., 1919.

6. WAR HONORS

Distinguished Service Order: Arthur Bamberger, major; A. N. Richardson, M. C., major.

Distinguished Conduct Medal: Maurice Baker; P. Coriat; A. Gold; S. Jacobs; C. Moses; E. Rosenthal.

Military Cross: S. Adler, lieutenant; B. L. Barnett, lieutenant; S. J. D. Berger, lieutenant (acting captain); Ellis Castello, lieutenant; Magnus Castello, captain; A. J. Enoch, captain; Cecil Falk, captain; M. Finsberg, lieutenant; Charles Friend, lieutenant; L. I. Goldman, lieutenant; Percy Hadida, lieutenant; Maurice Harris, lieutenant; J. P. Isaac, lieutenant; Henry Joseph; A. J. Kino, lieutenant; Joseph Kino, captain; V. R. Krohn, major; Lionel Leapman, lieutenant; Ralph Levy, captain; L. D. Marks, lieutenant; J. W. Mayer, lieutenant; F. H. Nathan, lieutenant; L. G. Nathan, lieutenant; Laurence Nathan, lieutenant; Victor Rathbone, lieutenant; P. H. Solomon, major; Robert Solomon, captain; A. Stahl, captain; Douglas Stern, captain; Charles Stiebel, captain.

Mentioned in despatches: H. E. Abrahams; L. A. Abrahams, lieutenant; A. Abramson, major; Arthur Barnett, senior chaplain; J. L. Beddington, captain; C. Behrens, major; R. A. Besso, captain; F. Bloomfield; E. V. Cohen, captain; M. Coplans, major,

D. S. O.; M. N. Druecker, major; P. R. Eskell, captain; S. S. Feigenbaum; F. D. Frankel; J. L. Fulda, major; J. N. Glass, major; M. Goldberg; A. C. Goldman, captain; S. J. Goldston; L. S. Goldwater; M. Gollop, chaplain; E. Goodman; Emanuel Goodman; F. Gosschalk, lieutenant; E. M. Halsted, cadet-colonel; S. J. Isaacs; S. Israel; H. Jacobs; E. M. Joseph, cadet lieutenant-colonel; R. H. Joseph, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; M. M. Kaye, lieutenant; G. H. Kelf, captain; C. E. Keyser, honorary cadet colonel-commandant; Miss M. V. Levey; Miss J. A. Levy; C. E. Liebermann; P. L. Linden, lieutenant; S. M. Lipsey, lieutenant; S. Lipson, chaplain (3d class); F. R. Lowenberg; L. Magnus, major; J. S. Marks, lieutenant; O. E. Mocatta, lieutenant; V. E. Mocatta, captain and brevet-major; A. Nathan, captain; H. Faudel Phillips, captain; O. P. Raphael, lieutenant; R. A. Raphael, major, M. C.; S. S. Rosebery, captain; M. Roseman; R. N. Salaman, captain; B. B. Samuel, captain; A. M. Sassoon, captain, M. C.; Sir Philip Sassoon, major; C. E. Sebag-Montefiore, major; E. A. Silverberg; A. C. Simons; H. E. Steinberg, captain; A. Wacholder, lieutenant; E. G. S. Waley, captain; B. Weil, captain; E. S. Woolf, lieutenant; H. G. Woolf, major.

Bar to Military Medal: M. Fleisig; P. Welsberg..

Military Medal: J. Angel; Maurice Baker; B. Belkin; M. Bloom; Philip Cohen; A. Gold; C. Gordon; V. Hassan; W. Joshua; W. Kohler; I. Kremer; E. F. Levy; D. Moses; J. J. Myers; J. Samuel; S. Samuel.

A. Flying Cross: S. E. Dreschfield, lieutenant; H. A. Vineberg, lieutenant.

Distinguished Flying Cross: A. A. Robinson, lieutenant.

Croix de Guerre: Charles Friend, lieutenant; D. A. Jacobs.

Belgian Croix de Guerre: F. C. De Pass, captain; L. L. Falck, lieutenant; H. Landau, captain; P. P. Levy, lieutenant; E. A. Michelson, lieutenant; H. O. Oppenheim, lieutenant; J. B. Solomon, M. C., captain.

French Croix de Guerre: Baroness Henri de Rothschild; Madame Van Cleef.

Cross of Chevalier of Order of the Crown of Italy: Julius M. Price.

Italian Croce di Guerra: M. Coplans, captain, D. S. O.; C. J. Hoffnung-Goldsmid, lieutenant.

Royal Red Cross (2d class): Irene Cohen, V. A. D.; A. G. Isaac, assistant nurse; Miss G. A. Woolf.

Meritorious Service Medal: J. J. Abrahams; S. E. Bachrach; E. A. Enoch; A. Fineberg; S. Franks; S. A. Hart; Chas. Isaacs; G. Isaacs; George Isaacs; C. V. R. Jacobs; H. W. Jacobs; O. S. H. Levey; E. Levy; W. J. Liebermann; F. W. Mendel; H. D. Moses; W. F. Moss; O. B. Myers; D. B. Reuben; G. E. Simons; A. F. Soloman.

Mentioned for War Services at Home: J. Abraham; Mrs. E. Abrahams; Levi Cohen; D. C. H. d' Avidgor; Miss S. de Laredo; M. A. Dutch, M. D.; W. Frankau; H. Hirsch; E. Jacobs; Miss Levi B. Jacobs; Miss A. Jacobson; H. S. Levy; S. Levy; Mrs. M. H. Mendl; Miss A. F. Michael; Mrs. J. Moses; B. Myers; Mrs. D. Samuel; M. Van Thal.

War Office Service: H. M. Adler, lieutenant; S. M. Adler, lieutenant; J. H. N. Barnett, lieutenant; E. C. Behrens, captain; L. W. Berg; B. Cohen; E. Cohen; E. Dunkels, lieutenant; P. Goldman; J. Grossman; B. A. Isaacs; E. F. Jacob, captain; R. V. Jacob; W. G. Joseph; F. H. Kisch, captain; A. A. Lipman, lieutenant; A. Michelson, captain; A. E. Moss, lieutenant; V. A. Moss, lieutenant; S. Myer, captain; D. F. Myers, captain; O. P. Raphael, lieutenant; A. Rubens; J. M. Samuel; Miss J. Sandberg, H. T. Solomon; G. Symons; A. J. Wolff.

Chevalier of Legion of Honor: Sir A. G. Stern, lieutenant-colonel.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire: Herbert Adler, captain; Cyril Goldsmid, captain; Sidney Luck, captain; Edward Nathan, captain; Isidore Salmon, major; Eric Waley, captain.

Member of Order of the British Empire: A. Abrams, major; Herbert M. Adler, captain; H. H. Berlandina, major, M. C.; Sir H. B. Cohen, major; M. Coplans, captain, D. S. O.; L. S. Daniels, lieutenant-colonel; A. Ehrmann, major; C. J. Elkan, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; C. H. S. Frankau, captain, D. S. O.; M. Gluckstein, major; J. I. Goldman, lieutenant; C. J. Goldsmid, captain; J. Jacobs, lieutenant; Miss J. Joseph, commandant at Tudor House Military Hospital; J. H. Levey, captain, D. S. O.; J. Levy, M. C.; Miss J. A. Levy; E. S. Marks, major; V. E. Mocatta, captain and brevet-major; V. C. Montagu, captain; Leonard N. G. Montefiore, captain; N. C. Myers, lieutenant; E. J. Nathan, captain; S. J. Nathan, lieutenant; E. A. Rose, major; Mrs. Vera Rubenstein; A. M. Sassoon, M. C., captain; P. W. Simonson, captain; H. J. Solomon, lieutenant-colonel, M. C.; C. Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel; O. E. Warburg, captain; E. S. Woolf, major; H. P. Woolf, lieutenant-colonel; T. A. Woolf, lieutenant-commander.

Companion of Order of the British Empire: F. H. Kisch, captain, D. S. O.

Territorial Decoration: R. H. Joseph, acting lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; Gordon C. Kennard, major, M. C.; W. A. Oppenheim, acting major.

Commandant (class B. B.): J. Weinberg, major, M. C.

Companion of the Bath: Sir H. M. Jessel, Bart., colonel.

G. S. O. (1st grade). General Staff: F. H. Kisch, temporary lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.

Great War Cross: Bessie Baker.

Medal for Military Merit (Greek): W. S. Cohen, lieutenant.

Mentioned (French Army Orders): Sir Philip Sassoon, captain.

Military Cross (Italian): Herbert I. Harris, lieutenant-colonel.

Order of Agricultural Merit (Belgian): M. Isaacs, lieutenant, M. C.

Order of Leopold (Belgian): Sir H. M. Jessel.

Order of the Nile (4th class): G. E. Montefiore, lieutenant.

Order of the Red Cross and St. John and Jerusalem: Mrs. Herbert Wilner.

Insignia of Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George: Jacob Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel.

Order of St. Michael and St. George (Companion): E. H. L. Beddington, major and lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O., M. C.; H. S. Seligman, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; J. Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.

Red Cross Medal (Portuguese): A. C. Abrahams, honorary major.

Joseph Cornrich, U. S. A., was mentioned in despatches (three times). Received D. S. C. with three stars (American); French Croix de Guerre; Service Medal; Ambulance Cross.

7. PROMOTIONS

Promoted acting lieutenant-colonel: V. L. de Cordova, M. C.; T. H. Sebag-Montefiore, D. S. O., M. C.

Promoted colonel: Sir H. M. Jessel; Sir A. L. Lever.

Promoted major: E. S. Halford; C. L. Joseph; J. Nathan; A. H. E. Woolfson.

Promoted acting major: A. F. Benjamin; L. A. Benjamin; B. A. Goldstein; S. Myer.

Promoted honorary major: J. Abrahams; H. L. Q. Henriques.

Promoted captain: P. S. Abraham; H. M. Adler; A. E. Bernstein; C. B. Cohen; L. Cohen, D. S. O., M. C.; S. Duparc; W. Feldman; R. A. Frank; L. J. Goldhill; Geoffrey R. Greenberg; W. S. Gross; A. Instone; A. Jacobs; H. W. Jacobs; G. M. Lindo; A. Lion; L. L. Loewe; J. Merton; W. E. Mocatta; E. C. Moryoseph; S. Salomon; L. Solomon; R. Strump; E. M. Wolf, M. C.

Promoted honorary captain: Lord Rothschild.

Promoted acting captain: P. Benda; G. Hyman; D. S. Marcus; R. Mayer; O. E. Mocatta; H. H. Welford.

Promoted lieutenant: A. Abrahams; H. Abrahamson; H. D. Benjamin; J. A. Benjamin; J. T. Bergman; E. J. Finzi; A. Hirschberg; G. H. Isaacs; S. P. R. Jerrold-Nathan; W. L. Joel; C. H. Kisch; R. Lazarus; H. Mendes; C. R. Moses; L. Myers; K. H. Nathan; F. L. Norden; A. Samuel; H. T. A. Samuel; L. Samuels; S. M. Samuels; F. Schneider; E. C. Sebag-Montefiore; L. B. Seligman, M. C.; H. K. Stein; R. P. S. Waley.

Promoted second lieutenant: H. Abrahams; J. A. Abrahams; L. Abrahams; A. A. Bloom; S. I. Cohen; A. Hellbut; A. H. Isaacs; S. A. Isaacs; H. H. Jacobs; N. Laski; J. W. Myers; Albert Olsberg; C. F. Rapaport; M. Weinstein; R. Woolf.

Honorary chaplain (4th class): Vivian G. Simmons.

Adjutant: J. S. Stiebel.

Military control officer: G. M. Bles.

Personal Assistant to Q. M. G.: C. Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel.

On the Staff: A. H. Jacobs; M. J. Jacobs.

Matron, 4th London General Hospital: Mrs. W. P. Solomon.

II

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

1. GENERAL EVENTS

MARCH 12. Melbourne: Jewish Community subscribes £10,000 to present as gift to Lieut.-General Sir John Monash.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BOAS, ISAAC H., Perth, sent on a world tour, by the Advisory Council of the Australian Federal Institute of Science and Industry, to visit notable laboratories of forest products, Aug., 1919.

COHEN, JOHN J., Sydney, appointed judge of the District Court, Apl., 1919.

DAVIS, ERNEST L., Sydney, re-elected chairman of Stock Exchange, Apl., 1920.

LAZARUS, JOAN, admitted to bar of Victoria, Aug. 1, 1919.

LEVY, DANIEL, Sydney, appointed chairman of committees, Legislature of New South Wales, Australia, June, 1919; elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Oct., 1919.

MARKS, GLADYS, appointed lecturer in modern languages at Sydney University, Mch., 1920.

MONASH, SIR JOHN, receives honorary Degree of LL. D. from Cambridge University, July 23, 1919.

MYERS, ARTHUR, M., Auckland, re-elected Member Parliament, Mch., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

ALEXANDER, M. A., communal worker, Melbourne, aged 84, Mch., 1920.

FREEDMAN, L. E., lieutenant, Nov., 1919.

MARKS, JOSEPH, communal worker, Sydney, aged 84, Aug., 1919.

MONASH, LADY VICTORIA, wife of Sir John Monash, Melbourne, Feb. 27, 1920.

4. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

SIR JOHN MONASH, lieutenant-general, received Distinguished Service Medal (American); was mentioned in French Army Orders; was created grand officer of the Order of the Crown.

Distinguished Conduct Medal: L. A. Berg, M. M., New Zealand; R. Marks, Australia.

Member of the Order of the British Empire: Philip Caro, lieutenant, Australia; D. N. Isaacs, captain, M. C., New Zealand; David Isaacs, captain, New Zealand; T. H. Levy, lieutenant, New Zealand; Theodore Levy, captain.

Military Cross: Joseph Coleman, major; R. M. Isaacs, lieutenant; Harold Jacobs, lieutenant.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire: Arthur Hyman, major.

Mentioned: B. E. Myers, lieutenant-colonel, New Zealand.

III

CANADA AND WEST INDIES

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 24. Halifax: Mass-meeting adopts resolution protesting against outrages against the Jews in Poland.—AUGUST 3. Montreal: Following representations by Aldermen Jacobs and Rubenstein and Rabbis Raphael H. Melamed and Hirsch Cohen, provision is inserted in Early Closing Law permitting all stores to remain open till 11 o'clock on Saturday evening and on evenings preceding all Jewish festivals.—OCTOBER 5. Winnipeg (Man.): Old Folks' Home for Jews opened.—6. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Congress presents memorandum to Parliament through S. W. Jacobs, K. C., M. P., transmitting documents on the situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe, and requesting that special facilities be granted them to immigrate to Canada.—24. Hamilton, Ont.: Rabbi Julius Berger, on behalf of Jews, presents address to the Prince of Wales.—NOVEMBER 7. Montreal: Prince of Wales is presented with tablet of gold containing ten commandments, at gathering at Baron de Hirsch Institute.—14. Kingston (Ont.): Young Men's Hebrew Association organized.—24. Montreal: Day observed by Jews in memory of the pogrom victims in the Ukraine. Thirty thousand parade.—DECEMBER 9. Brandon: Mass-meeting protests against anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine.—9. Winnipeg: Six thousand Jews, representing thirty organizations, participate in demonstration against mistreatment of Jews in the Ukraine. Procession followed by protest meeting.—9. Toronto: Mass-meeting protests

against maltreatment of Jews in the Ukraine.—Ottawa: Mass-meeting adopts resolution protesting against the brutal atrocities practised on the Jews of the Ukraine.—FEBRUARY 20. Winnipeg: Jewish Orphanage and Children's Aid Society established.—MARCH 26. Calgary: Jewish Mothers' Alliance organized.—Winnipeg: *Jewish Guardian* published.—APRIL 5. Montreal: Chevra Kadisha Synagogue destroyed by fire.—9. Toronto: Municipal Corporation forbids posters in any language other than English. Jews speaking Yiddish prepare to carry matter to courts if resolution is not rescinded.—29. Halifax: Mass-meeting adopts resolution expressing great joy of Halifax Jewry that the Supreme Council of San Remo had accorded mandate over Palestine to Great Britain.—MAY 4. Montreal: Popular rejoicing over decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour Declaration in terms of the treaty with Turkey.—14. Hamilton, Ont.: Popular rejoicing over decision of Powers at San Remo.—19. Ottawa: Parade participated in by over two thousand Jews, and thanksgiving services at Rideau Street Synagogue, in recognition of the decision of Powers at San Remo.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMSON, SIMON, Winnipeg, appointed lecturer at the Law School of the University of Manitoba, Oct., 1919.

BERCOVITCH, PETER, Montreal, re-elected to represent St. Louis Ward in the Provincial Parliament, June, 1919.

DA COSTA, ALTAMONT, Kingston, Jamaica, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, July, 10, 1919.

DE SOLA, CLARENCE I., Montreal, created chevalier of the Belgian Order of Leopold, Sept., 1919.

DE SOLA, MRS. CLARENCE I., Montreal, receives Belgian Order of Queen Elisabeth, Oct., 1919.

GORDON, NATHAN, Montreal, appointed public prosecutor, July, 1919.

SIMON, GEORGE, re-elected mayor, Alexandria (Ont.), Jan., 1920.

3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

Mentioned in despatches: L. L. Silvera, (British West Indies).

Military Cross: O. F. Moses, M. M. lieutenant; V. R. Ullman, lieutenant.

Military Medal: J. Feldman; Abraham Gordon.

Bar to Military Medal: R. W. Baum, M. M.; Moss Fleisig.

Promoted acting colonel: M. A. Wolff, Manitoba.

Promoted major: E. V. Benjamin, M. C.

Promoted captain: V. R. Ullman.

Promoted lieutenant: L. de Cordova (British West Indies); L. I. Melhado (British West Indies).

4. NECROLOGY

BLITZ, MOSES G., rabbi, Montreal, aged 62, Apl. 13, 1920.

COHEN, E. ARAKIE, lawyer, author, and communal worker, Winnipeg, aged 42, July, 1919.

DE SOLA, CLARENCE I., communal worker, former Belgian Consul, leader of Canadian Zionists, Montreal, at Boston, Mass., May 10, 1920.

DENENBERG, MOSES, communal worker, Montreal, aged 60, July, 1919.

HELLER, L., rabbi, Montreal, aged 70, July, 1919.

PASS, C. A. DE, lieutenant, Nov., 1918.

SCHAINWALD, CHAS. L., communal worker, Montreal, Nov., 1919.

SOLOMON, LOUIS B., lieutenant, Apl. 12, 1918.

VALENTINE, M., lieutenant, Nov., 1918.

IV

EGYPT, INDIA, AND ADEN

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JULY 18. Karachi (India): Mass-meeting of the Bene-Israel community adopts resolutions of loyalty to the empire and sympathy with Zionism at the dedication of the Syndicate building which provides cheap and healthy dwelling-places for the poor Jews, by Abraham Reuben, its founder.—SEPTEMBER 8. Cairo: Pro-Palestina sends commission to Jerusalem to survey Palestine preliminary to undertaking practical work in that country.—DECEMBER 12. Calcutta: Jewish children debarred from European schools, which admit fifteen per cent non-European children under the regulations code. This percentage includes all Jews (whether born in Europe or India), Parsees, Native Christians, and others. Double fees also demanded.—JANUARY 9. Alexandria: Committee styled Pro-Palestina formed for advancement of Palestinian affairs.—23. Alexandria: New term of communal schools opens with large number of new pupils, due to closing of the *Alliance* schools and arrival of many immigrants from Palestine and Syria.—Bombay: 50,000 rupees subscribed for erection of a statue to Edwin S. Montagu on the "Gateway of India."—MARCH 19. Alexandria: Jewish quarter suffers in disturbances which bear mark of a prearranged rebellion.—APRIL 16. Jewish *Kehillah* of Egypt decides on establishment of a democratic voting system and on the introduction of Hebrew in all its official documents and communications.—MAY 10. Cairo: Lord Allenby receives a delegation of Egyptian Jews headed by Cattaoni Pasha, who present him with a resolution of thanks for the British initiative in creating a Jewish homeland.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MESSA, BANIN MENAHEM, Aden, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, Jan., 1920.

NATHAN, ROBERT, created knight commander of the Star of India, Jan., 1920.

PICCIOTTO, JOSEPH DE, Alexandria, receives from Sultan title of Bey, Jan., 1920.

3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

Distinguished Service Order: A. Aaronsohn, lieutenant, Palestine.

Military Service Medal: S. Levantlial.

Despatches: J. Abraham.

Order of the British Empire: E. Ezra, lieutenant.

Promoted captain: Nathan Elijah; E. Ezra; Moses Solomon.

4. NECROLOGY

GUAH, REGINA, principal of Jewish Girls' School, and lecturer at Calcutta University, aged 26, Aug. 19, 1919.

MOSSERI, VITA BEY, communal worker, Cairo, Feb. 22, 1920.

V

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JULY 4. South African School of Mines and Technology establishes chair for teaching of Hebrew.—AUGUST 8. Johannesburg: Third annual Congress of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies adopts resolution protesting against introduction of the registration system for all aliens in South Africa, inasmuch as such a system would be a violation of the rights of a large number of Jews.—17. Johannesburg: Mourning service and protest meeting for Jewish victims of pogroms.—SEPTEMBER 5. Claremont (suburb of Cape Town): Foundation stone of new synagogue laid.—OCTOBER 24. Cape Town: Cape Jewish Ministers' Association formed, to look after spiritual needs of the Hebrew congregations throughout the province.—NOVEMBER 12. Johannesburg: Demonstration at celebration of the British Government's Declaration; General Smuts, in address, refers to the outbreak of anti-Jewish persecutions in Eastern Europe, and favors a Jewish State.—APRIL. Volksrust: Meeting of local Jewry to celebrate conferment of mandate for Palestine on Great Britain. Resolutions of gratitude adopted.—Oudstshoorn: Mass-meeting adopts resolution of gratitude to the British Government for the mandate over Palestine.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDER, MORRIS, M. L. A., Cape Town, appointed King's Counsel, Sept., 1919; re-elected member of Parliament, Apl., 1920.

BENJAMIN, LOUIS EDMUND, K. C., LL. B., appointed judge of Supreme Court of the Cape Province, Mch., 1920.

COHEN, MAURICE, Johannesburg, elected member of Town Council, July, 1919.

GREEN, M. J. Johannesburg, elected member of Town Council, Dec., 1919.

RICHARDSON, LEWIS, Port Elizabeth, named in King's Birthday Honor List, July, 1919.

ROTENBERG, SAMUEL, Johannesburg, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, July, 1919.

WARTSKI, JULIUS, Newcastle, elected member of the Town Council, Oct., 1919.

WEINTHAL, LEO, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, June, 1919.

3. MILITARY HONORS

Promoted acting captain: D. H. Elias, lieutenant.

Belgian Military Medal: S. Lewenberg.

Belgian Military Decoration (2d class): C. J. Joseph.

Distinguished Service Order and Medical Corps: Lionel Cohen, captain.

Distinguished Service Order: Adolphus Noah Richardson, M. C., major.

Companion of the Order of the British Empire: Lewis Richardson, Port Elizabeth.

4. NECROLOGY

LANGERMANN, MAX, communal worker, member of Town Council, Johannesburg, Aug., 1919.

LAZARUS, CYRIL, lieutenant, Cape Town, aged 22, May 27, 1918.

LEVYNO, L. A., former mayor of Belford and Somerset East, United States Civil War veteran, at Somerset East, Cape Colony, aged 92, July, 1919.

LEWIS, ISAAC, communal worker, Kimberley, aged 85, May, 1920.

MARKS, SAMUEL, senator and financier, Johannesburg, Feb. 18, 1920.

SABER, ARNOLD, honorary secretary of the Navy League, Kimberley, Nov., 1919.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Prague: Professor Engel, of the University of Prague, reports existence of economic boycott against the Jews. Many threatened with ruin by the prohibition of the importing of raw materials and the exporting of industrial products and by inadequate distribution of necessary articles manufactured by the State. Jewish officials are dismissed, and Jews are systematically expelled from prominent business positions by being deprived of various licenses; Jewish workmen are prevented from carrying on their trade because of lack of proper proportion of raw materials. Jewish merchants, who, for the past few weeks, closed their shops on account of threatened pogroms, are forbidden to re-open them. Economic damage is estimated at six milliard crowns (nominally about \$200,000,000).—16. Seventy-six Jews are elected to municipal councils in various towns.—JULY 4. Eighty to ninety per cent of votes cast by Jews at municipal elections are for the Nationalists.—25. Karolinenthal (suburb of Prague): Anti-Jewish demonstration, in which Jew and wife are maltreated.—Pilsen: Similar anti-Jewish demonstration.—26-28. Prague: Zionist Conference, attended by twenty-eight delegates, agrees to new statute granting the Zionists of the provinces a certain autonomy. Conference protests against massacres of Jews, and declares it the duty of every Zionist to participate in the political life of the Czecho-Slovak republic only in a Jewish national sense.—AUGUST 3. M. Srobar, Minister for Slovakia, at meeting attended by Government representatives and delegates of Slovakia, denies that discrimination against Jews exists there. *Zidovské Zpravy* (Prague), Jewish organ, stamps statement of Minister Srobar as untruthful.—19. Pressburg: First Conference of Zionists in new Slovakia State decides to establish a Central Bureau and a Jewish School Committee.—SEPTEMBER 19. Slovakia: Authorities forbid Jews to declare on census form that they are of Jewish nationality; Jews are therefore obliged to style themselves either as Germans or Czechs. Jewish National Council protests against procedure, and points out that it is a violation of the terms of the Peace Treaty.—OCTOBER 3. Moravia: Formation of secret organization named "Blue Star," with object of bringing about anti-Jewish massacres on an extensive scale. Government orders police authorities to suppress the movement and prosecute the agitators.—24. Ludenburg (Moravia): Riot takes place; many Jews are killed and wounded.—NOVEMBER 7. Pressburg: Rabbis and presidents of Orthodox communities meet for purpose of creating an organization to defend the interests of the Orthodox Jews.—15. Kaschau: At assembly of Deputies for

Slovakia, Mr. Srobar, Slovakian Minister, exhorts Jews to seek closest amity with the Slovakian people in order to end the mutual distrust.—21. Pressburg: Large number of alien Jews ordered to leave.—Bartfeld: Police order expulsion of fifty-five Jewish families as aliens; expulsion orders withdrawn upon proof that families were old settlers.—DECEMBER 1. Minister of Interior issues order that all persons in Czech territory, who had been forced to leave Kamenetz-Podolsk (Ukraine) at outbreak of the war and who had not acquired rights in Czecho-Slovakia, must leave.—12. Prague: Order issued by Government concerning the repatriation of the fugitives from Galicia, Poland, and Bukowina, who have not become Czecho-Slovakian citizens, exempts: 1) minors, orphans, and idiots; 2) students at the lyceums, university, etc., whose presence is not regarded as objectionable; 3) persons in bad health, who may stay until they are able to travel; 4) tradespeople, who may be given one to two months to liquidate their business under certain conditions; 5) persons whose appeals are recommended for favorable consideration by the consulate of the Polish Republic.—Teplitz-Schoenau: Death of Adolph Kurrein, chief rabbi.—JANUARY 2. Uzhorod: Jewish leaders present memorial on behalf of Carpathian Jews to the premier of Czecho-Slovakia. They demand autonomy for the Jewish religious institutions, abolition of all anti-Semitic restrictions, and adequate Jewish representations in the local councils.—16. Prague: General Hennoque, French commandant of the Czech troops in a Carpathian district of Slovakia, dismissed from his post on account of anti-Semitic attitude.—23. Prague: During session of the City Council, Dr. Singer protests against the boycott of Jews in various parts of Czecho-Slovakia, characterizing the movement as a violation of the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty. Anti-Jewish members retort that no treaty can compel Christians to buy from Jews.—FEBRUARY 6. Government permits all Jewish pupils to refrain from writing and drawing lessons on Saturdays and Jewish festivals.—MARCH 2. Prague: Parliament approves the Constitution Bill containing provision for formal recognition of Jewish nationality and according to Jews all the rights secured for the minorities by the Peace Treaty.—12. Prague: Convention of Federation of Jewish Women of Czecho-Slovakia.—APRIL 2. Jewish National Council subscribes 100,000 kronen to erect a Jewish Students' Home in honor of President Masaryk's seventieth birthday.—9. Prague: At meeting of Jewish National Council, Dr. Goldstein reports on an audience given by Dr. Franke, concerning question of Jewish railway employees, some of whom were from Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Silesian district of Teschen; although Czecho-Slovakian subjects, they were denied employment.—16. Bedna-Moravska: Authorities order all Jews to leave the townlet, which is on the

Polish frontier. No response to appeal of Jewish deputies. Polish Government requests its representative at Prague to make representation to Czecho-Slovakian Government.—30. Civil administration of the Carpathian provinces issues order prohibiting the appointment of Jews as civil servants; single Jew, now in civil service, dismissed.—MAY 21. Jewish party secures 80,000 votes at the Parliamentary elections but fails to elect any deputies.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

FELDMANN, ARTHUR, elected to Municipal Council, Brünn, Mch., 1920.

GROSSMAN, JULIUS, rabbi, appointed magistrate, Jan., 1920.

SINGER, MAX, elected to Municipal Council, Brünn, Mch., 1920.

FRANCE AND DEPENDENCIES

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 1. Paris: Meeting of representatives of Jewish organizations, under the auspices of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, adopts resolution protesting against acts of violence committed against the Jewish population of Eastern Europe, and praying that the Allied and Associated Powers institute an investigation on the spot to ascertain the exact facts and to fix responsibility for all excesses.—9. Paris: Jewish delegations from the United States, Great Britain, and Italy submit to the Peace Conference, proposals for the protection of minorities in Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, and Russia, and for the indemnification of victims of pogroms and their kin.—12. Society of "Friends of the Holy Land" organized, with Cardinal Mercier and Joseph Reinach as presidents, to oppose any public or secret constitution for the creation of a denominational state in Palestine, and to labor for the continued maintenance of that country as an integral portion of Syria.—23. M. Millerand, commissioner-general for Alsace-Lorraine, announces that, as respects the legal status of religious organizations, the *status quo* existing before the war will be maintained until the French Parliament, completed by the inclusion of representatives of these provinces, takes action.—27. Algiers: Meeting, attended by representatives of governor and prefect, the rector of the university, representatives of the faculty, the mayor of Algiers, and delegates of the students, decides that henceforth absolute equality between French students shall be the principle of admission to membership of the Students' Association, and that no religious differences be recognized.—Algiers: Jews demand right to vote for the Commercial Tribunals from which the majority of them are excluded, and a revision of the decree relative to

adjudications of domain lands in which only French persons of European origin are allowed to take part.—Alfred Lévy, grand rabbin of France, resigns on account of ill health.—30. Paris: Israel Lévi elected grand rabbin of the Central Consistory of the Jews of France and Algeria, to succeed Alfred Lévy, retired.

JULY 2. Paris: Delegation representing the Alliance Israélite Universelle and the Board of Deputies of British Jews waits upon M. Ignace J. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, and expresses to him the horror with which the reports of anti-Jewish excesses in Poland have been received in the civilized world. M. Paderewski assures delegation that the Polish Government will guarantee equality to all races and creeds and that it is taking steps to safeguard the security of the entire population.—5. Paris: *L'Humanité*, in an article on the pogroms, declares the real culprits are the Nationalists, who have recourse to the very lowest methods in order to retain power, and that anti-Semitism is flourishing in Poland thanks to M. Dmowski and his friends who govern in his name.—8. *Le Temps* publishes appeal on behalf of the Jewish minorities in Eastern Europe, signed by leading Frenchmen, including Anatole France, Albert Thomas, Gustave Hervé, Gabriel Scailles, and Abbé Viollet, and reply of Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who states that the French Government has made every effort to facilitate a thorough examination of Jewish question and to insure that conditions of absolute equality should be granted Jews in the new and enlarged States.—11. Paris: Petition praying for a homeland for Jews in Palestine, formulated by the Zionist Organization, containing names of 77,039 signatories, of whom 42,000 were from London, is presented to the Peace Conference by the representative of the Joint Foreign Committee.—18. Paris: In course of debate in the Chamber, M. de Monzie accuses Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of inactivity in promoting the realization of the pledge made by France to support the Balfour declaration, and criticizes the representative appointed by the Government on the commission charged with the organization of a Jewish home in Palestine.—23. Paris: Funeral of Sergeant Mannheim, an American soldier, murdered in Berlin.—25. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe gives two million francs (nominally \$400,000) to the Aero Club of France for organization of air races.—30. Leo Motzkin, Secretary of Committee of Jewish Delegations to the Peace Conference, Paris, reports, in cable to Louis Marshall, that pogroms have occurred in June at Kamenetz-Podolsk, Kitaigorod, Ourinine, and other places in the Ukraine.—31. French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of War issue bulletin devoted to setting out the documents before the Peace Conference relative to Jewish questions on emancipation, national rights, and Zionism.—A group of deputies, representative of all parties in Parliament,

addresses communication to M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing the great importance and value of a direct manifestation, by the Government of France, of the constant interest and sympathy with the Jewish populations who are being subjected to persecution in the countries of Eastern Europe. In his reply, M. Pichon outlines activity of the Government on behalf of the Jews at the Peace Conference.

AUGUST 15. Paris: League for the Defence of the Rights of Men and Citizens decides to send its general secretary, Henri Guernut, to make inquiry on the spot into reports of anti-Jewish excesses in Poland.—29. Paris: Baron Edmond de Rothschild informs Académie des Beaux Arts that he has purchased a residence in London to be placed at its disposal for the accommodation of artists and persons engaged in literary and scientific work. (*See also*: Year Book 5680, page 243.)

SEPTEMBER 12. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations decides to remain in existence until the Peace Conference concludes its labors, when it will be replaced by a permanent body, *Wa'ad ha-Arazot* (Council of the Countries), to consist of representatives from various countries and elected by Jewish congresses or central bodies of autonomous communities.—18. Paris: Meeting, under auspices of the League of Rights of Men, adopts resolution suggesting that the Allied Governments maintain intact the stipulations of the Treaty of St. Germain, and demand that the Roumanian people resist the suggestions of an anti-Semitic oligarchy, and, in accordance with the democracies of the Entente, place the rights of the Jews in Roumania, as those of other minorities, under the guarantee and control of the League of Nations.

OCTOBER 26. St. Germain: Signing of treaty between Allied and Associated Powers and Austria containing clauses guaranteeing the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia. Roumanian representatives do not sign the treaty.

NOVEMBER 1. Paris: Collegiate Zionist Society founded.—7. Paris: Committee of the Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference resolves to convoke an international Jewish conference to discuss the best methods of helping the Jews of Eastern Europe.

DECEMBER 21. Paris: *Le Temps*, in article headed "Le Bolchevisme et les Soviets: Qui sont les Chefs?" (Bolshevism and the Soviets: Who are the Leaders?), gives list of names of the leaders of the Soviet régime in Russia, and shows that the majority belong to the Russian nobility or to the lower middle classes.—26. Paris: First number of *La Tribune Juive*, weekly, issued by Reuben Blank and M. L. Goldstein, as the organ of the Russian Jews in France.

JANUARY 2. Committee of the Jewish Delegations makes representations to Peace Conference against expulsion of large number

of Jews from Jugo-Slavia who lived in these regions for many years. This measure is a breach of the Peace Treaty, Article 3 of which guarantees that all persons living at date of Peace Treaty in territory of Jugo-Slavia are to enjoy full citizenship.—23. Paris: *Pour la Russie* states: The Russian paper *Svobodnaia Ryetch*, organ of the Cadet party (constitutional Democrats), now appearing in the territory occupied by Denikin, is publishing anti-Jewish articles.

FEBRUARY 6. The Alliance Israélite Universelle issues report on its activities in connection with the Peace Conference.—27. Paris: League of the Rights of Men presents petition to the Government protesting against the reported decision of the Austrian Government to expel from Vienna the forty thousand Galician Jews who are refugees there.—Paris: League of Rights of Men hold public meeting to protest against pogroms in Eastern Europe.—Paris: Appearance of first number of *Réveil Israélite* (The Jewish Awakening), a monthly publication, devoted to the stimulation of Jewish religious life.

MARCH 12. Paris: *Yevreiskaya Khronika* (Jewish Chronicle), Russian weekly, appears.—Paris: Meeting of the Sorbonne in honor of foundation of the League of Nations. Israel Lévi, grand rabbin of France, expresses hope that the foundation of such a League has raised in all minds a belief it was destined to prevent return of war and its horrors.—13. Alliance Israélite Universelle votes two hundred thousand francs for the benefit of the twenty thousand Jewish orphans in Eastern Galicia.—19. Paris: Daily arrival of Jews from Eastern European countries results in renewal of anti-Semitism. Press campaign led by *L'Intransigeant* and *L'Action Française*. The fugitives are accused of being a menace to the health of the population, of depleting the already restricted food supply, and of being responsible for the introduction of revolutionary sentiments. Democratic papers protest against this campaign. Gustave Hervé, in *La Victoire*, declares that to excite public opinion against these "poor Pariahs" is unworthy of the France of the Marne and of Verdun.

APRIL 2. Paris: Consistory of Paris decides that only citizens of France are qualified to participate in its affairs.—9. Paris: Mme. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, in memory of late husband, gives 130,000 francs for distribution among poor of Paris and the Department of the Seine, and large donations to Jewish religious and charitable institutions.—16. The *Bureau Juif de Presse* publishes interview with Cardinal Dubois, archbishop of Rouen, on return home from Syria and Palestine. The cardinal was entrusted with a memorandum from the Christian Syrians and Arabs against Jewish immigration into Palestine, protesting against the proposal that Palestine become a national home for the Jews.—30. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle allots 120,000

francs for purchase of clothing and boots for survivors of pogroms in Poland and Western Galicia.—Algeria: Mr. Attali, editor of the Jewish paper *La Verité*, submits to governor-general a memorandum demanding the abolition of the political and economic restrictions affecting the native Jews.—Paris: For past few weeks Ministry of Interior has been expelling all immigrants whose passports are not duly viséd by the French Consul of the country of their origin. A report of a police agent is sufficient to cause the expulsion of old residents. Chief rabbi forms a committee for protection of Jewish immigrants.—Tunis: San Remo decision celebrated by ball attended by Bey of Tunis and French governor-general.

MAY 1. Paris: No Jewish immigrants figure among persons arrested in Labor Day disorders. Only one Jew arrested, Boris Souvarine, a journalist.—28. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle contributes 20,000 francs to Orphan Fund for East Galicia, for establishment of Jewish schools.—Paris: Following representations by the League of Rights of Man respecting the expulsions of aliens, Ministry of Interior rules that expulsions must be preceded by an inquiry.—Jewish Aid Committee transmits memorandum to the Ministry classifying the Jewish immigrants into three groups, viz.: transmigrants to England or America; men from fifteen to thirty-five years of age who have for the most part served in the Russian, Polish and Roumanian armies and now wish to stay in France; those who have parents or relatives here. The Aid Committee has already taken steps to help the immigrants. They are taken on arrival to a huge hotel where they get a midday meal and can rest; a night shelter, with an evening and morning meal and baths, is also provided; all sick immigrants are taken to the Rothschild Hospital; immediate assistance in money or in kind is given those in need; a bureau finds employment for applicants. In order to relieve the congestion in Paris, the Committee suggests relations with the Ministry of Reconstruction for the employment of artisans, who should live in spacious camp quarters, the Committee bearing part of the cost, and that the stream of immigration should be diverted to Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Lille, Strasbourg, Colmar, etc. The Committee protests against the identification of Jews with Bolsheviks; the immigrants speak only Yiddish, and have suffered too much to concern themselves with politics. In conclusion, the Committee demands the suppression of all expulsions for a period of twenty-five days.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BERGSON, HENRI L., member of the Institute of France, receives doctor's degree, *honoris causa*, from Cambridge University, England, May 21, 1920.

BERNARD, LEON, elected professor of hygiene at the University of Paris, June, 1919.

BERNSTEIN, HENRI, created chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

BLUM, LEON, Paris, elected Master of Petitions in the Council of State, Nov., 1919.

BOKANOWSKI, ———, Paris, re-elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

BRUNSCHVIG, LÉON, professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne. Paris, elected member of the Institute of France (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences), Jan., 1920.

CAHEN, GEORGES, appointed director of Homes for Working Men and Agriculturists at the Ministry of Labor, Apl., 1920.

CAHEN, LUCIEN, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (seven times cited).

CRÉMIEUX, EUGENE, Paris, elected member of the Council of the Paris Bar, July, 1919.

DALSÈME, ———, Meudon, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

DELAHACHE, ARON, Strassburg, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, July 1919.

DENNERY, ———, Paris, elected mayor of 3d arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

DREYFUS, ———, Paris, appointed advocate-general at the Court of Appeals, June, 1919.

DREYFUS, ALFRED, lieutenant-colonel, appointed officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, July, 1919.

DREYFUS, GUSTAVE, Dombasle-sur-Meurthe, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

DREYFUS, L. LOUIS, consul-general for Roumania in Paris, created grand officer of the Order of the Roumanian Star, July, 1919; created officer of the Legion of Honor, Oct., 1919.

ERLICH, ———, Paris, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919; elected secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, Jan., 1920.

FRANCK, ALPHONSE, appointed officer of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

FREUND-DESCHAMPS, ———, Lisle-en-Rigault, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

FRIBOURG, ANDRÉ, elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

FROIS, ———, Bayonne, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

GLOTZ, I., appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

GRUMBACH, ———, general, appointed to the command of the infantry of the 7th Division, Apl., 1920

HANNAU, MAX, Metz, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, July, 1919.

HENDLE, M., appointed member of Special Commission to deal with reparations for damage done to civil and religious edifices in France by acts of war, Aug., 1919.

HENRY, ———, appointed director of engineering of the 14th Corps at Lyons, Dec., 1919.

HUTIN, MARCEL (HIBSCH), promoted officer of the Legion of Honor, Apl., 1920.

IGNACE, EDOUARD, Paris, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies and re-appointed Under-Secretary of State for Military Justice, Nov., 1919.

ISAAC, ———, appointed Minister of Commerce, Jan., 1920.

ISRAEL, ALEXANDRE, Aube, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

KLOTZ, L. L., Somme, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies and re-appointed Minister of Finance, Nov., 1919.

LÉON, ———, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

LÉVI, ISRAEL, appointed member of Special Commission to deal with reparations for damage done to civil and religious edifices in France by acts of war, Aug., 1919.

LÉVI, SYLVAIN, Paris, commissioned by Minister of Public Instruction to organize department of Oriental Languages in the reconstituted French University of Strassbourg, Mch., 1920.

LÉVY, ———, Marseilles, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, EMANUEL, Lyons, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, GEORGES, Rhone, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

LÉVY, HENRI, Strasbourg, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, MOISE, Gray, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, RAPHAEL GEORGES, elected foreign member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Dec., 1919; elected member of the Senate, Feb., 1920.

LÉVY-ALPHANDÉRY, Chaumont, re-elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

LEVY-BRUHL, LUCIEN, professor of philosophy at the University of Paris, appointed Harvard Exchange Professor, Nov., 1919.

LÉVYLIER, EMILE, Courdemange, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY-STAUSS, ———, Paris, elected deputy mayor of 2d arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

LIPPMANN, ———, Paris, appointed grand officer of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

LISBONNE, ———, Sidi-bel-Abbes, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

MANDEL, ———, Soulac, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

MANDEL, GEORGES, Gironde, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

MANTOUX, PAUL, official interpreter at the Peace Conference, designated as one of the representatives of France in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, June, 1919.

MAYER, ———, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Dec., 1919.

MAYER, ———, general, appointed to command of the military subdivision of Brest, Apl., 1920.

MEYER, LEON, Havre, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

NORDMANN, CHARLES, appointed astronomer of the Observatory of Paris, Apl., 1920; appointed member of the Research Commission of the Ministry of War and an officer of the Legion of Honor, Apl., 1920.

NOUNEZ, ———, Saint-Barthelemy, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

PERQUEL, LUCIEN, Montmorency, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

POLIAKOFF, JACQUES DE, created commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

REINACH, JOSEPH, Digne, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

ROSENTHAL, ———, legal adviser to the Roumanian Delegation at the Peace Conference, created officer of the Legion of Honor, June, 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, ———, Rosieres-aux-Salines, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON EDMOND DE, appointed member of the Council of National Museums, Dec., 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, MAURICE DE, Hautes Pyrenees, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, ROBERT DE, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

SAINT-PAUL, Mlle. GEORGETTE, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

SAUPHAR, LUCIEN, Paris, elected mayor of 9th arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

SCHRAMMECK, ———, elected member of Senate, Feb., 1920.

SCHWOB, EMILE, Héricourt, re-elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

SCHWOB, LEON, Belfort, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

SIMONIN, CAMILLE, Bas Rhin, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919; re-elected mayor of Schirmeck (Alsace), Dec., 1919.

STRAUSS, PAUL, re-elected member of Senate, Feb., 1920.

TORDJMAN, MAKLOUF DE JACOB, Palikao (Algeria), elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

UHRY, ———, Oise, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919; elected mayor of Creil, Dec., 1919.

ULMANN, ———, Montbeliard, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

VIÉL, ———, Paris, elected deputy mayor of 10th arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

WEILLER, LAZARE, elected member of Senate, Feb., 1920.

WIDAL, FERNAND, Paris, elected member of the Academy of Sciences, July, 1919.

WILLARD, CHARLES, Luneville, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

3. NECROLOGY

BERNHEIM, GASPARD H., lieutenant, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, bearer of Croix de Guerre, at Strasbourg.

BERR, CHARLES, first honorary president of Court of Appeals, Paris, Dec., 1919.

EIZARRAT, ISAAC, chief rabbi, Laraiche, aged 65, July 9, 1919.

LÉVY, ALFRED, chief rabbi of France, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Pau, aged 79, July 23, 1919.

MEURTIE, HENRI DEUTSCH DE LA, commander of the Legion of Honor, pioneer and patron of aviation in France, Paris, Nov. 23, 1919.

ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL, professor of Greek and Latin at the Jesuit University, Paris, aged 83, Apl., 1920.

VALENSI, GABRIEL, former interpreter to the French consulate-general at Tunis, aged 104, July, 1919.

GERMANY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

MAY 26-29. Berlin: Extraordinary Congress of Zionists adopts resolution urging immediate preparations for a regular and expedited immigration to Palestine and demanding the nationalization of land in town and country; the hereditary lease of the land to immigrants who are ready to cultivate it by themselves; the nationalization of the means of communication, harbors, forests, gas, water, and the natural resources; collective labor-agreements by legislation (social insurance, minimum wage, etc.); the control of private industry by the Jewish community, etc.

JUNE 6. Munich: Anti-Jewish movement of considerable magnitude. The Workmen's Council and the Government issue warnings against the agitation, and threaten to punish the offenders. Berlin: Committee formed with object of erecting a memorial to Heinrich Heine.—27. Berlin: Interpellation being prepared asking Government to explain the motives that prompted the authorities to expel Polish Jews to pogrom-stricken districts.

JULY 4. Berlin: Meeting of the Poale-Zion adopts resolution condemning pogroms in Poland and elsewhere.—11. *Daily Telegraph* (London), in article on revival of militarism in Germany, says: "Officers' societies, closely connected with the National Party, are continually fighting, and apparently defeating, Noske's efforts to make his army a Republican instrument. One of the points of the anti-Semitic agitation is to keep all 'Jews, half-Jews, and pro-Jews' out of the army, and recruits are asked to insist on this before joining."—Berlin: A manifesto signed by the leading Majority Socialists, including Ministers Müller and Wissel,

describes the anti-Jewish agitators as "monarchical wire-pullers who stand in the background and supply the pogrom with money, with both hands, wish to cover the revolution with shame at home as well as abroad, and resurrect on the ruins of a degraded republic the old monarchical régime."—31. National Constitutional Assembly adopts constitution including provisions for religious liberty, guaranteeing freedom of conscience and the enjoyment of civil and political rights, including admissibility to public office, regardless of faith; declaring unlawful any inquisition into the religious affiliation of individuals except for census purposes, compulsory participation in religious exercises, the requirement of a religious oath, or the recognition of any state church; assuring freedom of organization of religious organizations; abolishing state grants to such bodies; guaranteeing inviolability of property of such bodies required for purposes of worship, teaching, or the administration of charity; recognizing Sunday as a "day of rest and spiritual elevation."—*Volk und Land*, Zionist periodical, established.

AUGUST 1. Steps taken for convening a Jewish Congress by the Zionist Organization, assisted by the Central Union of Germans of the Jewish faith, the latter pledging itself to vote at the Congress for a Palestine pogrom.—12. Bamberg (Bavaria): Diet awards twelve thousand marks for the relief of the widow and two children of Premier Kurt Eisner, assassinated in Munich.—14. Berlin: Disturbance caused by sale of anti-Semitic newspapers. Jews object to display of placard by newsdealer bearing words: "Opponents of the Jews, read the *Deutsche Wochenblatt*."—15. Dortmund: Anti-Jewish excesses occur; many shops plundered.—22. In course of debate in Prussian Diet, Deputy Hoffman blames Government for permitting the anti-Semitic agitation to grow and insists that Government look for profiteers among the German large landowners and not among the Jews.—Munich: Tendency toward excesses against the Jewish population increasing, according to the *Parlementarische Politische Nachrichten*.—28. Potsdam: Mass-meeting of officers forms anti-Jewish league; 350,000 marks campaign fund raised.

SEPTEMBER 5. Berlin: At weekly meeting of the Pan-German League, Baron von Villinghoff states: "We demand the union of German-Austria with Germany, and the abolition of the unbearable domination of the Jews."—Berlin: Organization of company with a branch in Vienna to build houses in Palestine.—Frankfort: Labor Council strongly condemns the anti-Semitic movement.—12. Berlin: Owing to intensified Jew-baiting, Government stations special guards in the Jewish quarters, and issues proclamations deprecating the anti-Semitic propaganda carried on in the factories and workshops, and appealing to the workmen to combat it.—Two women elected to membership in Council of

the Federation of Jewish Congregations, being first women members since organization of Federation.—19. Prussian Government announces willingness to naturalize Polish Jews who can prove long residence in Germany and the possession of a definite occupation.

OCTOBER 3. Berlin: *Der Freitag*, Yiddish weekly, published.—31. Hamburg: The Hansa Bund requests publishers of the German *Officers' Gazette* to advise the public not to read Jewish newspapers.—Government announces that, in view of the precarious position of the Jews in Poland and the frequent anti-Jewish excesses perpetrated there, it will not insist on the repatriation of Polish Jews.—Berlin: Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, condemns anti-Semitic agitation.—Formation of Association of Eastern Jews in Germany.—Nuremberg: Delegates of local *Shehitah* society, at annual meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, succeed in inducing meeting to drop, without debate, prohibition of *Shehitah* in Germany.

NOVEMBER 2-3. Berlin: Conference of the Central Committee of the German Zionists, attended by representatives of the provinces and delegates of the Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian Zionist organizations. Resolution adopted urging a conference of the Central Committee of the world organization, and that the Executive Committee should now open to public discussion all Zionist questions and give an exact statement of policy. The Palestine office reports it had registered all Jews desirous of emigrating to Palestine, especially Russian Jewish prisoners of war in Germany. Conference votes 50,000 marks for education of agricultural and artisan workers.—21. Prussian Ministry sanctions extension of franchise in Jewish communal elections to all males who are members of congregations, irrespective of the period of membership and the payment of contributions; those in arrears will not be disfranchised.—Berlin: Jewish Emigration Association founded, to advise and help Jews of Eastern Europe who contemplate emigrating.

DECEMBER 5. Berlin: Synagogue Council of Jewish community elects, for first time, a woman as member of a commission appointed to promote the study of the Torah in the community.—Berlin: Bavarian Center party adopts resolution protesting against the predominance of the Jewish elements since the Revolution. The Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Religion declares that its members are all of German national convictions, and that Jewish doctrines repudiate all movements so hostile to the State as Socialism and Communism.—19. Munich: Maximilian Spaeth, Jewish student, commits suicide as protest against injustice of the anti-Semitic movement sweeping over Germany; immediate motive was resolution passed by the Jolly Guard Club, excluding Jews from membership.—Munich: High

Court decides that no urn containing ashes of Jews who have been cremated may be interred in the Jewish cemetery against wishes of the Jewish community.

JANUARY 2. Central Committee of the Zionist Federation adopts resolution favoring the principle of common ownership of land in Palestine.—9. Jewish Youth Organization of Germany convenes conference of leading Christians and Jews to discuss present anti-Semitic outburst.—16. Berlin: At session of Prussian Provincial Diet, Haenisch, Minister for Public Worship and Education, declares that Germans and Jews are obliged to work together for the welfare of the country, and asks students of the higher schools not to insult the Jews.—The Protestant Churches' Union of the People in Baden, in petition to the Evangelical General Synod, protests against the "unscrupulous agitators who wish to give the politically uneducated masses an object as a scapegoat."—23. Berlin: Minister of State in address before Prussian Parliament proposes that "alien" Jews be interned in concentration camps.—30. Giessen: Expulsion of all Jewish students in the local university unanimously demanded by medical students.

FEBRUARY 6. Kottbus: Synagogue robbed of valuables.—Munich: Jewish students expelled from classes following their protest against the anti-Jewish utterances of a professor of the university.—13. Berlin: Anti-Semitic demonstration by students compels Dr. Albert Einstein, renowned scientist, to cancel a course of lectures.—20. Munich: Danielbund, a Jewish vegetarian organization, founded for the physical and moral uplift of the Jews.—Karlsruhe: Max Meyer, who has been offered professorship at the Technical University, receives letter from students stating that they are opposed to the appointment of a Jew. Rector of the university requests the students to withdraw letter and apologize for it, but students persist in their stand and threaten not to attend lectures, should Dr. Meyer be appointed in spite of their protests.—23. Berlin: Twenty-one arrests made in connection with anti-Jewish riot at public meeting.—27. In Prussian Landtag, anti-Semitic deputy Mumm submits an interpellation asking whether the Government were willing to adopt all possible measures to prevent Jews from taking German names.—Meukollen: In the Aldermanic Assembly, Herr Wille, Socialist, protests against boycotts of German National Youths' Alliance against Jewish fellow-pupils, and demands that propaganda in local high school be forbidden.—Berlin: Jewish Educational Union (*Schulverein*) founded. Hebrew kindergarten and a Hebrew Seminar of two classes established.

MARCH 5. Berlin: *Ost und West* resumes publication under editorship of Leo Intz.—Berlin: Jews from Poland, Galicia, and Russia searched by local authorities. Chief of Police, in memorial on the subject to the Ministry, states that the authorities suspect

the presence in Berlin of a large number of criminals and Bolsheviks, and regard the Eastern Jews as a doubtful element. The Independent Socialists introduce an interpellation in the City Council against the raids, but the anti-Semites bring forward a counter-interpellation, demanding measures to relieve Berlin of the influx of Eastern Jews.—Berlin: At meeting of the Centre Party, Professor Schreiber condemns anti-Semitism as antagonistic to Christianity, and as being politically barren and dangerous.—

11. Berlin: Captain Schmidt, of the Reichswehr, declares that a secret meeting of the Communists was held, after divine services, in the synagogue on Fasanenstrasse. When challenged by the executive of the Jewish community to prove the allegation, Captain Schmidt asserts that it was based on best authority, which he refuses to name. The executive of the Jewish community institutes legal proceedings against him.—12. Anonymous donor sends one million marks to the Palestinian office of the *Agudas Yisroel*, for foundation of a cultural colony in Palestine.—

17. Berlin: The Kapp Government seizes the supply of meal reserved for the Jews for Passover by the Ebert Government. General Von Lüttwitz, Minister of War, declares that the meal would be distributed among the working classes.—19. Central Federation of German Jews, in reply to attacks of the anti-Semitic *Kreuz-Zeitung*, declares that over 100,000 German Jews, twenty per cent of the Jewish population, took part in the war. Of these, eight hundred and ninety-six received the Iron Cross (first class), and over two thousand were made officers.—Conference of the German National People's Party in Mecklenburg-Schwerin adopts resolution excluding Jews from the party.—Munich: Demonstration against Galician-Polish Jews. Deputation calls on Home Secretary, and demands that all Jews recently arrived, including all who came into Bavaria later than 1918, be placed under a ban.—

26. Baden: Anti-Jewish agitation urges boycott of Jews. Police investigates in towns such as Mannheim and Karlsruhe.—Berlin: Foundation of Jewish Trade Union of Berlin.—Berlin: Troops in neighborhood of Government buildings fire on Jewish passers-by, wounding several.—Bavaria: Panic emigration commences, following promise of the Bavarian Minister of Interior, to expel all Eastern Jews who settled in Munich since July, 1918.—Leipzig: As result of the suit brought by the Central Society of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, Heinrich Puder, anti-Semitic writer, sentenced to two hundred marks fine or twenty days' imprisonment, on accusation of inciting the population to pogroms.—31. Cassel: Simon Straus established fund of ten thousand marks for special peace library in Jerusalem.

APRIL 2. Schoenenberg (suburb of Berlin): Casper, Jewish Socialist councilman, accuses Kunzer, a member of same body, of distributing one thousand police clubs to members of his party

in preparation for a pogrom. Councilman Kunzer denies that the clubs were for pogroms; they were to be used only for defence in case of personal attack.—16. Halberstadt: Convention of Jewish Orthodox communities decides to organize as a district body, and to limit itself to strictly religious matters.—Berlin: Organization of Jewish ex-soldiers founded to stem the tide of anti-Semitic movement.—Berlin: General Seeckt submits report to the Government, recommending the internment of all Eastern Jews residing in Berlin, numbering about thirty thousand. About three hundred refugees, including women and children, arrested in streets, and sent to the barracks and thence to the Doberitz camp. *Vorwärts* petitions the commandant, General Oldershauzen, on behalf of the interned; the latter declares he is opposed to the policy, and promises to reconsider the situation and appoint a commission, in which Socialist Trade Union representatives will participate, to examine the case of every interned person on its merits. Union of Eastern Jews and the Zionist Organization issue appeal to the Jews not to gather in the streets, to abstain from all political discussions in the open air, and not to eat matzoth in public.—18. Berlin: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Berlin Reform Congregation.—23. Bavarian Government orders all aliens who settled in Bavaria after August 1, 1914, to leave the country within five days. Number of leading Jews telegraph President Ebert, calling attention to severity of the order and the short time given to the aliens to liquidate their affairs.—Berlin: Most of the imprisoned Jews released after discovery of the fact that the internment order had emanated from the military authorities, without sanction of the Government.

MAY 7. Coblenz: Allied Commission prohibits circulation of anti-Semitic books and leaflets in the occupied area of Germany.—Breslau: Max Kober is arrested by a non-commissioned officer and beaten for removing anti-Jewish placards in one of the main streets of the residential quarter.—21. Munich: Chamber of Commerce adopts resolution calling attention to the severe losses suffered in trade and commerce as a result of the anti-alien and anti-Semitic agitation.—28. Berlin: Bavarian Premier, von Kahr, in reply to charges of philo-Semitism announces in Parliament that, so far as the Jewish question was concerned, the government would act in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and guarantee to the Jews the rights accorded to them by law.—Berlin: Organization of Eastern Jews issues statement warning intending Jewish emigrants not to come to Germany.—Dresden: Students begin agitation for the exclusion of persons of Jewish origin back to the third generation.—Saxon Chamber of Commerce petitions Government not to allow Eastern Jews to enter Germany.—Government yields to anti-alien agitation by again rounding up number of alien Jews; Cabinet issues instructions to prevent the admission of east European Jews into Germany without

special permission.—31. Berlin: Otto von Gurke, noted German historian and a leader of the German National Party, withdraws from party when his daughter is refused a nomination for the Reichstag because her mother's ancestry is Jewish.—31. German People's Party which has joined the "Schutz-Bund" makes the following demands in its election literature: 1) The expulsion of all Jews; 2) confiscation of all their property; 3) the closing of all their schools; 4) their exclusion from all participation in Parliament; 5) the nationalization of all Jewish banks and factories; 6) that Jews be compelled to devote themselves exclusively to manual labor; 7) that Germans who accept employment from Jews be punished.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

BANETH, E., appointed professor, Aug., 1919.

COHN, ———, Berlin, appointed director of the District Assizes, Oct., 1919.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Berlin, elected member of Danish Academy of Science, May, 1920.

ELBOGEN, I., appointed professor, Aug., 1919

HABER, FRITZ, Stuttgart, receives Nobel prize for chemistry, Dec., 1919.

SALINGER, FRAU JULIA, Dresden, elected member of the Diet of Saxony, Sept., 1919.

SCHUR, ISAAC, appointed professor of mathematics at University of Berlin, Feb., 1920.

WILLSTADTER, R., Munich, elected member of Danish Academy of Science, May, 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

BAERWALD, MORITZ, member of National Assembly, aged 59, Dec., 1919.

CANTOR, MORITZ, extraordinary professor at the University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, aged 91, Apl. 21, 1920.

COHN, GUSTAV, professor of political economy, Göttingen, aged 79, Nov., 1919.

FENCHEL, JULIUS, founder of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in Germany, Berlin, aged 83, Dec. 25, 1919.

GOLDSCHMIDT, DR. HENRIETTE, pioneer advocate of woman's suffrage, Leipzig, aged 95, Feb., 1920.

GUTTMAN, JACOB, author, professor, and rabbi, Breslau, aged 74, Oct., 1919.

HAASE, HUGO, leader of Independent Socialist Party, Nov., 1919.

MAYBAUM, SIEGMUND, rabbi and author, Berlin, aged 75, July 31, 1919.

WEIGERT, MAX, town councillor and Alderman, Berlin, aged 74, May, 1920.

ZUNZ, NATHAN, physiologist, Berlin, Apl., 1920.

HUNGARY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Budapest: Jewish deputation visits Minister of Socialization of Bolshevik Government, and demands that Jewish workmen be not forced to work on Saturday, and that Jewish provision shops be allowed to close on that day. Minister promises to consider first demand, but rejects second on the ground that distribution of food is now extremely difficult.

JULY 3*. Budapest: Bolshevik War Commissary issues proclamation ordering immediate suspension of pogrom agitation and stating that, if it does not cease in forty-eight hours, drastic measures would be adopted.—25. Soviet government forbids Zionist work, and persecutes Zionists as counter-revolutionaries and reactionary elements.

AUGUST 1. Budapest: Polish Government protests to Soviet against persecution of Galician Jews. Polish consul declares that any outrages would be followed by most energetic action on part of his Government.—9*. Budapest: Associated Press dispatches report that two hundred students terrorize the capital, publicly horsewhip Communist ex-officials, and attack Jews.—10*. Budapest: Representative of Italian Government, informed of threatened anti-Jewish pogrom, with connivance of Roumanian military authorities, sends note to Roumanian commander declaring that he would be held responsible if anti-Jewish disorders were not checked. Premier Friedrich issues proclamation urging that the developments of the political situation be not used for racial persecutions.—19. Budapest: City placarded with an anti-Jewish manifesto signed by "The Awakening Hungarians." It calls upon Hungarian Christians to oppose "the international destructive activity of the Jewish race."—22. Budapest: Fifteen Jewish students wounded at the Polytechnic and four injured at the University during riots following fall of the Soviet rule. Troops suppress other anti-Semitic attacks.—Budapest: Chief rabbi, Dr. Hevesy, and president of Israelite Consistory address memorial to the British military mission, stating that under the Bolshevik régime the Jews suffered more from oppression and robbery than any other section of the community; that, following the fall of the Communists, the Jews are being blamed for the acts of the Bolsheviks; that Jewish students have been prevented from continuing their studies at the University; that Jews in Government service are being persecuted and expelled from their positions, and that Jews have been insulted and beaten on the streets. Memorial appeals to British mission to secure reparation for injuries suffered by Jews and to endeavor to prevent recurrence of unlawful acts.—22. Budapest: Following continued disturbances by non-Jewish students, as protest against presence of Jews, rector

of the Polytechnic requests latter to leave; Jewish professors decline to lecture until Jewish students are reinstated.—29. Formation of party styled “Help Hungary” which issues anti-Jewish program.—Tolna-Ozera: “White Terror” officers summon population to drive away all Jews. Nearly all Jews captured and tortured; some are killed.—Enying and Simontornya: All Jewish families are expelled without being permitted to take belongings with them.

SEPTEMBER 12. *Bloch's Wochenschrift* (Vienna) states that anti-Semitic agitation in Hungary was started by Magyar peasants, who accuse Jews of openly expressing their desire for union with Austria. Serious anti-Jewish outbreaks occur in Czeldömök, Janoshaza, Hirschell, Zalaegerszeg, and Szombathay; forty-two Jews killed in all; survivors expelled and their goods confiscated.—Budapest: Jewish girls, attempting to leave for Vienna, subjected to indignities by the frontier police.—Budapest: Friedrich Ernst, prominent Jew, assaulted on streets by policeman who inflicts injuries resulting in death. Solomon Katz, a watchmaker, also killed by policemen.—Budapest: Five hundred Jews form guard for protection against pogroms. Group of Jewish officers appeal to War Ministry to suppress the anti-Semitic rioting.—14-16*. *Morgenzeitung* (Vienna) devotes considerable space to anti-Semitic tendencies of Friedrich, Prime Minister of Hungary, and to brutal attacks upon Jews; article estimates that no less than three thousand Jews have been killed.—19. Leaders of the Peasants' Party and other anti-Semitic groups demand that Jews be deprived of citizenship as penalty for alleged Bolshevik leanings.

OCTOBER 3. M. Beniczky, Minister of Home Affairs, warns authorities to prevent outbreak of pogroms.—10. Jewish leaders establish an organization to resist the pogrom movement; new body endeavors to enlist sympathy of the allied missions in Budapest and to secure their protection.—24. Sauerbrunn: At this Hungarian station at the Austrian frontier, all Jewish-looking persons from Hungary, who wish to pass into Austria, are maltreated by the Hungarian guards.—Budapest: Karl Huszar, Minister for Culture, closes the university to meet the wishes of the Christian-Socialist students who desire to prevent Jews from participating in the examinations.—Budapest: Union of Hungarian Jews publishes statement declaring that, while there are many people of Jewish descent among the propagators of communistic principles and the creators of the proletarian dictatorship, those persons do not regard themselves at one with Jewry, either in race or in religion.—Budapest: Hungarian premier expresses himself in favor of proposal to create a department for Jewish affairs in the Ministry of Education.—31 Budapest: Count Julius Andrássy states, in speech, that the National Assembly would have to regulate the relations between Hungarians and Jews; guarantees must

be given that there will be no more pogroms and no persecution of innocent people.

NOVEMBER 14. Dissel: Every Jew, with exception of rabbi, killed in pogrom.—Topolya: Pogrom takes place in which three Jews are killed and thirty wounded. One hundred shops looted.—20. Paks: Judge Saboray orders Jews to leave, threatening a pogrom if order is not obeyed. Order is revoked upon threat of commander of English monitor that immediately after departure of Jews the town would be bombarded.

DECEMBER 7*. Budapest: Mob, incited by incendiary speeches, breaks into offices of the *Nepszava*, a newspaper controlled by Jews, smashes the furniture and printing plant, and destroys manuscripts. Police make forty-two arrests. Later populace forces entrance into offices of *Az-Est*, which is treated in similar manner.—9. Budapest: According to Government decree, thirty thousand Galician, Polish, and Russian Jews are to be assembled in the concentration camps at Hajmasker, Solno, and Szegedin, as having an undesirable influence on the population.—19. Budapest: Deputation of Hungarian Jewish Society received by the commandant-general of the National Army, Nikolaus von Horthy, who expresses satisfaction at readiness of the Jews to take part as patriots in the national re-birth of the country.—*Der Neue Tag* (Vienna) reports that deputations of the peasants from several villages visit Jewish business men, expelled by the reactionaries after the overthrow of the Soviet government, and beg them to return.

JANUARY 2. Budapest: Stefan Haller, Secretary of State, speaking on the Jewish question, quotes remarks of Franz Szekely, president of the Jewish community, that "if anti-Semitism throughout Hungary should grow to such an extent as to cause Jews to emigrate, they would have to be called back, as in case of Spain, because commercially, financially, and agriculturally they have acquired tremendous power." Haller remarks that "for this very reason the Hungarians have the right to weaken this predominance by legal measures and secure influence of the Christians in proportion to their population."—Budapest: Thirty Jewish students assaulted at the university by Christian students who refuse to permit them to proceed with their examinations.—9. Armed gang enters train between Lajos Mizse and Budapest; five Jews shot and all Jews robbed of their possessions.—Kecskemét: Lieutenant Hejjas abducts fifty-one Jews on charge of Bolshevism; twenty-two found murdered and robbed, outside the town; whereabouts of other twenty-nine not known.—16. Csongrád: Karl Huszar, Prime Minister, in campaign speech, declares there can be only a Christian régime in Hungary, saying he will not create anti-Semitism but "Christianism."—Budapest: Expulsion and internment of Galician Jews begins; first train leaves

with seven hundred persons.—23. National Central Party formed in Hungary to carry out political ideas of late Count Tisza, adopts resolution declaring that "The widespread idea that the Jews are to be held collectively responsible for recent events is irreconcilable with the liberal principles of the Magyar race."—Count Apponyi, in statement on Jewish problem, remarks that, in his opinion, Jews have to reckon with the psychology of the masses at the present time, and in view of the fact that the public associates Bolshevism with Jews, should not make themselves too conspicuous.—30. *Der Abend* (Vienna) reports that Hungarian Jews who travel on Danube steamers are grossly insulted, ill-treated, and flogged. At head of the soldiery who molest the Jewish passengers is Captain Pronay, adjutant to General Horthy.

FEBRUARY 6. Budapest: Jews raise four million kronen to open a Jewish University. Jewish hospital besieged by Jewish medical students, expelled from the University, who wish to continue their studies.—13. Budapest Jews present to French mission in Vienna memorandum, with 100,000 signatures, to be forwarded to Peace Conference, asking that Roumanian troops should return to Budapest to re-establish order and put an end to persecution to which Jews are now exposed.—Budapest: Three Jews elected to National Assembly.—20. Budapest: *Az-Est* reports that Jewish merchant, Baruch Reich, of Vienna, was dragged from train at Komorn by officers and soldiers, robbed, and murdered; same fate shared by another Jew, M. Singer. Previously two business men, Gross and Müller, arrested at Komorn, had disappeared.—27. Budapest: Premier Huszar, while addressing meeting to raise funds for needy citizens, is interrupted by persons shouting: "Take the necessary amounts from the Jews." Premier replies that in matter of collecting and distributing relief he knew neither Jews nor Gentiles, and that Jews had done their duty toward the fund.—Budapest: *Der Abend* again warns Jewish citizens not to travel on line from Raab to Budapest, as travellers are plundered, imprisoned, and starved, and sometimes murdered.—Miskolcz: Eighteen Jews are killed or seriously wounded in riot.

MARCH 5. In reply to charges that they had contributed nothing to Hungarian literature, Prof. Josef Turnroczky publishes series of articles in the *Egyenlőség* 6, showing the great contributions made by Jews.—8*. Budapest: University closed because students prevented Jews from registering in spite of protests of the directors.—12. Budapest: Nightly raids made on Jews in the Elisabethstadt; men and women are haled to police station, where they are detained twenty-four hours "to ascertain necessary details."—14. Budapest: After meeting of organization "Awakening Hungarian," during which addresses are made demanding the distribution of the property of Jews among Christians, a mob

breaks into various coffee houses and attacks Jews; thirteen persons are injured.—19. Budapest: Publication of instructions of Chief of the Gendarmerie; men are not to use their weapons against pogrom makers, and if compelled to arrest any, are to afford them a chance to escape; the killing of Jews is discouraged; the gendarmes and police are urged to unite in petitioning the National Assembly for the removal of all Jews from Hungary.—26. Theiss District, evacuated by Roumanians, is re-entered by Hungarian forces who engage in "traitor-hunt," which is synonymous with anti-Jewish persecution.—Miskolcz: Disappearance of twenty Jews seized as Communists.

APRIL 2. Miskolcz: Official placards posted forbidding Jews to appear in streets at night after 9 o'clock.—Budapest: Paul Sandor, prominent publicist, supports movement for a Jewish University in Hungary.—Toka: Hungarian White Guard attacks Jews, killing over three hundred.—3. Bonyhad (district of Tolma): Horthy troops surround synagogue. All heads of synagogue and of the community flogged. Presidents of two Christian political parties who interfered are also thrashed.—6*. *Neues Wiener Journal* reports that at performance of *Die Walküre* in Budapest, presence of a Jewish singer, Ludwig Rosza, provoked an uproar on part of twenty-five young men, members of the so-called "Hungarian Awakening".—9. Ofen (opposite Budapest): Hazzan of synagogue, sixty-five years of age and in ill health, taken from bed at night and carried off. Mutilated body found buried close to officers' barracks.—16*. Budapest: Deputy Paul Sandor delivers speech on the Jewish question in the National Assembly, combating the idea that Jews were unpatriotic, urging that Jews had suffered as much from Bolshevism as Christians had, and that it is impossible to hold Jews responsible for the evils of both Communism and Capitalism He maintains that material wealth had come into the hands of Jews because the Magyar aristocracy and middle classes had despised business.—24. Budapest: In communiqué sent to Peace Conference at Paris, Commission of Jewish delegations charges that Government is conniving at plot for "wholesale massacre of Jews."—Telegram from Vienna read in Hungarian Parliament to the effect that Dr. Immanuel Löw, rabbi of Szegedin, in interview with Hungarian journalists and the special correspondent of the Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelsblad*, had stated that "Hungary no longer existed, as what remained over to-day was a mixture of Germans who immigrated after the Turkish wars." Dr. Löw is arrested.—29*. Vienna: American Mission intervenes with Austrian Government against destruction of Jewish war relief stations by Austrian students.—30. Budapest: Soldiers attack twenty-four Jews at Café Domyanitch. Similar attack occurs in Café Cairo.—Owing to continued boycott of Jewish professors by Christian students, the rector of Budapest

University advises Jewish professors and lecturers to ask for prolonged leave of absence. Some tender resignations, which are accepted.—At the Hajmasker Camp, ten interned Jewesses attacked by drunken officers and soldiers.—According to *Vilag*, the number of Jews matriculated at the University of Budapest is exceedingly small, indicating that many have left for universities in other countries. *Pesti Naplo* points out that as Jewish students will receive support from Hungary during their stay in foreign countries, their exile will be unfavorable to the financial position of the country.

MAY 7. Izsak, Orgovany, Kiskunmazsa, Fulopszallas and villages near Keckskemet: Jews ordered to leave within forty-eight hours. Offenders threatened with death. Jews of Izsak are driven to market place, beaten, robbed and then expelled. At Fulopszallas not even an infirm Jew, aged eighty-eight, is permitted to remain. At Kiskunmazsa, Jews were lined up in two opposing groups, given whips and compelled to attack one another; those refusing were beaten by soldiers.—22. Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Budapest reports that pogroms occurred in Budapest and Szolnok, May 18-19. Many persons killed and wounded. Pogroms started by Hungarian "irregular" soldiers. Police aided by regular troops restore order.—27. Jewish Correspondence Bureau reports that following representations of Nahum Sokolow and Chief Rabbi of Vienna, Dr. Chayes, the Allies have given assurance that they will officially intervene with the Hungarian Government to stop all persecution against the Jews.—28. *Jewish Chronicle*, London, reports murder of defenceless Jews at various places. At Jakabszallas, Moritz Gross, taken from his bed and murdered, close to his estate; at Budapest, Moritz Fongo, a traveller, aged 70, and his son Elmer murdered by officers stationed at the Hotel Britannia; Stephen Werner, interned at camp at Hajmasker, robbed and killed by officer in charge of transport wagon; at Budapest hotel, Galician business man, Gelber, called out by officer to prove his identity, never returns; at Izsak, Jew named Gross so ill-treated by mob that he died of his wounds; wife of another maltreated Jew, Kovacs-Kohen, becomes insane.—Nagykoros: Group of the "Awakening Hungarians" organize an anti-Semitic demonstration under the leadership of Lieutenant Ivan Hejjas, responsible for massacres at Keckskemet. Jews are dragged from their dwellings at night and publicly whipped in the market place. Wife of John Gardos, who interposes her body between him and officers who threaten to shoot him when he refused to go, is killed.—Government takes "energetic measures" against the Galician fugitives; eight hundred families expelled from Budapest.—Baltasar, Protestant Bishop of Debreczyn, opens campaign against anti-Semitic excesses.—Szolnok: Fresh anti-Jewish excesses occur.—Obony: All Jewish houses and business

places plundered and Jews expelled.—Kecskemet: President of the Jewish Community, Edward Shekuls, abducted.—At Kiskunhalas: Jews, Schwartz and Prager, abducted. Former found dead, latter in prison.—31. Budapest: Association of invalided Hungarian soldiers decides to exclude all its Jewish members.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

PETO, ———, Budapest, elected member of National Assembly, Feb., 1920.

SANDOR, PAUL, Budapest, elected member of National Assembly, Feb., 1920.

VASZONYI, WILHELM, Budapest, elected member of National Assembly, Jan. 26, 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

GOMBOS, MAX, inventor of Hebrew stenography, Budapest, aged 80, Feb., 1920.

KOHN, SAMUEL, chief rabbi, Budapest, aged 79, Apl., 1920.

ITALY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 20. Rome: "Pro-Israele," non-Jewish organization, telegraphs protest against Polish pogroms to Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, at Paris.—OCTOBER 3. Professors Colombo and Sereni, supported by other influential Italian Jewish leaders, address memorial to the Government on the pogroms in Eastern Europe, appealing for Italy's intervention. Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, gives assurances of Italy's desire to help Jewry, and announces that he has given instructions to the Italian representatives abroad to act in that spirit.—31. Catholic papers agitate for an Italian protectorate over Palestine and state that the Peace Conference has decided to grant to Italy the protectorate over all Holy Places there.—JANUARY 29. Rome: Pope receives memorandum from the Mohammedan and Catholic Arabs inhabiting Palestine, protesting against the British pro-Zionist policy.—APRIL 9. Florence: Newly elected council of Jewish community adopts resolution expressing intention to co-operate closely with the Zionist organization.—24. San Remo: At conference of the Allied Premiers, the mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine is entrusted to Great Britain and that for Syria to France. Conference decides upon the incorporation of the Balfour declaration in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.—26. Rome: *Reuter* dispatch

states that the Vatican views with apprehension the possibility of the predominance of the Jewish element in Palestine, and desires therefore that the Zionist movement shall be confined "within just limits."

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BONDI, MAX, Pisa-Leghorn, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

GINO, OLIVETTI, Turin, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

LUZZATI, LUIGI, Treves, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

LUZZATI, LUIGI, Rome, appointed Minister of the Treasury, Mch., 1920.

LUZZATTO, ARTURO, Sieuna, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

MALVANO, ———, appointed member of Senate, Jan., 1920.

MODIGLIANI, GIUSEPPE E., Pisa-Leghorn, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

MOMIGLIANO, RICCARDO, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

MORTARA, LUDOVICO, appointed Minister of Justice, July, 1919; elected member of Senate, Jan., 1920.

MUGGIA, ALBERT, appointed cavalier of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, Dec., 1919.

MUSATTI, ELIA, Venice, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

PHILIPSON, DINO, Florence, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

PUGLIESE, ———, general, appointed officer of the Military Order of Savoy, Aug., 1919.

SETA, ALCESTE DELLA, Rome, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

TEDESCHI, ETTORE, Genoa, appointed commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Sept., 1919.

TREVES, CLAUDIO, Milan, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

VOLTERRA, VITO, senator of Italy and dean of the faculty of sciences at the University of Rome, receives from University of Paris degree of doctor, *honoris causa*, Jan., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

RAVA, VITTORIO, pioneer of kindergarten in Italy, official in Department of Education, Rome, Mch., 1920.

PALESTINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 10*. Jaffa: Arrival of American members of Inter-Allied Commission on Near-Eastern Countries. Messrs. David Yellin, Oettinger, J. Thon, Glikin and Kalivaryski, representing Jewish Provisional Committee, present to delegation views of the Jews of Palestine.

JULY 11. *Ha Wa'ad ha-Zemani* (Provisional Jewish Council) addresses resolution to President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, protesting against the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland and the Ukraine.

AUGUST 1. Report of British High Commission on work done by British authorities in Palestine states that more than five hundred kilometers of new railway tracks have been completed. Express trains fitted with every modern convenience are running between Haifa and Cairo. The re-forestation of the hills surrounding Jerusalem and Mount Carmel has begun.—15. Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa: Government opens Chambers of Commerce.—26. Jerusalem: Society for Securing Women's Rights organized.—Jaffa: Association of Dentists formed.—Jerusalem: Association of Lawyers formed.

OCTOBER 17. Jerusalem: British authorities announce that henceforth the Hebrew language will have same status as other languages in law courts.—24. About three hundred Jews, expelled by Turks during war, return to Palestine from Greece. Eight Jews also return from Persia.

NOVEMBER 28. Jerusalem: Municipal council ignores order of British authorities that all official documents are to be printed in Hebrew, Arabic, and Turkish, and adopts resolution in opposition thereto.

DECEMBER 5. British authorities suspend, for one month, publication of Arabic newspaper *South Syria*, because of publication of articles calculated to stir up race hatred and lead to breach of the peace.—11*. Jerusalem: The anniversary of the capture of the town by General Allenby marked by the establishment of *The Jerusalem News*, an English daily.—25*. Jerusalem: New English battalion, formed under command of Colonel Margolin, to consist of members of the three demobilized Jewish battalions.—31*. Metulah: Jewish colony almost entirely destroyed in course of affray between Bedouins and French soldiers. Attack made on villages of Kfar Giladi and Tel Hai. Jews informed by the Arabs that they were not the objects of the attack, but if they supported the giving of the land to a foreign mandatory, they would suffer the same consequences.

JANUARY 2. Jaffa: The Co-operative Bank (Kuppat'Am), permitted to increase its capital to £10,000 from £5,000 and to open a branch in Jerusalem.—23. Jaffa: Seven hundred Jewish immigrants arrive from Odessa.

FEBRUARY 23. *Daily News* (London) publishes telegram from Jerusalem correspondent, reporting the organization of an Islam-Christian Committee to protest against the statement attributed to General Bols, the military governor, that the Zionists will soon be coming into Palestine under safeguards promised by Mr. Balfour.—27. Jerusalem: Demonstration against Zionists participated in by local mayor, Musa Kiazim al-Husini.—29*. Jerusalem: Anti-Zionist demonstration attended by procession of Christians and Muslims. Protests handed to various consulates and to military governor.—Bethlehem: Demonstrations held by Christians.

MARCH 1*. Tel Hai (near Metulah): Attack made on this Jewish Co-operative Colony of thirty-five men by two hundred Bedouins led by an Arab sheikh; four men, including Captain Trumpeldor, Tocker, Munter, and Sharp, and two girls killed; five wounded. Village burned and colonists withdraw to Giladi.—2. Metulah: Fifteen of the forty-five colonists move to Sidon.—3. Metulah and Giladi: Jews warned that it would be dangerous to remain, leave for colony of Ayelet ha-Shahar.—5. Jerusalem: Twenty-eight men of the Thirty-Ninth Royal Fusiliers, sentenced to imprisonment for mutiny and insubordination arising out of demobilization demands, released and restored to duty.—Jerusalem: On occasion of visit of Cardinal Dubois, of France, Catholics send him a memorial, in which they protest against foundation of a Jewish State in Palestine, and demand: 1) that North Syria should become independent; 2) that South Syria and Palestine should receive the fullest autonomy; 3) that the Jews in Palestine should be granted complete equality with all other inhabitants of the country.—12. Haifa: Three secret anti-Jewish societies, "The Black Palm," "The Union of the Homeland," and the "Death of Homeland," founded.—13. Jerusalem: Anti-Zionist demonstration attended by large crowd. Jews beaten, and sign-board of Rothschild Hospital torn down. Demonstration also at Haifa.—17. Jerusalem: Military governor issues proclamation prohibiting all further demonstrations and processions.—25. Herbert Samuel, before leaving Palestine, gives statement to press: The country, taken as a whole, is undoubtedly under-populated and under-cultivated; the chief obstacle to the development of the country is the very excessive cost of living, causing not only an increase in the cost of building and of production generally, but also much hardship to the people; the financial position of the country is satisfactory. The growth of prosperity is already bringing an increase of revenue without an increase having been effected in the rates of taxation; it will permit a suffi-

cient sum of money to be provided to pay the interest and the necessary instalments for the repayment of a loan. Such a loan would be devoted to providing considerable sums for the construction and rebuilding of roads, for the development of postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and for the erection of a number of buildings that are necessary, and a considerable extension to be effected in the provision for education; the financial prospects of the railways also are satisfactory, and they, too, will be able to provide the resources that would justify the borrowing of money for necessary purposes. The establishment of one or more land banks or mortgage banks, to enable long-term loans to be advanced to agriculturists and others, is receiving considerable attention. But only when a satisfactory solution of the question of the political status of Palestine is reached by the Peace Conference will it be possible for the economic development of the country effectively to proceed. It is also essential that the various sections of the population should work together. The manifestations in opposition to Zionism are not seriously disturbing, because they are based very largely on a false idea of what Zionism really is. There is ample room in Palestine for a far larger population than now exists, and those who come will arrive gradually as the conditions of the country will allow. They will bring with them capital that will help to promote the prosperity of the whole country to the advantage of all its inhabitants. The Zionist movement will fail in its purpose, if it is not able to show that it has been of real benefit to the existing Mohammedan and Christian population of the country. They should be given full opportunity to share in the new enterprises that are set on foot, should be helped in their educational efforts, and should be recognized as an integral and permanent element which is to be brought into being.—26. Jaffa: The Muslims protest to British Administration against the transfer of 40,000 dunam of land to the Jews. Land in question given during the war by Turkish administration to colonists at Rishon-le-Zion for tree planting.—Palestine Exploration and Archaeological Society reorganized for research in Palestine.—Jerusalem: *Miraat el-Shark* (Mirror of the East) publishes account of interview with General Bols, chief administrator, regarding the Zionist question. The chief administrator made the following declarations: 1) The Allies, including America and France, agree to grant the Jews some rights in Palestine, and have expressed their approval of a Jewish national home in Palestine, on condition that the religious, civil and political rights of the native population be safeguarded. 2) Great Britain will regulate Zionist immigration into Palestine within limits. 3) The Government will protect the lands belonging to the peasants, and will not permit the sale of land, except in cases of necessity. 4) The country will be administered by a

strong mandatory power that will dispense justice and protect the rights of the people, so that the strong may not oppress the weak. 5) The Allies have never intended, and do not intend to create a Jewish Government in the country. This will be administered by its own people, and according to laws that will be enacted by a council elected by the majority of the nation. The Administration is now occupied in drafting a program of political reforms which will guarantee the rights of the people of the country in order to prepare them for self-government. A large number of them will be given high positions in order that they may acquire experience of government under the administration of intelligent and well-intentioned officials.

APRIL 2. Jerusalem: At meeting of representatives with Herbert Samuel, twelve sheiks call on him, and express their desire for the opening up of Jewish immigration, as a measure beneficial to the Arabs, and for the opening of a Hebrew school for Arabs.—Jerusalem and Haifa: Jews who went to Damascus for business purposes detained there by local Arab Government, because immigration into Palestine is prohibited.—5*. Jerusalem: *Reuter* reports serious conflict between Jews and Muslims; one hundred and eighty-eight casualties, majority slight, reported.—9. Jerusalem: Arrival of one hundred and twenty Moroccan Jews from Casablanca and neighboring cities.—16. Zionist Commission, on behalf of Palestine Jewry, demands of chief administrator: 1) to replace Arab police by British or at least that half the force be composed of British police; 2) that the originators of the disturbances be punished; 3) that the Arab clubs which are centers of anti-Jewish propaganda be closed; 4) that the mayor of Jerusalem be deposed; 5) that compensation be arranged for the wounded; 6) and that a strict investigation by a commission, of which Jews should also be members, be instituted without further delay.—Rosh Pinah: Thirty Arabs attack Arab workmen in fields belonging to Jewish inhabitants in endeavor to bring about boycott by Arabs against Jews.—20*. Jerusalem: General Sir Louis Bols, chief administrator, warns a meeting of twenty Muslim, Christian, and Jewish leaders that future disturbances will be vigorously repressed.—23*. Zionist Organization, London, informed that a group of Arabs demanded the suppression, within five days, of the Zionist Commission, expulsion of its leaders, and disbandment of the Jewish battalion, failing which they would begin a general massacre. Following representations to the British Government, the Foreign Office telegraphs Lord Allenby to make enquiry into all circumstances, that every possible measure is to be taken to prevent possibility of recurrence of such incidents, and that the Arab proposals regarding the abolition of the Zionist Commission and the demobilization of the Jewish battalion cannot be entertained.—Jerusalem: Vladimir Jabotinsky sentenced to fifteen

years' imprisonment and nineteen other Jews to three years' penal servitude, in connection with disturbances of April 4-5, and presumably the Jewish Self-Defence Corps. Rabbi Kuk gives permission for signing, on Sabbath, of petition by thousands of Jews who declare that they are at one with Jabotinsky, and would have participated in the Self-Defence Corps if possible. Three hundred and eight members of the Self-Defence Corps sign petition declaring themselves at one with the twenty arrested persons and ask for a trial.—26. Remainder of the soldiers of the Jewish battalion (Americans), sentenced to imprisonment in Palestine for alleged mutiny in connection with their demand for demobilization last year, now released.—29*. Jerusalem: The chief administrator, General Bols, in a speech at headquarters to the heads of all communities, in the presence of the staff and military governor, states: 'The Supreme Council has decided upon the mandate for Palestine, and that Mr. Balfour's declaration regarding a Jewish national home in Palestine shall be included in the Turkish Peace Treaty. The mandate has been offered to Great Britain. This means that the country will be governed by the British Government for the good of all the inhabitants. Mr. Balfour's declaration means that there will be no interference with religious customs or the holy places, or any curtailment whatever of the religious liberty of the subject, but only the maintenance of public order and security. Immigrants will be allowed to enter only as required for the development of the country, and immigration will be controlled by the British Government of the country. The British Government will govern, and in no sense will a minority be allowed to control the majority of the population, when the time arrives for any form of representative Government. The decision has at last been given, and henceforth there must be an end to political strife and unrest.

MAY 1. Jerusalem: Vladimir Jabotinsky's sentence commuted to one year's imprisonment without hard labor. Nineteen Jews, originally sentenced to three years, have terms reduced to six months.—7. Jerusalem: Forty-five Jewish legionnaires (Americans) recently demobilized take positions in Government telephone and telegraph service.—14. Czabab, near Zichron Jacob: Bedouins attack and plunder Jews. One Jew killed, two wounded.—27. Administration takes all possible measures to ensure the safety of the population and all the colonies in Galilee are protected by Indian troopers and a Jewish police force.—31. Jerusalem: British Administrator-General, Sir Louis Bols, examined regarding the Nebi Musa riots, being investigated by the Commission of Inquiry. Preliminary report of damage during the riots divided them into three categories, viz.: looted goods valued at 66,000 pounds; cash damage 14,000 pounds; damage to houses 10,000 pounds.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

LITERARY ACTIVITIES:—JUNE 18*. Jerusalem: First number of *Hadshot ha-Arez* (News of the Land), Hebrew daily, appears.—JULY. *Ha-Moledet* (Homeland), monthly journal for children, resumes publication.—AUGUST 26. First number of *Doar ha-Yom* (Daily Mail), organ of the Palestinian youth, appears.—SEPTEMBER 28*. Jerusalem: First number of bi-monthly Hebrew magazine, *Mizrah u-Ma'arab* (East and West), appears.—Appearance of *Ma'barot* (Transitional) and *Ha'Abodah* (Work), monthlies. Orthodox rabbis issue *Ha-Debir* (Sanctuary).—OCTOBER. Jerusalem: *Ha-Makkabi*, monthly journal, issued by the Maccabians.—Jerusalem: *Mahzike ha-Dat*, weekly, issued, to express views of the orthodox section.—DECEMBER 26*. Jerusalem: English weekly edition of *Doar ha-Yom* appears under name of *The Palestine Weekly*.—MARCH 19. Jerusalem: Hebrew Baedeker published under title of *Moreh Derek'Ibri* (Hebrew Guide).

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:—AUGUST 26. Engineers' Society re-organized into a Jewish Technical Society to help the reconstruction and development of Palestine and promote research for the purpose of ascertaining its technical possibilities, to promote and develop technical education, and to protect the interests and professional status of its members.—SEPTEMBER 16. Jerusalem: Second annual conference of the *Mizrahi* of Palestine attended by seventy delegates. Chief decisions were: 1) to open a *Tahkemoni* secondary school in Jaffa; 2) to open a college for orthodox teachers in Jerusalem; 3) to open an agricultural school in one of the colonies; 4) to request the Zionist Organization to carry out the proposal of the *Mizrahi* that its schools should be under a separate *Wa'ad ha-Hinnuk* (Board of Education), and a joint higher council be formed, composed of members of both; 5) to appoint official rabbis in the central colonies of Rechoboth, Zichron, Yabneel, and Rosh Pinah; 6) to send a deputation to Baron Rothschild and the I. C. A. (Jewish Colonization Association) requesting that their colonies and schools be placed under the supervision of the *Mizrahi*. Conference adopts resolution urging members to employ Hebrew as their language in private as well as public life.—Jerusalem: Establishment of organization *Sefatenu* (Our Language), to promote use of Hebrew in common daily speech.—NOVEMBER 14. *Hit'ahdut ha-Gannanot be-Histadrut ha-Morim* (Federation of Kindergarten Teachers of the Teachers' Association), numbering one hundred and twenty-five teachers, organized. Over five thousand three hundred children attend kindergartens in Palestine.—JANUARY 2. Ten new schools open in Palestine, the most important being the Women's Gymnasium in Jerusalem; The Teachers' Seminary in Jaffa; Agricultural School in Petah Tikwah.

About twenty classes added in existing schools; pupils increased by hundreds, and Hebrew teachers now number five hundred.—Jerusalem: The Palestine Museum, formerly part of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, opened as independent institution.—26*. Jerusalem: Conference of Teachers Representatives discusses increased salaries for teachers and need for new books and a modern spirit in the schools. The *Wa'ad ha-Hinnuk*, at Ussishkin's suggestion, to be composed of nine members, representing, in equal numbers, the teachers, the Zionist Organization, and the Jewish public.—MARCH 24. Jerusalem: Mizrahi Teachers' Seminary opened.—26. Alliance Israélite Universelle decides that Hebrew is to be a compulsory language of instruction as well as French in Palestine schools and that half the subjects are to be taught in Hebrew.

OTHER EVENTS:—MAY. Jerusalem: Conference of rabbis from every Jewish community in Palestine adopts resolutions: (1) declaring that it is the hope of the people of Israel to make for itself a secure national home and spiritual-religious centre in the land of its fathers, to live therein a religious national life and to rehabilitate the land; (2) pronouncing the Jewish Sabbath and festivals as official days of rest for Jews; declaring Hebrew one of the official languages of the land; (3) protesting against Polish pogroms.—JUNE 18*. Jerusalem: Ecclesiastical and lay heads of the Jews set Sivan 20 as day of mourning throughout Palestine for Jewish victims of excesses in Poland.—JULY 27. *Ha-Wa'ad ha-Zemani* (Provisional Council, compelled to postpone elections to constituent assembly till October because Mizrahi refused to participate if women are permitted to be candidates.—AUGUST 26. Jerusalem: *Wa'ad ha-'Ir* (City Council), with David Yellin as president, elected for two-year period.—SEPTEMBER 1*. Jewish industrial army colony, Balfouria, founded as the first colony of the Zion Commonwealth, a United States corporation; one hundred Jewish legionaries settled on this land.—16. Jerusalem: Women's Organization formed to help the development of Palestine and to unite Jewish women faithful to tradition, with view to establishing orthodox schools for girls and to helping new immigrants.—19. Delegation of Jewish workmen from Palestine, consisting of Messrs. Blumenfeld, Katzenelson, Schohat and Sprinzak, confer with members of Zionist Committee at Paris. Delegation reports that unsettled political situation renders position of Jewish workmen extremely difficult and that the Arabs are endeavoring to induce the British authorities to forbid Jewish immigration; advises Zionist leaders not to issue statements which may tend to postpone Jewish immigration but to persist in obtaining at once the freedom of Jewish immigration into Palestine. Delegation complains that Palestine Commission consists of persons who remain only a short time in Palestine and

are not qualified for their mission, and that existence at the same time of the Zionist Palestine Bureau creates a dual system which is not at all favorable to Jewish interests. Delegation asks for establishment of a labor department in the Palestine Commission.—Rabbis decide that none of their number shall sit as judge on the Arbitration Court, *Mishpat ha-Shalom*, to which they deny all authority, claiming that the *Bet Din Zedek* is the only proper court.—OCTOBER 9*. Jerusalem: M. Ussishkin leaves services at the Judah he-Hasid Synagogue because Rabbi Kuk delivered address in Yiddish. Protest of worshippers causes recall of M. Ussishkin, and rabbi continues sermon in Hebrew.—17. Jerusalem: M. Tames, Hebrew teacher, invents system of Hebrew shorthand. Simultaneously, Ben Israel, teacher and essayist, invents another system.—24*. Jerusalem: M. Ussishkin announces, in interview given to *Hadshot ha-Arez*, that henceforth the Zionist Commission, the Zionist Palestine Office, and the Jewish National Fund would be merged into one Central Palestine Administration.—24*. As result of conflict on equal franchise for women, the Provisional Council postpones, for an indefinite time, calling the National Assembly. The orthodox Jews and the Mizrahi persist in their refusal to participate in election if women are permitted to vote.—NOVEMBER 28. Jerusalem: Arrival of Prof. Patrick Geddes, commissioned by the Zionist Organization to work out plans for public parks, charitable institutions, and synagogues, for the extension of the town of Jerusalem, and for the Hebrew University.—DECEMBER 25*. The Zionist Palestine Office, the pre-war representative of the Zionist Organization in Palestine, united with the office of the Zionist Commission.—26. Hebrew society for exploration and research formed under direction of David Yellin.—Jerusalem: The *Wa'ad ha-Zirim* assigns £10,000 for building canals in Jerusalem.—JANUARY 2. *Wa'ad ha-Ir* (City Council) appoints committee to combat the conversion activities of various missionaries among Jews.—16. Palestine Mizrahi Organization, in letter to the Federation of Women Zionists of the United Kingdom, states that it does not object to the granting of the franchise to women, either as matter of principle or on religious grounds; but that the majority of the Jewish population in Palestine opposes the granting of franchise.—26. Zionist Commission opens preliminary negotiations for leasing various lands; afforestation begun at Nahlat Yehudah on sand dunes given to Rishon-le-Zion by Turkish Government, and new immigrants are organized into *Kebuzot* (groups) for this and other agricultural work.—Jerusalem: *Ha-Mazmîn*, a co-operative buying company, formed to counteract high cost of living.—Loan and Thrift Society and the *Kuppat Am*, an older institution, lend small sums on easy terms, and accept small sums in deposit.—Insurance agency formed with branches in other towns.—FEBRUARY 27. Jerusalem: Fund of £500 raised

by Jerusalem Lodge, No. 376, I. O. B. B., toward foundation of a Jewish colony in neighborhood of Jerusalem in name of Adolph Kraus.—MARCH 19. Jewish railroad builders organize under name of "The Federation of Railroad Workers."—19. Jerusalem: Music company under name "Rinah" organized to publish works of Veradi-Rosenblum, writer of folk-songs in Hebrew.—*Ha-Wa'ad ha-Zemani* at meeting decides to call the *Asefat Nibharim* (Constituent Assembly) in Jerusalem, on *Lag be-Omer* (May 6).—APRIL 2. Jaffa: Conference of *Ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir* (Labor Party) with delegates of the Ukrainian party, *Ze'ire-Zion*. Two parties unite and decide to demand opening of doors for Russian refugees, and to ask the Zionist administration to bring the young Jews of Russia first.—9. *Ha-Wa'ad ha-Zemani* adopts resolutions: 1) protesting against Jews being forbidden to immigrate into Palestine; 2) demanding that this ban should be removed, and asks the Zionist Actions Committee to make use of its whole power and influence that the doors should be opened to our brethren; 3) is of opinion that the situation of our people and of the Jewish settlements in Palestine demands that the Actions Committee should immediately commence the work of organizing the emigration into Palestine in order that the Jewish elements in the country should play a prominent role in the near future; demands that the Actions Committee immediately start colonization on a large scale; 5) undertakes the duty of concentrating its whole energy on working together with the Zionist Organization to regulate the emigration and to create possibilities for work and the necessary institutions for the new-comers; 6) realizes that there is a possibility to unite the relief work for the pogrom sufferers with the work for the renaissance of Palestine in the following way: That a part of the money that is being distributed for relief should be destined for the building up of Palestine, where numbers of the sufferers should be settled in productive occupations. The Zionist Actions Committee should take a leading part in the Relief Conference at Zurich, and should work in this spirit.—16. Provisional Council of Palestinian Jews addresses appeal to the Arabs, in which it is stated: It is true that Palestine is our homeland, and that it is the country of our past and of our future, the country to which we shall return to build up our national home, but we do not come here to have war with you. Our desire is to live with you in peace. We come not to rob, but to work and build up. There is room enough in Palestine for us and for you The Jewish people, oppressed for two thousand years by many oppressors, will deprive no one of his rights and will expel no one from his country and will not exploit any other people. We want no fighting and struggles, which will only damage both you and us. But we understand also how to defend our rights, how to defend our peaceful cul-

ture. No power will be able to interrupt our work and prevent us from eventually reaching our goal It is impossible that the Arabic people, now that it begins to revive again, can refrain from giving its consent to the realization of the historical and moral rights of the Jews in Palestine which are recognized by all Governments.—26*. Jerusalem: On receipt of news of the decision of San Remo Conference Rabbi Kuk orders sounding of *shofar*.—30. Jerusalem: Popular rejoicing by thanksgiving services in all the synagogues, and large mass-meeting at the Alliance school at decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of mandate.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

BENTWICH, NORMAN, appointed senior judicial officer of Palestine, Nov., 1919.

DAVIDESCO, YUSUF, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Oct., 1919.

OPLATKA, ———, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SCHNERSON, LOVA, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Oct., 1919.

YELLIN, DAVID, Jerusalem, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

TRUMPELDOR, JOSEPH, captain, British army, at Jerusalem, Mch. 1, 1920.

POLAND

1. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS

MAY 18*. Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, in cable to Department of State reports that he had persuaded the Polish Government to send back to Vilna the four hundred Jews whom Polish military authorities had brought from Vilna to Lida as prisoners.

JUNE 1*. Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish Premier, asks President Wilson to name a commission of Americans to investigate the charges regarding the treatment of the Jewish population in Poland.—6. Parliament confirms elections of all Jewish deputies, with exception of Rabbi Perlmutter, Weinziher, and Noah

Prilutzki, the validity of whose election is challenged on basis of alleged franchise irregularities.—According to confidential order, of which Deputy Prilutzki obtains a copy, Government decides to exclude all Jews from that service on recommendation of the Association of Post Office Employees.—As a result of efforts of Deputies Grünbaum and Hartglass, persons who settled in Poland before the war will be permitted to remain in Warsaw. (Government had previously ordered expulsion of all such persons who did not adopt Polish nationality.)—20. *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm) reports that Polish Secretary of War has ordered the expulsion of all Jewish officers and military officials from the Polish army.—Warsaw: Nationalist Jewish deputies in Parliament, in memorial to Premier Paderewski, request him to state what measures he proposes to adopt to put an end to the pogrom movement and to protect the Jews, invoking his pledge upon entering Poland, in capacity of head of the Government, to uphold the principle of equality of all citizens.—Warsaw: Deputies Hartglass and Dr. Thon submit in Polish Diet an urgent motion concerning the pogrom at Czenstochow, stating the pogrom was systematically prepared at the instigation of the newspaper *Goniec Czenstochowski* and *Kurjer Czenstochowski*. The motion demands that the Diet should insist that the Government suppress pogrom propaganda and prevent further outrages by troops, and condemn anti-Semitic outrages as tending to spread anarchy. The Diet declines to admit the urgency of the motion, and votes that the events at Czenstochow be investigated.—Warsaw: Court decides to unseat Prilutzki, deputy for Warsaw, on ground that he is not a Pole. Naumberg, Jewish journalist, nominated to take vacant place in Parliament.—24. *Reuter* telegram from Paris states that M. Paderewski, Polish Premier, says that he and the Minister of the Interior have issued appeals to the population of Poland, warning disturbers of public order that attempts against the life and property of either Jews or non-Jews will be punished with equal severity.—27. Warsaw: Diet unanimously adopts the resolution of M. Daszynski, Socialist leader, expressing the conviction that excesses against the Jews, instead of ending the disastrous economic situation in Poland, after five years of war, would increase the general distress.—Warsaw: Social Democrats in Diet adopt resolution to demand removal of Haller's troops from Cracow.—Warsaw: Minister of Ways and Communications, in letter to M. Prilutzki, states that his department cannot deal with complaints of attacks upon Jews in railroad trains and that it is a matter for the Ministry for War.—Warsaw: Rabbi Perlmutter calls upon Minister for War, and informs him of many new excesses against Jews, notably of a fresh riot at Mokotow; he urges the Minister to hasten the anti-pogrom Conference of the Chief Ministers of State which has been promised by General

Pilsudski.—Warsaw: War Minister apologizes to Halpern for attacks upon him by Polish soldiers on two occasions. Minister assures rabbi that he has ordered officers to adopt severe measures against soldiers who attack Jews in the streets, and especially for attempts to cut and tear out beards and offending the religious feelings of aged Jews.—Warsaw: Jewish deputies in the Diet prevail upon the Ministry of War to prohibit the singing of anti-Jewish songs in the army.—Warsaw: The Nationalist Jewish deputies are preparing a bill providing for the formal abolition of the anti-Jewish restrictions, in force during the Czarist régime.—Warsaw: Debate in Diet, as result of anti-Jewish riot, which Rabbi Halpern ascribed to General Haller's divisions accompanied by French soldiers.

JULY 4. Warsaw: Jewish deputation from Lemberg waits upon the Minister of Education, and informs him that recent Government order, to effect that only students who had discharged their duty to the Polish State should be admitted to the higher educational institutions, was so interpreted as to exclude practically all the Jews of Galicia in view of the position of neutrality adopted by them during the struggle between the Ukrainian and Polish forces. The deputation explains that it was utterly impossible for the Jews to side with either nation in view of the enormous risks to the millions of Jews in Poland and in Ukraine. The Minister pointed out that in Warsaw large numbers of Jews attended the University, and as regards Galicia, while the decree of the Government was being misinterpreted, he desired first to communicate on the subject with the educational authorities at Lemberg.—11. Lemberg: *Lemberger Tageblatt*, Jewish daily, suspended by Government.—Warsaw: Authorities institute proceedings against the editors of Yiddish newspapers, *Moment*, *Haint*, *Lebensfragen*, and *Yiddishe Folk*, and against the editor of the Polish organ, the *Nowy Dziennik*, and Deputies Grünbaum and Naumberg, for having published articles on the Pinsk shooting outrage.—18. At session of Diet, M. Korfanty charges Jewish Bolsheviki with responsibility for the murder of Poles in Russia. Deputy Weinziher retorts that the head of the Moscow Terror Committee is M. Dozerdinsky, a Pole. Warsaw: Polish authorities, according to the *Moment*, impose fines on Jews who fail to report to the Registry Office to obtain permits for their further sojourn.—25. *Manitir*, Polish official journal, states that the papers *Pravda Rabotnica* and *Rozway* are being prosecuted by the authorities for publishing anti-Semitic articles.—27. M. Paderewski, in presenting the Peace Treaty to the Ratification Committee of the Diet, states that the treaty is not terrible, but disagreeable, because it imposes upon an ancient nation, which had always maintained traditions of freedom, certain rules and regulations as though it were not

in a condition to introduce these rules of itself. These, so far as they touched the Jews, had been drawn up before the armistice was concluded, and were the work of Jewish Nationalists occupying prominent positions in the industrial and financial world.

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Jewish deputation waits on Polish Minister for Home Affairs, and requests him to cancel fines imposed upon a number of Russian Jews for having failed to register as aliens, pointing out that Peace Treaty recognizes the civil equality of all Russian inhabitants of Poland. The *Gazetta Polska* states that the interpretation of the Jewish deputation is false, because only those Russians are meant who are registered in the list of permanent inhabitants. The Jewish newspapers state that since the time of the Czar's Government only a few Jews were given the possibility of registering in Poland as permanent inhabitants, and many tens of thousands of Jews in Lithuania will be considered as strangers.—2*. Warsaw: Diet, by vote of 145 to 41, confirms the Peace Treaty without alteration or reservations.—8*. Warsaw: At instance of M. Paderewski, courts-martial are established at forty points to try within twenty-four hours persons accused of offences against Jews.—15. Polish Information Committee reports that Polish authorities confiscate one issue of the three Jewish newspapers in Warsaw, *Haint*, *Moment*, and *Yiddische Folk* because of publication of an open letter addressed by Jewish writer, S. An-sky, to Sir Percy Wyndham, disproving the report issued by the British Minister concerning the Vilna pogrom.—29. Anti-Jewish Press severely criticizes Government for its decision to establish forty courts-martial to deal with the rioters, deeming it a concession to the Jews and a blow to Polish prestige. The *Dwa Grosze* predicts that the step will incite the Christian Poles to more serious excesses, and the *Warsaw Gazette* asserts the measure will have no effect on the rioters.—Lodz: Minister of War issues order prohibiting soldiers from using Jewish cemetery as pasture and from interfering with funerals.

SEPTEMBER 5. Kozenitz: District authorities order expulsion of Jews residing on peasants' land in the villages. Jewish deputies request Ministry to cancel order which violates Peace Treaty and constitutes a revival of old Russian methods.—Brody: In response to petition of the Jewish deputies, Government releases sixteen Jewish hostages, arrested after occupation of town by the Polish troops.—Following representations of Rabbi Halpern, Minister of Interior wires authorities of Makov and Chechanow to postpone municipal election fixed for a Saturday.—12. Government, in note to governor-general of Galicia, requests him to investigate the report of the threatened expulsion of all Galician Jewish refugees from Czecho-Slovakia; if report proved true, he is

instructed to make representations on behalf of the refugees and to support them.

OCTOBER 24. Warsaw: In course of debate in Parliamentary Constitutional Committee on the status of inhabitants of Poland, who, according to the ruling of the Polish authorities, are neither Polish citizens nor subjects of another State, Deputy Grünbaum objects to the existence of such a category of inhabitants, in which large numbers of Jews are included, despite their permanent settlement for many years; he terms the effort to legalize the existence of such a category as a repetition of the Roumanian policy. The committee rejects Deputy Grünbaum's amendment to abolish this anomaly in the constitution.—Warsaw: In course of conversation with Sir Stuart Samuel, the Minister of Commerce assures him that cordial relations prevail between the Ministry and Jewish merchants. The Government is anxious to support Jewish commercial initiative, and it had not hesitated to grant sixteen hundred permits to Jews to import goods from abroad, although only four hundred non-Jews received similar licenses. Minister repudiates reports of alleged restrictions against Jewish traders, and characterizes the reports of a boycott movement against Jews as false.

NOVEMBER 14. Warsaw: Public prosecutor asks the Diet to permit him to institute proceedings against Deputies Grünbaum and Naumberg, whom he accuses of having published articles against the Government in the Yiddish press.—20*. Diet discusses question of Sunday rest. Deputation of Jews declares that compulsory Sunday rest for Jews who observe Saturday would mean economic ruin, and asks that Jewish artisans be allowed to work at home and Jewish business houses be permitted to remain open half a day.—21. Warsaw: Parliamentary Committee discusses Sunday-Closing Bill, and rejects all amendments to give Jews the right to do business on Sundays for part of the day. Committee agrees to amend the bill so as to permit communal offices to be open on Sundays. Jewish deputies select a committee to conduct negotiations with all party leaders with a view to amending the bill in the report stage, and send an appeal to the president of the House to induce him to use his influence in favor of amending the bill.—28. Sir Stuart Samuel protests to the Polish Foreign Office against lecture by Prof. Tcherbak on ritual murders, alleged to be practised by Jews, as calculated to stir up ill-feeling against Jews. Count Skryzinsky, on behalf of the Government, assures Sir Stuart that there would be no recurrence.—Warsaw: Sir Stuart Samuel requests press correspondents to deny reports that the Government had placed difficulties in his way and that Anglo-Jewry has failed to help the Polish Jews, showing that sums aggregating twenty-one million marks had been contributed by English Jewry.

DECEMBER 5. Warsaw: Second reading of Sunday-Closing Bill in Diet; all amendments introduced by Jewish deputies rejected, notwithstanding impressive appeals by Rabbi Halpern and MM. Grünbaum, Shipper, and Hirshorn. Anti-Jewish deputies point out that the Minority Clauses of Peace Treaty do not provide that Jews may do business on Sundays, and that in England and in America Sunday closing is enforced. President of the House declines to receive a Jewish deputation in connection with the bill.—12. Warsaw: Deputies Lutoslavsky and Nemoyevski attack Jews in course of food debate, accusing them of dishonesty and charging that their religion condones deception of non-Jews.—Warsaw: Dr. Thon repudiates in Parliament aspersions cast upon Talmud by anti-Semites, and warns the deputies that efforts to compel Jews to emigrate do not always affect only the weak and undesirable people, but often lead to the departure of strong persons full of initiative.—19. Warsaw: M. Paderewski assures Sir Stuart Samuel of readiness of Poland to give Jews equality, but insists that Jews recognize themselves as Poles and cease to complain against Poland abroad.—Parliamentary Committee agrees to recommend to the Diet that request of the public prosecutor to try Deputy Grünbaum for offensive articles against the Polish army be granted.—Lodz: Communal council categorically refuses to pay two thousand and thirty-three marks for upkeep of Jewish patients in the city hospital; authorities seal safe of Jewish community.—26. Government prepares circular excusing Jewish pupils from writing and drawing lessons on Saturdays.—Ministerial commission, including two Jews, leaves for Galicia to investigate expulsion, from the civil service, of Jewish officials suspected of sympathy with the Ukrainians.

JANUARY 1. Warsaw: Pilsudski holds New Year reception to which the Jewish deputies, editors of Jewish daily papers, and representatives of the Rabbinate and the Communal Council are invited.—2. Warsaw: Jewish deputies make representations to the Ministry regarding case of eleven Jews arrested on charge of incendiarism, but found by court-martial innocent of charge; five of them were flogged, and the other six severely beaten.—9. Warsaw: Parliament passes the Sunday-Closing Bill. Jewish deputies protest that bill means the impoverishment of the Jews or the abandonment of their religion. Deputy Grünbaum declares the act will result in loss to Poland of Vilna, Minsk, and Eastern Galicia.—21. Polish Diet passes law declaring as aliens all persons not registered in the so-called "Permanent Books" of the provinces; one hundred thousand Jews affected.—30. Warsaw: Jews resolved not to be forced by Sunday-Closing Act to open their businesses on Sabbath; even in non-orthodox circles a closer observance of Sabbath, as protest against the religious persecu-

tions implied in the act, is general.—Warsaw: Efforts to have Sunday-Closing Act amended rebuffed by General Pilsudski and the new Premier, M. Skulski.

FEBRUARY 6. Warsaw: Polish Assistant Minister for the territories recovered from Prussia declares that limitation of admission of Jews to the University of Posen was a temporary measure dictated by the necessity to get as many Polish students into the University as possible, and that it is contemplated to abolish the restrictions in the near future.—Warsaw: Premier Skulski, in statement to deputation of Jewish merchants, declares that he is powerless to amend the Sunday-Closing Law, which must be enforced as an Act of Parliament expressing the will of the majority, and that he deeply resents efforts of Jews to secure foreign intervention, which is not calculated to improve Jewish relations, because in Poland it is the people and not the Government which is anti-Semitic.—Warsaw: Authorities refuse to comply with request of the Jewish deputies to prohibit posting of "Black Lists" of Christians who sell houses to Jews, on ground that such lists do not incite people against Jews.—13. Warsaw: Jewish deputies protest, in Diet, against the Aliens Bill, pointing out that during the Russian rule the registration now demanded as proof of citizenship was valueless, that Jews had no occasion and little facilities to register, and that new law is a breach of the Peace Treaty. Jewish deputies made representations to premier on the new law. Premier promises to apply the law in a manner not to cause special hardship to Jews; he also promises to reconsider the seizure by the authorities of the residences of so-called "alien" Jews in Warsaw.—27. Warsaw: Large number of Jewish residents, technically "aliens," are notified by Government to hold themselves in readiness to place their residences at disposal of the authorities.—Warsaw: Motion of Deputy Hartglass, in Parliament, that, in connection with bill for dealing with official offenders, those guilty of discriminating between Jews and Gentiles be severely punished, rejected. Deputy Hirshorn calls attention of the Diet to the fact that, while Jewish newspapers are confiscated for trifling remarks, the anti-Jewish press is permitted to conduct a boycott campaign without hindrance.

MARCH 5. Warsaw: The Government prohibits aliens from purchasing real estate without permission of the Ministry; restrictions will affect many Jews.—Jewish deputation from Lemberg, headed by Dr. Reich, points out to Premier Skulski that agreement to fulfil the political, national, and cultural demands of the Jews in Eastern Galicia has thus far not been adhered to. The Minister declared the Government is ready to fulfil partially those promises by reinstating the Jewish public officials who had been dismissed, but refuses to admit Jewish students to the

University of Lemberg, or to order new election for the Jewish Committees.—Warsaw: Authorities attempt in vain to search Department of the American Joint Distribution Committee, engaged in despatching remittances received from American relatives, in order to ascertain whether the committee was making prohibited speculative transactions in connection with low rate of exchange. Mr. Hirschfeld, head of committee, lodges complaint with the American embassy.—12. Warsaw: Over three hundred rabbis present petition to Parliament against the Sunday Closing Act. Rabbi Halpern points out evil consequences of the act on the economic and religious position of the Jews. Premier and Ministers of Commerce and Labor receive deputations of artisans, who predict that act will have averse effect on the output of the country and on the livelihood of the Jewish working classes. Ministers promise to amend the law so as to permit work on Sundays in closed workshops, and Ministers of Commerce and Industry promise their help in improving status of Jewish artisans.—19. Lodz: Jewish workmen confer on the Sunday Closing Law, and decide to draw attention of Ministry to injury done to Orthodox Jewry by the law. Rabbinical petition against it handed to President Pilsudski, with over seven hundred signatures of rabbis.—26. At cabinet meeting, Minister of Finance introduces law to prohibit sale of land to foreigners without his consent, within certain areas; this law will affect 100,000 Jews who have been declared foreigners by passing of the Polish Nationality Law.—Lemberg: Chamber of Commerce resolves to request the Government to suspend enforcement of the Sunday Closing Act in the city for six months.—Warsaw: Rabbinical deputation, headed by Rabbi Perlmutter, petitions Minister of War to exempt from military service all rabbis awaiting appointments.

APRIL 2. Government denies statements published in certain newspapers that it had asked the Ukrainian cabinet to abolish Ministry for Jewish Affairs and to withdraw promise of granting national autonomy to Jews. Government asserts that it urged the Ukrainian cabinet to suppress pogroms and to secure assistance for all citizens without distinction of race or creed.—Government interpellated by Deputies Grünbaum and Farbstein in regard to illegal requisition of factories owned by Jews.—At special meeting, War Ministry discusses means for preventing further anti-Jewish excesses; it is suggested that special department be established to protect those attacked.—16. Warsaw: Official declaration appears, announcing that "aliens" are not allowed to practise as physicians or dentists in Poland.—23. Government representative informs Deputy Hartglass that cabinet favors bill for abolition of old Czarist restrictions, with ex-

ception of clause providing for the abolition of the claim on Jewish communities to pay for Jews in hospitals. Deputy Hartglass informs Government there could be no compromise on that clause, in view of the fact that Jews in common with other citizens pay for the maintenance of the hospitals, and therefore the communities could not be expected to pay to the institutions separately for attending to Jewish sick.

MAY 7. Warsaw: Deputation calls upon Ministry of Education to discuss the case of two thousand Jewish students who are not admitted to any of the Lemberg higher educational institutions.—14. Warsaw: Government instructs officers to warn troops that anti-Jewish rioting reflects discredit upon the army and is detrimental to Polish interests abroad. Officers are ordered to take severe measures against such rioting.—21. Warsaw: Jewish deputies send memorial to the Government asserting that the outrage of cutting and burning of the beards of Jews is constantly increasing.—Four Jewish Labor organs, *Arbeiter Stimme*, *Arbeiter Wort*, *Nayer Weg*, and the *Socialist Jugend Stimme*, suspended and their editors arrested.—Report that Ministry intends assigning twenty-one towns as places of residence for aliens, giving choice of the town.

2. ATTACKS UPON JEWS

JUNE 1. Lemberg: Anti-Jewish excesses. Many Jews beaten or wounded, and Jewish shops plundered.—Lemberg: Pogrom in which many Jews were injured.—3. Cholm:* Anti-Jewish pogrom in which eight Jews reported killed and thirty wounded; Polish soldiers raid women's baths, and beat women with rifle butts.—4*. Praga (suburb of Warsaw): Repeated attacks on Jews reported; shops plundered.—6. Jezierani (Borszczow): Anti-Jewish disturbances occur in district in control of Ukrainian troops.—Cracow: Report of anti-Jewish riot in which troops of General Haller's army took part. Nearly 200 Jews wounded.—Voloczysk: Ukrainian troops participate in anti-Jewish riots.—Dubno: Anti-Jewish riot; blame laid to Ukrainian troops in Polish reports, which assert that over seven hundred Jews were killed and that soldiers stated they had received permission to kill Jews.—Jews assaulted in railway train between Zamostch and Lublin.—Lodz: Frequent attacks upon Jews.—Petrikow: Anti-Jewish excesses; police attempting to stop riots are imprisoned by military recruits.—Warsaw: Polish soldiers attack Jews at many thoroughfares. Following representations by Deputies Thon and Hartglass, a military unit is detailed to maintain peace.—Warsaw: Press Bureau of General Staff of Haller's Army publishes report in the *Nowa Reforma*, of the 6th, declaring that Bolshevik German-Jewish action provoked the anti-Jewish riots

in Cracow. Official statistics number the wounded civilians and soldiers at two hundred, including a French officer.—Poryck (Volhynia): Pogrom organized by Polish troops after the Ukrainian retreat. Houses searched and Jews murdered; sixteen Jews taken outside of town and shot.—6-7. Cracow: Soldiers plunder Jewish shops in the Tuchlaube (Cloth Arcade). Mob joins in methodical plundering. In Casimir quarter Jewish self-defence corps attacked by Haller's soldiers. Wounded estimated at about two hundred, and material damage at twenty-five million crowns (nominally \$5,000,000). Polish press represents these events as encounters with Bolsheviki.—11. Warniani: Polish soldiers remove some young Jews to neighboring place, Ritzene, and maltreat them.—13. Cholm:* Further excesses; (*see also* June 3). Two Jews reported killed and several wounded.—Zakrotchim: Anti-Jewish disturbances. Almost entire Jewish population molested. Only fifteen of the bearded Jews escape having their beards cut or torn off in the market place. Jewish deputies immediately make representations to General Pilsudski, to Ministers of War and the Interior, and to local commanders and municipal authorities. The General in command of the troops orders soldiers to return pillaged goods to the Jewish residents, and a French major assumes command of the patrols and restores peace.—Novidvor: Anti-Jewish disturbances suppressed.—Warsaw: General Leshnevsky, Minister of War, states in Parliament that a commission, representing the Ministers of War, Justice, and the Interior, had gone to various towns affected by the pogroms to inquire into the situation and punish the guilty persons. The Government, he states, could not allow any excesses to be practised against citizens at the birth of the new State.—16*. Warsaw: *Haint* reports excesses at Ostrowitz and Rudomin (near Vilna) and at Bludin. At Kharkov, Polish soldiers tear Scrolls of the Law.—Slobodka Lesna (farm estate of the Jewish Colonization Association): Polish Uhlans kill three Jewish students training as farmers for Palestine.—Kolomea, Turka, and Rakowice: Polish Uhlans kill several young men, assault and kill girl, and accuse Ukrainian soldiers of deed.—18. Polish and Galician rabbis order day of fasting and mourning throughout Poland, in memory of the pogrom victims and as protest against outrages.—21*. Warsaw: Soldiers and military police seize Jews in the Sienna and Wronia streets (on Saturday), and compel them to work in the Warsaw-Vienna railway station.—25. Cholm: Third anti-Jewish riot within three months occurs. Interpellation introduced in Parliament by Jewish deputies asking the Government to explain the occurrence.—27. Chzanow: Troops of General Haller's army attack Jews, tear their beards, and beat them. Soldiers enter synagogue, expel worshippers, and

destroy property. French officers frustrate attempt to convert synagogue into a stable, but Polish officers use it as a store-house for food.—Czenstochow: *Goniec Czenstochowski*, in statement about recent pogrom incited by agitation conducted by Deputy Tobatchinsky and the local papers, deplors the occurrence of the outrages during deliberations of the Peace Conference, but warns Jews to learn the lesson of the pogrom. The Workmen's Council appeals to the Government to bring back to the city the militia which had been despatched to Lithuania.—Warsaw: Deputation of Czenstochow Poles, headed by local deputy, appeals to Ministries of War and the Interior to stop anti-Jewish excesses in that town.—Polish Information Committee, London, receives communication from official Polish sources denying the reports of grave disturbances and anti-Jewish pogroms at Boryslav and the petroleum area in Galicia.—Wloclawek: Many Jews attacked in streets and cruelly beaten; fifteen shops totally sacked. M. Kino, Jewish Municipal Councillor, seriously wounded.—Kshepitz: Following an explosion from unknown cause, anti-Semitic agitators accuse Jews of plot against the troops; riot ensues in which many Jews are injured, and property is plundered. Rabbi and Jewish notables arrested, including visiting merchants from neighboring towns.—Czenstochow: Polish Foreign Office publishes report of Government Commissioner regarding street riots on May 24, which were caused by a shot from a house which wounded a soldier. Soon after a large mass of workmen gathered, and were joined by group of soldiers of Haller's army. The mob assumed a threatening attitude against the Jewish population, but was dispersed by strong military patrols and the police. The burgo-master issued a proclamation exhorting the population to preserve order. The Town Council adopted a resolution identical with the terms of the proclamation. The local papers also energetically condemned the riots. There are reasons for believing the shot came from an *agent provocateur*. As a result of the riot, seven were killed; nine seriously, and eleven slightly wounded. On May 26 a delegation of the Jewish congregation called upon the Government Commissioner, and acknowledged that the measures taken by the authorities had prevented an extension of the riots and that the police and military officers had taken energetic steps against the rioters.—Klobutzi: Anti-Jewish riot breaks out, but order is quickly restored by troops.—Warsaw: Gang of women and soldiers attack the rabbi of Novo-Minsk, accusing him of stopping and insulting women on the street. Rabbi Perlmutter succeeds in securing his release from police station.—Warsaw: Following representations by Deputy Prilutski, Minister of War and General Haller take effective steps to prevent the renewal of pogrom at Pomiechovek, which had been halted by intervention of several French officers.

JULY 2. Warsaw: Anti-Jewish riot; fifteen Jews wounded, and one killed.—Warsaw: General Haller publishes proclamation in the *Poranna*, signed by Polish, English, and French representatives, ordering his troops to stop the cutting of beards of Jews.—4. Zaventche: Anti-Jewish riot; two Jews killed and many wounded; Jewish quarter plundered; material loss amounts to 120,000 marks.—11. Klomberg: Anti-Jewish riot; number of Jews, including the rabbi and the shohet, assaulted. Losses amount to 500,000 crowns.—Yedzayev: Police adopt energetic measures, and suppress attacks on Jews.—Otvosz: Soldiers assault Rabbi Perlmutter, and attempt to tear out his beard. Complaint lodged with Minister of the Interior.—Minister of Interior issues circular to all officials ordering them to suppress attacks on Jews by all the means at their disposal.—Warsaw: Kakovsky, metropolitan archbishop, issues circular declaring that the Jews need not fear any oppression in Poland, though the Catholic Church predominated, and that the Church was opposed to acts of cruelty. Polish press printed the circular, but deleted the passages relating to the Jews.—18. Warsaw: Dr. Schreiber and Dr. Korkis, of the Lemberg Jewish National Council, and Dr. Thon, deputy for Cracow, make representations to the Minister of the Interior on the reported ill-treatment of Jews in Eastern Galicia.—Cracow: Raphael Landau, president of the Jewish community, makes representations to Dr. Galecki, president of the Galician Provincial Government, against the anti-Jewish excesses, demanding energetic measures to relieve families who have been compelled by outrages to abandon their native towns.—Czenstochow: New anti-Jewish disturbances; many Jews assaulted, especially at railway station. Soldiers active in the rioting.—Szinardov: Soldiers and mobs attack shops of Jews. Number of business places pillaged.—Lodz: Anti-Semitic disturbances, in course of which many Jews were assaulted and beaten and had beards cut or torn off.—Lovitch: Systematic searches carried out in many houses inhabited by Jews and in two synagogues. Jews attacked and beaten.—Shiletz (suburb of Warsaw): Attack on the abattoir, most of the sufferers being *shohetim*. Deputies Naumberg, Farbstein, and Weinziher investigate.—Irena (near Demblin): Six Jewish girls assaulted by Polish soldiers and thrown into the Vistula.—25. Radom: Mob stops funeral, and demands permission to search in coffin for hidden munitions. Jewish soldiers in the procession resist attack; but police are summoned, and soldiers are arrested for disturbing the peace.—Wolbrom (near Kielce): Soldiers attack Jews, many of whom are cruelly beaten. Large number of houses and shops plundered. Jewish burial-ground desecrated.—Jewish deputies inform Government that cemetery at Lodz is being used by soldiers as a pasture ground for horses, and that the soldiers and populace terrorize

persons attending Jewish funerals and attack officials of the Burial Society.

AUGUST 1. Radom: During affray between soldiers, a stray bullet strikes the court of justice. Jews are accused of the act, and searches for munitions are made in many houses.—Statchek: Conveyance with eight Jews attacked by hooligans and robbers in forest; three severely injured, one of whom dies.—Yusefov (near Vengrov): Population terrorized by gang of rioters. All Jewish houses entered, residents bound, and valuables removed.—2*. Ostrowice: Soldiers attack party of Jewish workmen; soldier fires in air, and police summoned to "arrest a party of Jewish Bolsheviks who had encountered the troops and fired on them." Fifty-eight Jews arrested, but police subsequently release all under age of seventeen. Deputies Hirshorn and Shipper place facts before Minister of War, demanding a prompt enquiry and release of all prisoners.—3*. Kozenitz: Poles attack home of rabbi and arrest twenty Hasidim there; all released later.—8. Warsaw: French Ambassador apologizes to Deputy Grünbaum for reported participation of French soldiers of General Haller's army in the excesses against Jews.—15. Kutno: Anti-Jewish disturbances. Many graves desecrated. French officers intervene.—Sokolka: Deputation sent to Warsaw to inform Jewish members of Diet of shooting, at police station, of Rabbi Jacob Kaplanski and Jewish merchant, Jacob Blumenthal. Deputation will also complain that officials are unfair in their distribution of food.—Krushin and Prompol: Soldiers attack Jews, cut their beards, and plunder their goods.—22. Kalish: Trial of persons accused of participating in pogrom, in which one Jew was killed and eight wounded. All acquitted for lack of evidence, with exception of Bagatski, who was sentenced to twenty months imprisonment for plundering goods.—29. Kolushki: Dr. Joseph Kruk, editor of *Unser Weg*, wounded in attempt to rescue Jews attacked at the railway station.—Slupianova (near Kielce): Peasants attack the synagogue, and destroy everything, including all prayer-books.—Lukov: Jews attacked by riotous soldiers. Many beaten, and their beards cut or torn out.

SEPTEMBER 12. Czenstochow: French officer saves Rabbi Nahum Ash from assault by soldier, who attempted to cut his beard.—13*. Warsaw: Jews assaulted by soldiers and civilians on way to perform ceremony of *Tashlik*.—19. Czenstochow: Agitators stir up soldiers and populace to attack the Jews. Number of Jews beaten and several shops plundered. Strong force of police required to disperse the rioters.—Sosnowice: Business places plundered by soldiers, and constable, who endeavored to interfere, assaulted.—26. Paltchi (near Lutsk): Party of refugees is met by Polish soldiers who segregate the Jews, rob them, and order their return to the Bolshevik lines.—Lodz: Policemen enter a

synagogue during *Selihot* services, cruelly beat worshippers, injuring several, and escape before Deputy Rosenblatt, who had learned of attack, arrives with superior officers.

OCTOBER 3. Lodz: Anti-Jewish riot follows labor demonstration upon rumor that Jews had fired upon crowds from windows of synagogues and private houses. Many Jews arrested and searched for hidden weapons without result. Over three hundred Jews wounded, including two members of the municipal council, who endeavored to pacify the crowd. Council holds special meeting, adopts resolution of sympathy with wounded Jewish members, condemns the disorders and demands adequate protection for all citizens, irrespective of their religion. Thirty soldiers who participated in the pogrom are arrested; Jewish deputies make representations to the Government on the occurrences.—9*. Posen: During Succoth Festival soldiers renew their attacks on Jews in the streets; many are beaten and some have beards torn off. Attempt also made to destroy Sukkahs.—10. Seradz: Polish soldiers attack Jewish passengers in train near here, and throw several from the windows, while train is running at full speed; many passengers are severely injured, and four die.—Wolbrom (near Kielce): Anti-Jewish rioting; houses of Jews attacked by soldiers and hooligans; several Jews wounded.—17. Radzimin: Tsaddik appeals to Jewish deputies to put an end to the terrorization of the Jews of Szuromin.—Lodz: Authorities institute proceedings against two Jewish soldiers who were accused of having fired at rioters during recent pogrom. Jewish deputies obtain promise from the Ministry of War that death sentence would not be passed on the accused.—31. Warsaw: Mob assaults Deputies Farbstein and Rosenblatt at the railway station for demanding the arrest of two soldiers who had resorted to beard-cutting.

NOVEMBER 14. Siedlece: Jewish passengers attacked at station; several have beards cut.—21. Warsaw: Groups of soldiers renew attacks on Jewish passengers at Kovel railway station and in the adjoining streets. Many beaten, and beards cut.

DECEMBER 5. Podhayetz (Galicia): Soldiers enter synagogue and drive worshippers into street, where other soldiers attack them; over forty Jews badly beaten.—Kolbushova: Military Commission arrives to investigate the murder of four Jews.—26. Warsaw: Soldiers of the Posen regiments commit series of anti-Semitic excesses in the Muranov district and near the Kovel railway station, and beat a number of Jews and plunder many shops.—Brest-Litovsk: Jews assaulted on train by Polish soldiers. Many shops plundered and number of Jews beaten.

JANUARY 16. Ill treatment on trains reported by Jewish passengers to Bialystok, Kolushki, Cracow, Lodz, Warsaw, Strikov, Branovitchi and Granitzza.—30. Zdunska Volia: Four Jewish merchants murdered.

FEBRUARY 6. Zomkovitch: Polish soldiers attack and beat Jews at the station and in neighboring streets.—27. Wloclawek: Soldiers attacked Jews at railway station. Many severely injured.—Tomashev: Jews attacked at railway station. Many badly beaten; rabbi loses eye.

MARCH 12. Warsaw: Number of French officers assault Jews. French Mission promises investigation and punishment of guilty.—19. Sochathev: Polish soldiers attack Jews at station.

APRIL 3. Brody (Galicia): Attack made on Jewish quarter. Number of Jews wounded, and one killed.—7*. Signor Arturo Cappa, Warsaw correspondent of the *Tempo*, Rome, reports conversation with Andrew Niemojewski, editor of the *Mysl Niepodlegla*, who said: "Pogrom on larger scale than the others is being planned; the last gigantic and final pogrom. In that way we shall solve the Jewish question in Poland."—9. Jewish deputies appeal to Field Marshal Pilsudski to investigate report of anti-Jewish excesses at Mosir, in which thirty Jews are stated to have been massacred.—Rabbi of Lida attacked on way home from Vilna by soldiers, who threaten to cut his beard, but who agree to spare it upon payment of four hundred marks.—Tarnow: Group of hooligans attack Jewish traders at the market, and plunder their goods.—16. Lezaisk: Assaults made on Jews at railway stations.—Rudnik and Brody. Anti-Jewish excesses occur. At Brody Jews close their businesses and lock their houses.—Stanislavov: Many Jews beaten.—Lodz and Warsaw: Many Jews beaten in streets.—Government issues order against excesses, and threatens to punish rioters. At Lemberg special military orders condemn the excesses.—Zlotchev: Soldiers surround the synagogue and assault Jews. Advocate Hirshorn as well as others badly beaten. Soldiers subsequently attack local prison, and release all Poles arrested for anti-Jewish rioting and for disputes with Jews.—23. Volkovisk: Two-day pogrom, in course of which many Jews are injured. Through good offices of M. Yurkewitch, of the American Mission, pogrom does not assume large proportions.—30. Stanislaw: Jews attacked at local railroad station. Telegram of protest sent to Jewish Club in the Polish Parliament, and copies forwarded by Jewish deputies to Premier and Minister of War.—Cracow, Lemberg, and Grodek: Anti-Jewish rioting occurs. Soldiers attack Jews, and cut their beards. Jewish deputies appeal to President Pilsudski and to Government to suppress the rioting.

MAY 3*. Praga, suburb of Warsaw: Murder of Jew by soldiers entraining for front causes riot during which police are opposed by soldiers; military authorities restore order by use of machine guns; soldiers involved placed under arrest.—22. Warsaw: In a special cable to the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, Mass.), Paris correspondent reports that the advance of the Polish-Ukrain-

ian army against Soviet troops in the Ukraine was accompanied by atrocities inflicted on the Jewish population, especially in Balta. Marshal Pilsudski, President of the Polish Republic, took vigorous measures to repress these tendencies of the armies, but they got out of control.—28. Balta (Podolca): Town completely burnt in ten days' pogroms, dead reported to number "thousands." Outrages attributed to Ukrainian soldiery.—Mokotov: Anti-Jewish riot lasts two days; ringleaders are soldiers of the Posen regiments.—Warsaw: Attention of high military authorities called to excesses of the Posen regiments. The *Rzond-i Voisko*, organ of Field-Marshal Pilsudski, criticizes lack of discipline, demands suppression of the anti-Semitic riots, and advocates the introduction of measures calculated to restore the *morale* of the troops.

3. MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

JUNE 6. Lodz: Mayor Rzeski Pepesovietz, in response to demand by influential Poles that Jews be dismissed from all civil posts, declares that in free Poland no distinction could be made between the various citizens of the State, and nobody should be persecuted.—20. Lodz: Authorities exclude Hebrew from curriculum of Jewish schools.—Polish General Staff publishes pamphlet on Bolshevism and the Polish question, declaring it is senseless to pretend that Bolshevism is the work of a group of Jews, although a great many of its leaders are Jews.—Warsaw: Hugh Gibson, United States Minister, receives Polish-Zionist deputation.—24. Cracow: Michael Henry Dziewicki, Lector of English in the Jagellonian University, in letter dated June 10 and published in the London *Times*, under the title "The Jews in Poland: Reasons for their Unpopularity," admits the outrages, which he claims are the result of economic difficulties—not of religious intolerance, but of hunger.—27. Polish press opens campaign against the "minority" clauses in the peace treaties with the new States and in Greater Roumania. The *Liberum Veto* advises the Polish delegation to reject the clauses, in order to avoid placing Poland under the control of international Jewry. The *Courier Warszawsky* appeals to the Assimilationist Jews to send their leaders to Paris to destroy the clauses, because the clauses of the treaty could not solve the Jewish problem, but are only calculated to make Poland seek ways and means of compelling the Jews to emigrate.—Warsaw: In a book entitled "The Foundations of the Polish Constitution," Prof. Waker, author of draft of Polish Constitution, accepted by the Government, states that in the original draft there was a paragraph granting to Jews national autonomy as the best and most just solution of the Jewish question, but that for unknown reasons this paragraph was stricken out upon the promulgation of the Constitution.

JULY 4. Warsaw: Police arrest seven delegates at banquet in honor of Conference of the Young Zionist Societies in Poland. Four released later.—13*. Warsaw: On his arrival, Mr. Morgenthau receives deputation consisting of Deputies Thon and Grünbaum, Rabbis Zlotnik and Poznanski, Dr. Klumer, and MM. Podlishevsky and Levita.—18. Two hundred and fifty members of Jewish National City Councils in Eastern Galicia interned by Polish military authorities.—Warsaw: Countess Krasinski presents Jewish community with a house, as protest against the pogroms and as mark of sympathy with the victims.—Verushov: Synagogue and thirty-seven dwellings occupied by Jews damaged during bombardment by a German force. Polish soldiers, who drove off the Germans, do not permit six hundred exiled families to return. Minister of Interior promises that exiles should be permitted to return or take their goods and settle elsewhere.—Philip Bloch, chief rabbi of Posen, arrested.—18*. Ostrowice: Fifty of audience arrested at Herzl memorial meeting.—25. Warsaw: The *Moment* states that the Society of Jewish Merchants in Warsaw receives complaints daily from the provinces that necessities, such as naphtha, sugar, and salt, are monopolized by Polish merchants who refuse to deal with Jewish retailers.—Warsaw: Noah Pri-lutzki, leader of Jewish People's Party, whose election to the Diet was annulled because he is an "alien," is sentenced by a Commissary Extraordinary to fourteen days' arrest and fined five hundred marks for failing to register under the Aliens Registration Act.—Posen: Nearly all Jewish lawyers and a number of Jewish notables arrested.—Warsaw: Deputation of orthodox Jews returns from Paris, stating that, following memorial to the Peace Conference on contemplated expulsion of fifteen thousand Jews from Warsaw, on alleged ground that they are foreigners, M. Paderewski has promised that order would be annulled.—Polish Information Committee, London, communicates summary of a memorandum on the Jewish question submitted by the Jewish Society of Polish Patriots to the Conference at Versailles: 1) That those among the Jews who desire to be regarded as a distinct and definite nationality should be granted soil in Palestine to realize their ideals; 2) but that those who feel themselves adopted citizens of a country and desire to remain in that country should have simply such equality of rights as enables them to mingle with the native population without loss of respect to their national spirit and to their liberty of religious confession and worship.

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Henry Morgenthau, head of Commission appointed by President Wilson to enquire into Jewish question in Poland, issues statement declaring that the United States has enthusiastically welcomed the realization of an independent

Poland, and would like to render such brotherly service as has been or may be requested of them by the Polish people. The great need of immediately and continuously strengthening Poland, so as to enable her to cope with the Bolshevik influence of Russia and to combat the intrigues of certain German elements, is so self-evident that the Commission hopes that all classes will overlook past and present differences and co-operate for the realization of their main ambition—a permanent, united, and independent Poland.—Authorities confiscate issue of the *Pravda Rabotnika* which contained insulting articles against Mr. Morgenthau, styling him “Wilson’s Jewish servant,” and complaining that Poland was compelled to seek means to curry favor with him.—Lodz: Rabbi Halpern, on return from Posen, reports three hundred Jews interned by authority of military officials upon a report of German preparations to attack the province. All notable Jews with German-sounding names detained and transported to the camp at Ztipiorna, where Jews from Vilna, Pinsk, and Lida are still interned. M. Plutzinski, Polish leader, admitted the arrests were unnecessary, and gave assurance that, on abolition of martial law, interned persons would be released.—Warsaw: Meeting of workmen adopts resolution condemning pogroms, but declaring that they would not allow the Jews “to rule the country.”—8*. Vilna: Visit of Mr. Morgenthau and General Jadwin, American Commissioners.—15. Rodzal: Jews send deputation to Warsaw to complain to Jewish deputies of oppression. Charge made of abduction of forty young Jews for forced labor and their subsequent internment in a camp.—Zamostch: Jews make representations to Morgenthau Commission regarding the continued cutting of beards and anti-Jewish excesses.—M. Nemoyevski, deputy of Diet and editor, expresses contempt for the American Commission on ground it is headed by a Jew “who must be an interested and prejudiced party in the inquiry.”—22. Drohobycz: Mayor Yarosz, on occasion of funeral of two soldiers, delivers speech in presence of General Haller, eulogizing loyalty of Jews to Poland, and repudiating report that Jews assisted the Ukrainian troops, declaring that Jews protected Poles during Ukrainian occupation of Galicia.—29. Raigrod: Jewish community, in memorial addressed to Jewish deputies in the Diet, complain that Jews, unlike Christians, are not permitted to leave the town without special permits; that at the bridge crossing Jews are frequently beaten and ill-treated; and that all synagogues were searched, the floors raised, and stores pulled down in attempt of authorities to discover munition stores.—Ilov: Jews complain, in memorial, that the new municipal council has handed all articles sold under Government monopoly to Christian merchants, who compel Jewish tailors to buy goods under most disadvantageous conditions. Memorial asserts the Jewish merchants are threatened with total

ruin.—29*. Warsaw: Mr. Morgenthau receives deputation of Jews dismissed from employment on the railways because of alleged objections of the Christian Unions to them; the Unions categorically deny this assertion of the authorities.—Deputy Farbstein states that some thousands of Jews and non-Jews, deported from Galicia without any avowed reason, are being interned in Strzalknow, and are starving and half-naked. Eight hundred dangerously ill in hospital.—Slonim: Polish authorities order elections for the Town Council. As population consists of eighty-five per cent of Jews, the latter elect twenty-two of the twenty-four members. Authorities annul the election, and order new elections on Aug. 31.

SEPTEMBER 12. Cracow: Aaron Belner and Golda Harowitz, charged with having attempted to murder a girl at Strzyzov for ritual purposes last Passover, acquitted.—Lida: In municipal elections Jews secure sixteen out of twenty-four seats.—Troki: Seven Poles, four Jews, and one Karaite are elected.—Novovileisk: Three Jews elected.—Lubitch: Hirsch Milberg, local Hebrew teacher, tortured, following accusation that he signalled to the Germans during a frontier fight between Poles and Germans.—Stontchak (near Lublin): Old Russian laws invoked to force Jews to leave the village.—13*. Warsaw: Deputies Farbstein and Grünbaum and Mr. Podlishevski appeal to Henry Morgenthau, head of American Commission, before his departure to reveal the whole truth in his report; they express the hope that the Commission would pave the way to a Polish-Jewish understanding with the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty serving as a basis.—18*. Warsaw: Arrival of Sir Stuart Samuel, British Commissioner, to investigate reports of excesses committed against Jews.—19. Kalish: Eleven Jews elected members of the municipal council.—Plotsk: Seven Jews elected.—Posen: Newly established Jewish Council submits demands for political, economic, and cultural autonomy.

OCTOBER 10. Statutes of the trading society, "Central Co-operative Society of Jewish Merchants," submitted to the Polish Government for approval. The Society plans to purchase large quantities of goods directly from the producers and to distribute them through district co-operative stores.—24. Number of Jewish candidates admitted to Posen University limited to two per cent of the total roll of students.

NOVEMBER 8*. Plotsk: Military authorities compel all Jewish shop-keepers to open their businesses on a Saturday, in order to complete the registration of goods.—14. Warsaw: *Haint*, Yiddish daily, suspended, reappears as *Der Tog*.—Warsaw: Conference of all Polish Jewish merchants, attended by six hundred delegates, protests against boycott, urging the Jewish deputies in the Diet to combat it, demands that the Government abolish existing

monopolies for various products, protests against the Sunday-Closing Bill, and elects a committee to warn political leaders of the hardship such a law will cause to the business of the country.—22-23. Lemberg: Court discharges as innocent eight members of Jewish militia arrested a year ago charged with being in league with the Ukrainians and firing upon Polish troops.—28. Bzesko: Sentences of two pogrom organizers, of nine years' imprisonment, later reduced to six years by Amnesty Law.

DECEMBER 1. Warsaw: *Der Jud*, daily, published.—5. Warsaw: Jewish members complain to municipal council of discrimination against Jews by city authorities. The Jewish quarter is seldom cleaned, and as a result the streets are unsanitary. Jews have great difficulty in getting trade licenses, for which they are required to pay more than non-Jews; a double charge is also made for sign-boards in Yiddish.—12. Warsaw: Hebrew paper *Ha-Zefirah* suspended by the authorities.—Strzalkowa: Following visit of Deputy Farbstein and delegates of the American Red Cross to the Internment Camp here, two officers in charge are sentenced to five years' imprisonment for ill-treatment of interned Jews.—Warsaw: Jewish fuel merchants forbidden to suspend business on Saturday.—19. Warsaw: Sir Stuart Samuel receives deputation of dismissed Jewish railway employes, and agrees to make representations to the Government in their behalf.—Warsaw: Congress of the National Democratic Party adopts resolution affirming the unity of Poland as a State; expressing regret that the Jews dominate the commerce of the Republic; condemning persecution of the minorities and advocating freedom for them; favoring an indivisible country dominated by Polish culture, and urging that all positions of importance be given to Poles.—26. Tarnow: M. Tcherbak repeats ritual-murder libel, in spite of promises made by the Government to Sir Stuart Samuel.—Lodz: Educational council decides to ban Hebrew from the curriculum of public schools as a dead language, taught by unqualified teachers, and likely to cultivate ill-feeling between Jew and non-Jew. Jews hold public meeting and protest against this decision.

JANUARY 1*. Warsaw: *Ha-Zefirah*, Hebrew weekly, becomes daily; *Yiddishe Volk*, daily, amalgamates with *Der Tog* (formerly *Haint*), as the *Nayes von Haint*.—2. Warsaw: Municipal tax levied on shop signs; those in two languages charged fifty per cent in addition; Jewish members of municipal council unsuccessfully oppose surtax.—Mlava: Secret police search synagogue during service. Leader of the community, who questioned authority of the police to do this, is arrested.—16. Warsaw: Jewish *bloc* of the Provincial Diet requests the Government to protest to the Hungarian Government against the inhuman treatment of Galician Jewish refugees. Polish Government informs *bloc* that it had successfully intervened and that the Polish representative

at Budapest had been instructed to examine all concrete cases referred to him and report immediately.—23. Polish Jewish newspaper states that in whole of Poland there are five hundred and ninety-six Jewish councillors, as follows: One hundred and seventy-three Zionists; ninety-nine Orthodox; sixty-eight Bundists; fifty-four Poale-Zionists; twenty Artisans Organizations; ten People's Party; seven Organizations of Merchants; six United Socialistic Party; three Assimilators. Remainder are independent.—Lublin: Editor of the Yiddish *Lublin Togblatt* arrested for reprinting an article by Israel Zangwill. Issue of newspaper containing article confiscated; editor released on five thousand marks bail.—Warsaw: Judges Zigansky and Dikstein resign because of agitation which compelled Judge Kohn, president of the Lodz District Assizes, to resign.—*Rabotnik*, labor organ, condemns the judges who threatened to strike in event of retention of Judge Kohn.—Warsaw: Conferences of leading Tsaddikim, Rabbis, Jewish deputies, and communal workers considers measures to counteract disastrous effects of the Sunday-Closing Law.—Warsaw: A Black List of Poles who recently sold their houses to Jews published and posted.—Amshenov: As result of fire, forty homes destroyed and hundreds of Jews left without shelter.—30. Warsaw: Hope expressed by Sir Stuart Samuel, that Government would revise its policy toward dismissed Jewish railway employes, not yet realized; distress among three thousand employes acute.—Warsaw: Ministry of Justice, resenting dictation by anti-Semitic judges and lawyers at Lodz, refuses to accept resignation of Judge Kohn as president of the District Assizes.

FEBRUARY 6. Warsaw: M. Kastelansky, editor of *Lebens Fragen*, Yiddish paper, arrested; later released on five thousand marks bail.—Warsaw: Authorities reject petition of rabbis to allow them coal for the rabbinical offices.—13. Praga (suburb of Warsaw): Twenty-six Jewish bakers notified that, if they do not keep their shops open on Saturday, their licenses would be revoked. Bakers decide to open Saturdays.—Radzimin: Authorities seize many Jewish residences, and convert them into public offices; synagogue turned into hospital for epidemic diseases.—20. Warsaw: Deputation of orthodox Jews, headed by Rabbi Perlmutter, appeals to archbishop to use his influence to have the Sunday-Closing Law amended.—21. Chmielnik: Election to municipal council, held on a week-day, results in return of twenty Jews and four Christians; election cancelled, and new one is fixed for a Saturday.—27. Warsaw: Anti-Semitic leaflets at the University, attacking missions of Mr. Morgenthau and Sir Stuart Samuel and urging the ousting of the Jewish students.—Warsaw: Anti-Bolshevik Conference; Jewish press representatives excluded, on the ground that the Conference wished to discuss military proposals, which "could not be discussed in the presence of Jews"; conference favors the

exclusion of Jews from the army and the segregation of Jewish children in separate schools.—Warsaw: Ministry of Justice grants Judge Kohn, president of the District Assizes of Lodz, an indefinite leave of absence, thus upholding its dignity, while yielding to popular clamor.

MARCH 12. Praszke (near German border): Authorities make searches among Jewish traders and exporters, ten of whom are arrested; among these are three Jewish councilmen and the president of the community. All sentenced at Czenstochow to three months' imprisonment.—Warsaw: Academic conference protests against action of Warsaw University Senate, which rejected recommendation of Faculty of Law appointing Dr. Ashkenazy a professor. Professor Petrozitzky tenders resignation in protest. Parliamentary Educational Committee severely criticizes action of University Senate, but Minister of Education declares himself unable to intervene, as the University is an autonomous institution.—26. Warsaw: Extradition demanded of gendarme Kracht, German officer, accused of having desecrated and plundered the synagogue at Wishnitza.—Warsaw: Publication of protest by sixty-five Polish notables, savants, and writers, deprecating the decision of the Senate of the University not to appoint Dr. Ashkenazy as professor.—Warsaw: *Liberum Veto*, extreme Jew-baiting paper, suspends publication because of lack of public support.

APRIL 2. Kattowitz (Silesia): Seventy-two Jews expelled. At Breslau they are arrested and sent to Bendzin with instructions to authorities that they should be flogged as absentees from military service. Four released later, but the other sixty-eight are imprisoned.—9. Warsaw: Large placards appear in streets, appealing to workmen not to join the strike movement because it was Jewish effort to introduce a Bolshevik-Jewish rule into Poland, and enslave all Christian Poles.—16. Skierniewice: Jewish deputation presents President Pilsudski with address in Polish and Hebrew.—Lodz: Deputation, headed by Rabbi Treistman, gives President Pilsudski ten thousand marks as gift of Jews to Polish Naval Building Fund.—Drohobycz: Dr. Reich calls meeting to report to Jewish community upon work of the Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference; police object to his speaking in Yiddish, and insist on use of Polish. Dr. Reich telegraphs to Polish Premier and Minister of Interior, protesting against the violation of rights granted to the Jews by the Peace Treaty.—Pizdri (near Kalish): Disappearance of three Christian boys leads to blood accusation and panic in the townlet; boys return during excitement when mob is threatening to massacre Jews.—23. Warsaw: Police raid Jewish concert given by Viniogradoff, operatic artist. All men present are searched. Fourteen persons arrested; nine subsequently released.—Jewish representatives of the Government Commission for reinstatement of dismissed Galician State officials resign as protest against the distrust and prejudice exhibited by the Chris-

tian members towards evidence in favor of the discharged Jewish officials.

MAY 20. Warsaw: American Consulate creates special department for vising the passports of intending immigrants to the United States. Authorities estimate that 250,000 persons, 95 per cent of whom are dependent on relatives in the United States have applied for passports.—21. Zionist Deputation headed by Drs. Thon and Klumel and M. Levita, call upon English Minister and request him to transmit to London the thanks of the Polish Jews for the San Remo decision; the same deputation waits upon the Polish Premier, who wishes the Zionist cause success and discusses the future of Polish-Jewish relations.—Police and soldiers forbid Jews to display portrait of Theodor Herzl in windows and order flags and decorations removed during celebration of San Remo decision.

4. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JUNE 20. Drohaleyez: At meeting attended by about three thousand orthodox Jews, among whom were forty rabbis, Yishuv Erez Israel, a Zionist society, is organized.—27. Warsaw: M. Dinenson sends three thousand rubles in response to message from Vilna of S. Niger, a Jewish journalist, reporting that Jewish authors and journalists are starving.

JULY 4. Lemberg: Meeting of the Union of Polish Jews adopts resolution expressing determination to stand firmly on the ground of Polish citizenship, setting aside all nationalist tendencies.

AUGUST 8. Rabbis of Lemberg, Lubin, Przemyśl and Jarosław, issue law of excommunication against all food profiteers and all who make use of present difficult conditions for personal gain.—Cracow: Rabbis issue appeal to all Jewish merchants to reduce prices of all necessities of life.—11*. Warsaw: Conference of representative orthodox organizations in Poland and Lithuania; sixty towns represented; orthodox Jewish members of the Diet attend. Conference considers establishment of a Central Yeshibah for training of rabbis, teachers, and principals of Hedarim, and of a Publication Department for the issue of educational works.—18*. First Congress of Polish Zionists attended by three hundred and fifty delegates, including a number from Galicia; Mr. Morgenthau delivers address.

SEPTEMBER. Warsaw: Members of the choir of the Great Synagogue strike for improved conditions. Authorities decide to dispense with the choir, but Sirota, chief Hazzan, declines to officiate without one; approach of High Festivals necessitates a temporary settlement.—Warsaw: Zionist Conference discusses establishment of a Central Institution for all Jewish Co-operative Societies in Poland.

OCTOBER 3. Warsaw and Cracow: Jewish mass-meeting adopt resolutions, protesting against massacres in Ukraine and calling

upon Polish Jewry to help the Ukraine pogrom sufferers.—

10. Warsaw: Orthodox Jewish Organization, Shleme Emuné Yisrael, in telegram to the Zionist leaders in Paris, demands that they should arrive at an understanding with the delegates of the *Agudath Yisrael*, with regard to the future of the Jewish internal administration of Palestine. Telegram states that, while all Jews are in favor of the creation of a Jewish Palestine, orthodox Jewry is anxious that the administration of the Holy Land shall conform to the principles of the Jewish religion.—Warsaw: Conference of delegates of loan and savings banks, under chairmanship of Deputy Farbstein. Resolutions adopted: 1) to prepare a memorandum concerning their situation now and before the war; 2) to found a central bank for all Jewish loan and savings banks; 3) in the mean time to apply to the Jewish Colonization Association (I. C. A.) and other foreign institutions for a temporary credit for those banks which need it.—14*. At instance of the Zionist Organization, this day is observed as Jewish day of protest, throughout Poland, against pogroms in the Ukraine.—31. Warsaw: Leaders of the Jewish community appeal to Sir Stuart Samuel to raise a fund abroad for purpose of reviving handicraft among Jews.

NOVEMBER 28. Warsaw and Lodz: Meetings to discuss situation of Jews in Poland favors a Jewish world relief conference.

DECEMBER 17. Lodz: Seminary for Jewish teachers opened.

JANUARY 9. Lemberg: Conference of the Haluzim (Palestine Pioneers) participated in by one hundred and fifty-six delegates from thirty towns. Reported that there are about twenty groups organized, numbering about three hundred and sixty individuals. Instruction farm planned in conjunction with the agricultural schools of the I. C. A. (Jewish Colonization Association), in Slobodka and Loszna.—Warsaw: Committee organized to carry into effect suggestion by Sir Stuart Samuel to establish furniture factories in Poland, in order to provide employment for many Jews.—20. Warsaw: Rabbis and orthodox leaders decide to establish a home for the Jewish female pogrom victims from the Ukraine, about one thousand of whom are inmates of Catholic institutions.

FEBRUARY 6. Alliance Israélite Universelle, Paris, votes two hundred thousand francs for benefit of the twenty thousand Jewish orphans in Eastern Galicia.—20. Warsaw: Joint Distribution Committee, New York City, reports conference of two hundred and eighty-three delegates from sixty-eight cities, with Dr. Boris D. Bogen, head of its special commission. Conference agrees that the establishment of loan banks is most essential for re-establishing normal economic life among Jews.—20. Posen: Jewish community adopts election procedure assuring to every Jew, male and female, active, passive, and indirect voting rights.

MARCH 12. Lemberg: Samuel von Horowitz, former president

of the Jewish community, leaves one million kronen for establishment of a rabbinical seminary.—Warsaw: In *Jud*, hundreds of Polish rabbis appeal to English and American Jews to assist brethren in Poland.—Mizrahi Organization opens college named *Tahkemoni* for purpose of advancing Jewish learning.—26. Lemberg: Alexander, Hausman, and Herman propose plan to transport 100,000 Polish Jews to France, where they should work for one year, in order to obtain means to transport themselves and families to Palestine.

MAY 6*. Warsaw: Popular celebration of San Remo decision of Supreme Allied Council to award mandate over Palestine to Great Britain; Polish Government officially represented.

5. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALTER, ———, appointed head of Jewish Department, established at the Polish Ministry of Public Works, to study activities of Jewish Organizations in Poland and abroad, Sept., 1919.

ASHKENAZY, SIMON, Lemberg, appointed professor of law, at University of Warsaw, Dec., 1919.

BERENSON, ———, appointed first secretary of the Polish Legation at Washington, Aug., 1919.

FARBSTEIN, ———, elected to Parliament, for Bialystok, July, 1919.

HUFNAGEL, LEON, Warsaw, appointed assistant professor of physics at Warsaw University, Feb., 1920.

KOHN, ADOLPH, appointed president of the Lodz District Assizes, Dec., 1919.

KOLLEN, ———, elected to Town Council of Posen, Sept., 1919.

MIHLSTEIN, ANATOL, appointed secretary of the Polish Legation at Brussels, Aug., 1919.

PFLAUM, ———, appointed Under Secretary of Finance, Aug., 1919.

ROYALSKY, ———, Feodosia, appointed English consul at Warsaw, Nov., 1919.

6. NECROLOGY

ASHKENAZY, TOBIAS, communal leader, former deputy mayor, Lemberg, Feb., 1920.

BERGSON, MICHAEL, president of Jewish community and leader of assimilation party, Warsaw, aged 88, Sept., 1919.

BRODSKY, ———, philanthropist, Kiev, Feb., 1920.

DINESON, JACOB, Yiddish author, Warsaw, aged 63, Sept., 1919.

EISENSTADT, MAYER, author, Warsaw, Apl., 1920.

FREEDMAN, ———, crown rabbi, Novgorod-Vohlynsk (in pogrom), Sept., 1919.

HALTRECHT, LAYYIM SOLOMON, rabbi and communal worker, Lodz, aged 78, July, 1919.

TREISTMAN, ———, chief rabbi, Lodz, May, 1920.

ROUMANIA

MAY 22*. King issues decree to supersede that of December, 1918, which is abrogated, providing that all adult Jewish inhabitants of the old kingdom born in Roumania, or born abroad of parents residing in Roumania, who have not been subjects of any foreign state, are declared to be Roumanian citizens, and shall enjoy all the rights accorded to citizens, if they manifest such desire by declaring that they were born in Roumania and that they have not enjoyed any foreign protection; the wives and legitimate minor children of those who make such declaration shall also be considered as fully enfranchised.—JULY 25. Bucharest: Acquittal of M. Schweig, editor of the *Courier Israélite*, and B. M. Weinberg, general secretary of the Zionist societies in Roumania, charged with having spread literature calculated to discredit the country abroad.—AUGUST 8. The *Morgenzeitung* (Vienna) reports that the League of Native-Born Jews has presented to Minister Pherokyde a memorandum declaring that the rights granted to the Jews by the decree of May are not sufficient, and asking for a new law.—SEPTEMBER 2*. Bucharest: Annual congress of the Zionists in Roumania, attended by about two hundred and fifty delegates, including a few from Bessarabia, decides to transfer the seat of the Federal Committee from Galatz to Bucharest; to found a Hebrew Seminary and a Hebrew high school for girls; to publish a Hebrew newspaper for propaganda purposes.—OCTOBER 17. Roumanian Legation in London informs the Jews born in the territory of the old kingdom of Roumania that, according to decree of May 22, 1919, modified by Decree of August 13, they and their wives and children will become Roumanian citizens by making a declaration that they were born in Roumania and that they never enjoyed a foreign protection.—26. Premier Ioan C. Bratiano refuses to sign Treaty of St. Germain with Austria, containing stipulations which guarantee the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities in Austria and in regions formerly subject to Austria which are to be annexed to other States.—DECEMBER 5. Roumanian authorities dismiss all Jewish officials in annexed Transylvania, with three months' pay in advance. Jews settled in province after 1900 who have not acquired real property are to be expelled immediately.—Roumania agrees to sign Peace Treaty with Austria, upon securing modification of the clause concerning rights of minorities.—17*. Bucharest: Premier Vaida Voevod, in course of statement of Government's policy, declares that Jewish question has been solved by the decree of May 22, 1919, which must be followed by the passage of corresponding legislation by the Parliament; that the unsatisfactory situation in the past was not due to religious intolerance, but to economic causes which have ceased to

exist now that the agrarian question has been regulated and the peasants emancipated; that it is "our duty to receive them [the Jews] with confidence, just as it is their duty to themselves to approach us with full confidence, so that all of us may contribute to the raising and development of the country."—

26. Adjud: Excesses provoked by anti-Jewish poster. Lieutenant Constantinesco, military commandant of the railway station, assaults Jews in the streets. Jewish population takes refuge in Focshani, the chief town in the Moldavian district.—JANUARY 8.

Delegation of Roumanian Jews complains to the Minister of State that the municipal councils do not allow Jews to be elected to office.—9.

Bukowinian Jewish National Council suspended by the Roumanian Government.—16. Czernowitz: Anti-Semitic proclamations distributed in town despite assurances of the Roumanian commandant that he would not permit pogrom propaganda.—

Bukowina: Jacob Hecht elected member of Roumanian Senate.—

30. Kishinev: Roumanian Government permits Jews to keep their businesses open on Sunday till noon, due to efforts of Rabbi Zirelson.—FEBRUARY 3*.

In interview with representative of *Jewish Chronicle*, London, Premier Vaida Voevod complains that the Jews of Roumania appear disinclined to identify their interests with those of the State, although the Jews of the annexed regions are rapidly tending to do this.—6.

Jassy: Municipal council adopts resolution demanding expulsion of Jewish members from that body, dismissal of all Jewish officials, and prohibition of the purchase of land by Jews.—13. Bukowina: Population incited to pogroms by pamphlets denouncing Jews as Bolsheviks. Privilege to trade in salt and tobacco withdrawn from Jews.—MARCH 12.

Minister of Interior, in speech in Chamber of Deputies, states that "the Roumanian peasant had no anti-Semitism in him" and that deputies "will have to follow the policy of the overwhelming majority, which is a liberty-loving democratic peasantry. If you hurt one single Jew in Roumania, you hurt the whole nation."—Bessarabia: M. Melicsohn elected member of Chamber of Deputies.—Bucharest: Moscovici elected member of Chamber of Deputies.—26.

Bucharest: Mororin, deputy from Bukowina, makes scurrilous and libellous attack on Jews of Bukowina, stating they were still patriots of Austria. Deputy followed by Prof. Cuza, who spoke in such terms as to call for vote by Parliament refusing him permission to continue.—APRIL 6-9*.

Bucharest: *Curierul Israelit* (Jewish Courier) publishes statements by Take Jonescu, Vaida Voevod, Nicholas Jorga, Alex Margiloman, I. G. Duca, and Doctor N. Lupu, the leaders of the three principal groups, on their attitude toward the Jews now that their equality has been legally recognized. All agree that the Government should protect minorities and give free sway to their development. Dr. Lupu, leader of the Federation of National

Democracy, declares that any attempt by Jews to form a separate political party will be extremely unfavorable to the Jewish cause.—30. Jews of Sieben Bergen, formerly Hungarian province, formally demand Jewish national minority rights.—*Uj Kelt*, weekly periodical, published.—MAY 7. Kishinev: 150 Jews organize as Mizrahi.

RUSSIA

I

CENTRAL RUSSIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Odessa: Eleven Jews and Jewesses shot at cemetery by unknown occupants of two motor cars.—26*. Moscow: Conference of representatives of the Jewish communities in Russia discusses question of the dissolution of the Central Committee, their further existence being without justification, since the provincial Jewish communities are now non-existent. Proposal to apply to the Soviet Government for assistance in re-establishing these communities is almost unanimously opposed as an intolerable humiliation.

AUGUST 8. Moscow: Soviet Government issues decree suspending activities of all Jewish communal councils and placing their property under the jurisdiction of the commissaries of Jewish affairs.—15. Siberia: Five thousand Jewish war prisoners, formerly in the armies of the Central Powers, appeal to be released and sent home.—22. Odessa: Denial of report of anti-Semitic outrages and burning of Jewish quarter. Jewish Communal Council, however, reported dissolved; Bolsheviks seize famous Bialik-Rawnitsky Jewish Printing Works.—Kiev: Sixty-seven anti-Semitic pogrom agitators sentenced to death, including Vera Tcherakova, who was accused of murder which gave rise to Beilis trial.

SEPTEMBER 5. Government dissolves Red Mogen Dovid Organization, branding it as a Jewish reactionary institution.—12. Bialik, famous Hebrew poet, fined one hundred thousand rubles by the Bolsheviks; fine later reduced to five thousand rubles.—26. At Ekaterinburg and neighboring villages anti-Semitic outrages follow withdrawal of Admiral Kolchak's troops. Eight Jews killed at Ekaterinburg.

OCTOBER 3. Moscow: Following Jewish meeting, under leadership of Rabbi Maze, to protest against the prohibition of Zionist activity and the closing of Hebrew schools and communal councils, M. Lunacharsky, the Bolshevik commissary, confers with Rabbi

Maze. Conference is followed by legalization of the Zionist movement and the reopening of the Hebrew schools as Government institutions.—10. Petrograd: Zionist Central Committee and a number of other prominent Zionist workers arrested.—31. Petrograd: Release of Zionist leaders who were imprisoned some time ago.

NOVEMBER 14. Oriol: A Bolshevik report to Zurich states that General Denikin's troops were responsible for the massacre of five thousand Jews in this district.—28. Moscow: Wipper, attorney-general in Beilis case, sentenced to a concentration camp until his seventieth year.

DECEMBER 5. Witebsk: *Izvestia Witebskova Gubernkovo Sovieta*, official Government organ, reports that a conference of the United Right Socialist parties, the Social Revolutionaries, the Mensheviki and the Paole-Zionists, decides to demand that the Government authorize the formation of a Jewish self-defence regiment to protect the Jewish population from attacks. Government rejects proposal.—Moscow: Millions of rubles collected for pogrom sufferers in Ukraine.

JANUARY 23. Moscow: Government closes the Moscow Hebrew Theatre, "Habimoh," on ground that Hebrew is a forbidden anti-revolutionary language.—30. Lunacharsky, chief commissary for Education, states that the persecution which Hebrew and the Jewish religion meet with in Soviet Russia is due to the action of the Bolsheviks of Jewish origin, and that the banking accounts of only those Jewish organizations which were suspected of speculative transactions were confiscated.

FEBRUARY 13. Petrograd: Henri Sliosberg arrested by Bolshevik authorities on charge of being party to a counter-revolutionary conspiracy.—26. In interview with Reuben Blank, delegate of the Jewish People's Union at Paris, M. Starinkevich, Minister of Justice in the Government of Omsk (under Admiral Kolchak), declares that the official report of the inquiry into the murders instituted by the Government of Omsk established the fact that, while the number of persons concerned in the assassination of the imperial family was considerable, there was not among them a single person of Jewish descent.

APRIL 9. Petrograd: Bolshevik authorities reconsider case of Advocate Sliosberg, owing to petitions of his friends, and release him from prison. Residence at Luga confiscated, and becomes property of a commissary, the chief instigator of Sliosberg's arrest.—23. Moscow: Soviet Government opens the Ukraine for administration of relief measures to Jewish sufferers from pogroms.—Moscow: Seventy-five delegates and alternates to the All-Russian Zionist Congress arrested because of alleged existence of compromising documents, revealing close contact with Entente

countries, and of a courier service between Russia and London. Charges also made that bombs have been found in the offices of the Central Zionist Committee; that eighty thousand Jewish legionaries in Palestine pledged support to the Entente armies through agreement with England; that Henry Morgenthau, of United States of America, visited Poland in fall of 1919 as a representative of the Zionists; that he urged the Jewish population to submit to the Polish imperialists; that American Zionists furnished financial support to Admiral Kolchak, while Jewish troops were used by England against the Egyptian Nationalists and on the Archangel and Odessa fronts in Russia.

MAY 7. Irkutsk: Jews proclaim day of mourning for Ukraine pogrom victims; three hundred thousand roubles collected in aid of sufferers.—7. Moscow: Wireless reports that the twelfth "Bund" Party Congress (the Jewish Social-Democratic Party) decides to accept the Bolshevik program.—14. Moscow: *Isvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government, receives news of the Supreme Council's sanction of a Jewish homeland in Palestine by wireless, and disseminates it throughout the country. Jews hold thanksgiving services in all synagogues.—Petrograd: Commission established to inquire into the last blood libel cases arising under the Czar's regime.—28. Moscow: Seventy-five delegates to the Russian Zionist Congress arrested, charged with counter revolutionary activities.—Moscow: Gotz wills a quarter of a million roubles to the Zionists for the Jewish National Fund.—Advocate Sliosberg, during stay in Copenhagen, reports that the large Jewish Educational Associations in Soviet Russia have practically ceased operating; Jewish schools are now controlled by the State and are governed by a committee in Petrograd. Mr. Joffe, arrived from Kiev in Petrograd, reported that in the Ukraine about 70,000 Jews had been murdered, and half a million Jewish families ruined. In Kiev, alone, there were 30,000 refugees. The United Committee at that time distributed from twelve to fourteen million Soviet roubles.

2. NECROLOGY

HARKAVY, ABRAHAM (Albert), Orientalist and historian, Petrograd, aged 80, June, 1919.

KALISHER, MICHAEL, scholar and social worker, Petrograd, aged 72, Mch., 1920.

POLIAKOFF, MME. DE, philanthropist and communal worker, Moscow, aged 77, Oct., 1919.

II

LATVIA AND ESTHONIA

JULY 2. Libau: Progressive Letts receive six seats, German-Balts three seats, and Jews one seat, in reorganized coalition cabinet.—SEPTEMBER 5. Jewish leaders in Latvia submit memorial to Parliament demanding national-personal autonomy for the Jews.—OCTOBER 10. Esthonian Government decides to expell 4000 foreigners, and is further considering expulsion of all persons established in Esthonia since 1915.—14. Riga: Occurrence of riot in which twenty Jews are killed.—NOVEMBER 14. Premier denies that pogrom occurred at Riga, and asserts that a few Jews were executed for signalling to the enemy during an attack by Germans.—MARCH 5. Riga: Jews numbering 10,000 receive subventions for educational purposes, and Jewish schools, while controlled by the State, will be wholly under management of Jews, the only condition being that Lettish language be taught.—APRIL 9. M. Chicherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Government, sends note to Government of Latvia protesting against recent pogrom in Korsovskaya (near Riga), and demanding that guilty soldiers be punished.—17. Ponevezh: Serious anti-Jewish disturbances follow false rumor of Jewish sacrifices of children on occasion of Easter. Police succeed in preventing pogrom. Similar outbreaks occur along Latvian frontier.

III

LITHUANIA *

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 27. Vilna: Withdrawal of original prohibition against use of Yiddish at meetings.—20. Nementchin (near Vilna): Anti-Semitic riots occur in course of conflicts between Polish and Bolshevik forces.—Jewish Education Department, headed by Dr. Deutchlander, established.—27. Vilna: Jewish cemetery converted into pasture for army horses. Special permit is required to enter the grounds.

JULY 4. Vilna and Bialystok: Jews forbidden to use Yiddish in public offices and on the streets. In Bialystok authorities forbid posting of Yiddish placards in the streets, and official notices of the rabbis and of the Jewish community must be printed in Pol-

* A part of Lithuania is claimed by Poland and was during the period covered under the military occupation of that country.

ish.—18. Ponevezh: Anti-Jewish riot led by soldiers and hooligans. Government commission, headed by Minister of Justice and including Minister for Jewish Affairs, make investigation which results in dismissal of local chief of militia.—25. Bialystok: War Minister informs Jewish members of the Diet that a court-martial will hold an inquiry into the anti-Jewish outrages committed here by the Posen soldiers during their visits.

AUGUST 1. Vilna: Mayor accepts appeals addressed to the municipal council in Yiddish.—5. Lithuanian Government issues declaration granting "members of the Jewish nation": 1) full civil, political, and national rights; 2) proportional representation in the various legislative bodies; 3) participation in administrative and legislative branches of the Government and the establishment of a special ministry for Jewish affairs; 4) the right to proportional representation in legislative bodies is to be guaranteed by the establishment of a national Jewish *curia* or by any other means which may be deemed effectual; 5) right to employ "their language" at public meetings, in the press, in the theatres, schools, in all legal documents, Government offices; 6) right to observe the Sabbath and Jewish festivals and other tenets of the religion not inconsistent with obligations imposed upon all citizens for the defence of the country and the maintenance of public order; 7) autonomy in internal affairs, as religion, social service, educational and cultural development; education in Jewish elementary schools is to be obligatory, universal, and free; the units of autonomy are to be the local communities; 8) these Jewish autonomous units are to be considered as organs of the Government, are to have the right to enact obligatory measures applicable to their co-nationals and to impose special taxes upon them. The local communities and their federations are to have the legal standing of corporations authorized to receive gifts and legacies.—8. Kovno: Election for Jewish communal council results in return of sixteen Zionists, four Mizrahists, seven Orthodox, three Socialists, and six Independents.—Minsk: According to report of American Commission to Poland, upon capture of city by Polish troops, notwithstanding presence of General Jadwin, of the American Commission, in the city, and orders of the Polish commanding general, thirty-one Jews are killed by the soldiers; of these only one could in any way be connected with the Bolshevik movement. Polish soldiers, assisted by civilians, plunder 377 shops, all belonging to Jews.—15. Vilna: Residence of Rabbi Rubenstein searched for fire-arms. Jewish communal council protests against the search as an insult to Rabbi Rubenstein and the whole Jewish community.—22. Gedrovitch (near Vilna): Polish recruits arrest rabbi, and occupy synagogue, using prayer-books to light a fire. Fine of forty thousand rubles imposed on Jewish community; young men are impressed into labor companies, a

number are beaten, some have beards cut off, and several shops are plundered.—Kovno: Dr. Soloveitchik, Minister for Jewish Affairs, reports that while great progress has been made toward autonomy, Jews are aiming at complete control of Jewish education, emigration, charities, and religious and social institutions.

SEPTEMBER 5. Minsk: Jews close their businesses, and remain indoors on hearing of approach of Polish army. First attack after Polish occupation delivered on Jewish Co-operative Stores. Disorders last three days before military commander announces that plundering and murder will be punished with death.—Minsk: City Council formed, with three Poles, three Russians, and three Jews.—12. Minsk: Polish authorities fail to comply with request of Jewish communal council to permit a communal meeting, and refuse permission to Zionists to issue a newspaper.—Minsk: Sixty-five Jews who were arrested remain interned at the camp at Molo-dechno, despite promise of their release.—Minsk: Messrs. Churgin and Rabbinowitch wait upon American commissioners and beg them to intervene, with view to restoration of order and cessation of pillage.—Minsk: Three Jewish boys shot on road; soldiers enter house, and shoot Jewess; Jews not permitted to purchase milk or green-groceries. Soldiers seize goods from shops opened in response to appeal of authorities.

OCTOBER 3. Bialystok: Jewish members of the Town Council resign in a body because of differences with the Polish members and because grievances of local Jews do not receive attention. Polish members elect committee to investigate causes of the resignations.—3. Jewish deputation from Minsk waits upon M. Osmolovsky, Polish General Commissary for Eastern Districts, at Warsaw, and complains of the continued detention of Jews interned, on entry of Poles into Minsk, of the fact that Jews alone are subjected to forced labor, and of various other restrictions that are imposed upon them. Because Jews are not allowed to act as constables, soldiers continue to plunder their goods, and losses during pogrom alone amounted to twenty-six million rubles. General Commissary agrees to request made by deputation to instruct authorities that official notices be printed in Yiddish as well as Polish, and promises to visit Minsk and examine all Jewish grievances.—Smolevitch (near Minsk): In battle between the Poles and Bolsheviki large part of the townlet, including houses of wealthy residents, destroyed by fire. Valuable Hebrew library of rabbi destroyed. Polish soldiers repeat beard-cutting exploits; Rabbi Abramski obtains from Polish commandant special temporary passport protecting him from this form of molestation.—Yakobstadt: Government sends commission to inquire into recent anti-Jewish riot.—4. Bobruisk: Polish troops plunder Jewish shops on entering town; force way into synagogues on Day of Atonement, and compel number of worshippers to gather hay in

the fields; prayer-books and *talliths* are thrown about; beards of Jews cut; forty-five shops burned and pillaged, and Jews frequently arrested on charges of being sympathizers with Bolsheviks.—4. Borisov: Fine of fifty thousand rubles imposed on Jewish community on eve of *Yom Kippur* on account of discovery of cut telephone wire. Soldiers enter Great Synagogue, and demand immediate payment of the fine, under threat of destruction of the building; divine services are suspended, and money raised.—10. Vilna: Band of soldiers and hooligans attack party of Jewish boy and girl scouts.—Ihumen: Anti-Jewish riot after entry of the Poles into town. Chief of Police of Minsk institutes investigation.—17. Minsk: Deputation of the Jewish community goes to Warsaw, and waits upon President Pilsudski, and presents a memorial regarding the treatment of Jews in Minsk. The President promises to do everything possible to end abuses complained of. He proposes to set up a civil administration in addition to the military authorities in all occupied territories; agrees to appoint a commission to examine the cases of the Jews arrested at Minsk, and to release all innocent persons; promises to issue instructions that Jews compelled to do forced labor be exempted on Saturdays.—Slutsk: Jewish members of the municipality complain to mayor that Jews are recruited for heaviest labor and are maltreated; rabbi, on way to interview commandant, is stopped by soldiers, who tear off his beard.

NOVEMBER 14. Vilna: Jewish members, at opening session of municipality, read declaration in Yiddish and Polish, complaining of the injustice committed against Jews in the elections, and demanding safeguards for Jewish interests and the recognition of Yiddish as an official language.—Vilna: President Bankovsky of the municipal council advises Jews to maintain neutrality on the question as to whether Vilna should belong to Poland or to Lithuania. He also counsels Jewish members of the council to refrain from addressing the council in Yiddish.—Change in Lithuanian Government has no effect on question of Jewish autonomy. Ministry for Jewish Affairs continues to issue circulars in Hebrew and in Yiddish as well as in the official language.—Kovno: Scheme in progress for creation of a Jewish National Bank in Lithuania, with capital of three million marks.—21. Vilna: Rabbi Rubenstein submits memorial to President Pilsudski, complaining that the Polish commission had released only a limited number of Lithuanian Jews interned in the camps, and that the War Office declines to free many recommended for release by the commission; in the mean time, epidemics in the camps are on the increase. President appoints new commission, including one Jew, with wider powers to visit camps and release innocent prisoners.—28. Homel: Pogrom suppressed by a Chinese regiment.—Pletennoi-Tashlik: Bolshevik force, on retreating from the townlet, plunders houses

and shops of Jews.—28. Balapenitz (near Borisov): Fourteen Jews murdered by bandits.

DECEMBER 5. Premier assures M. Fishman, Chairman of Jewish Parliamentary Party, that the Government will suppress any pogrom agitation with all means at its disposal, and agrees to receive memorial on the rights claimed by Jews.—Minsk: Polish military authorities commandeer Jewish community headquarters for an army office, despite protest by communal leaders.—Polish Parliamentary Committee adopts report condemning the shooting of thirty-six Jews at Pinsk, demanding punishment of officials responsible, and recommending that fine of two hundred thousand marks extorted from Pinsk Jewish community be refunded.—12. Witebsk: Riots by peasants at neighboring glass factory; twenty Jews killed.

JANUARY 2. Minsk: Elections result in return of eighteen Poles, seventeen Jews, and ten Lithuanians.—Vilna: Drs. Shabad and Wigodsky and Mr. Kruk promised by Polish officials that offenders against the Jews would be punished.—5*. Kovno: First congress of the democratic Jewish communities opens, with one hundred and thirty-nine delegates, representing seventy-eight communities, in attendance; addresses by M. Galwanovski, president of the cabinet, and M. Voldemar, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Congress expresses desire to realize Jewish national autonomy in Lithuania. Major Beaumont, representative of the Allied Council, also greets meeting.—9. Minsk: In response to complaint of Jewish deputation, that recruits are assaulting Jews and plundering shops, Polish military commander promises to remove recruits from city station patrols in streets every evening, and to forbid soldiers from leaving the barracks without a special permit.—Vilna: Sixty Jews detained at the railroad station and driven to the barracks, where they were flogged. Jewish deputation, consisting of Rabbi Rubinstein and Drs. Shabad and Wigodsky, protests against outrage to the commander-in-chief of the eastern front; complains also of searches on grounds of the synagogue. Commander dismisses delegation without any satisfactory response. Jewish members present interpellation in town council on the matter, insisting that the authorities protect the honor of Jews and that a commission be appointed to discover and punish the guilty persons. Council decides to send a deputation to the commander-in-chief: the Jewish councillors, Drs. Shabad and Wigodsky, decline to be included in the deputation, because of the discourteous attitude of the commander.—16. Borisov: Jewish community fined 79,000 rubles by Polish commander. Jews and Jewesses compelled to perform "forced labor."—Vilna: Continuous searches at clubs and offices of various organizations; these searches frequently result in arrests, though persons detained are invariably released after short time.—Jewish Parliamentary Party

decides to support the new cabinet, following announcement that it favors principle of national autonomy.—M. Rosenbaum, Minister for Jewish Affairs, and his assistant, Dr. Rachmilewitz, resign in protest against anti-Semitic attitude of cabinet.—23. Minsk: Jewish National Council founded, consisting of thirty-seven members.—Radziwillishki: Premier Galwanowski promises to punish commander of troops here for allowing plunder of Jewish shops and houses, and issues warning that commanders permitting pogrom outbreaks will be held strictly accountable.

FEBRUARY 20. Vilna: Gendarmes surround Jewish community office, search the premises, examine all documents, interrogate the employes, and after six hours search arrest several employes; subsequently all but one are released.—Polotsk: Jews send delegation to complain to Jewish community in Vilna of treatment of Murowski, Polish commander, who issued order that all Jews between ages of fifteen and thirty-five should evacuate the district and retire behind the fighting area. Jewish community of Vilna submits memorandum to General Oslowski, in command of the district, on this matter, reminding the general that at the beginning of the war the Jews and Poles fought together against the outrages of the Czaristic Government and the practice of evacuating Jews. Memorandum laid stress upon fact that, although the military situation occasionally necessitates evacuation of civil population from towns close to the war-zone, no difference should be made in such a case between nationalities or religions.—During stay in London, E. Galwanowski, Premier of Lithuania, states that his Government is determined to give all minorities, of whom the Jews are the largest, the facilities necessary to build up their national life.—27. Disna: Polish authorities execute, without trial, two Jewesses accused of smuggling goods across the Dwina into Soviet Russia. Three friends of the accused are arrested for failure to pay fine of seventy thousand rubles, which is thereupon imposed upon the Jewish community. Upon its failure to produce this sum, authorities seal all Jewish shops, announce that they will hold property as security for the fine, and prohibit Jews from leaving the townlet. Community finally surrenders twenty-one thousand marks sent by the Jewish Aid Society for relief.—Vilna: Dayyan Gordon, an aged scholar, accused of speaking in synagogue against Poland; inquiry instituted.—Dvinsk: Relations between Poles and Jews grow worse daily; Jewish population terrorized; houses repeatedly searched, and goods plundered. All Jewish social, charitable, and communal activities suspended.

MARCH 5. Group of seven Jews on way to Poland from Soviet Russia shot by patrol near Borisov.—12. Minsk and Bialystok: Brutal assaults made on Jews. Streets and railway stations particularly dangerous.—19. Vilna: Troops renew attack on Jews. Daily marches made through the streets; Jews are beaten.—Vilna:

Gendarmes search residence of Dr. Shabad, president of Jewish community, and office of the Jewish Committee in Aid of War Sufferers; seven persons arrested.—Vilna: Dr. Shabad, president of Jewish community, informed by General Sheptizky that authorities decide not to annul expulsion order affecting Jews in the townlets and suburbs near Polotsk.—Minsk: Soldiers attack funeral procession, and disperse it. President of the community beaten.—26. Vilna: Gendarmes search headquarters of the Vilna Zeire Zion Organization, and arrest all persons present. These are released upon representations by Rabbi Rubenstein and Dr. Wigodsky. Authorities offer to release group of Jewish students, recently arrested in course of search carried out at local gymnasium, on guarantee from parents that they would flog their sons upon their release. The manager of the Jewish Children's Aid Society, Mr. Walt, and the leaders of the Union of Jewish Commercial Employes, Messrs. Cantor and Kavson, released from prison.—Minsk: At opening session of the municipality, the Jewish leader, Mr. Churgin, reads the declaration of the policy of the Jewish members in Hebrew.—Vilna: Conference attended by representatives of thirteen Lithuanian Jewish colonies and twelve townlets and various notables interested in promotion of Jewish agriculture, decides to promote scheme for establishing a Lithuanian Jewish Agricultural Bank.—Premier Galwanowsky, as result of British intervention, promises to punish commander of troops at Radziwillishki for allowing the wholesale plundering of Jewish shops and houses.

APRIL 2. Kovno: Law concerning Jewish committee provides that all Jews in any town shall form the local Jewish community and shall manage their own affairs, including religious services, education, charity work, and social aid. Each community shall elect its council, who must be approved by the Minister for Jewish Affairs, and who may have the right of levying communal taxes.—9. Vilna: Polish authorities suspend activities of the gymnastic society, the "Maccabeans."—11. Vilna: Celebration of two hundredth anniversary of birth of Rabbi Elijah Gaon.—16. Minsk: Police surround office of the Jewish communal council, and arrest all the members present, including President Churgin. Chief of Police orders immediate release of members of council, and apologizes to them.—23. Slonim: Ritual-murder accusation brought against David Rudkovsky by agitators who cover face and hands of body with blood. Rudkovsky imprisoned and beaten, but subsequently released.—Minsk: Jewish members of the municipality resign as protest against the dismissal of Churgin as head of the Food Committee.—30. Slonim: Third municipal elections, held after two previous ones had been annulled, give Jews absolute majority of six votes. Number of Jews in the municipal council is fourteen.—Vilna: Yiddish papers, the *Tog* and the *Yiddishe*

Zeitung, suspended for printing, on the first anniversary of the pogrom, the names of the Jews killed.

MAY 14. Vilna: Firm of Romm announces its resumption of pre-war activities and intended publication of (1) a version of the Talmud Jerushalmi with forty-two supplements; (2) a useful edition of the Palestinian and Babylonian Talmud and the Tosephta; (3) the whole of Jewish literature from the Bible to the Talmud, to be accompanied by selected commentaries.—21. Slutzk (near Minsk): Wholesale arrests and searches in connection with a peasant rising against the Poles.—Vilna: Governor withdraws prohibition on publication of Yiddish dailies, *Der Tog* and the *Yiddische Zeitung*.—27*. Kovno: Jews of Lithuania organize demonstration in front of the British Consulate as expression of gratitude to Great Britain for her work in the emancipation of Palestine.—28. Vilna: Numerous attacks made on Jews in parks. Many badly beaten and maltreated.—28. Vilna: Convoys organized by Jewish merchants for protection; one of twenty conveyances attacked by band of robbers; all the merchants are robbed, one severely injured and one killed.—28. Bielostock: Temporary disappearance of a relative of a Christian servant in the employ of a Jew results in blood accusation against latter; timely return of the girl averts riot.

2. APPOINTMENTS

DEUTCHLANDER, ———, appointed Minister of Jewish Education, July, 1919.

HERZMAN, ———, Grusia, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, Oct., 1919.

KRAMASHNIK, ———, Vilna, elected member of the Executive Council of the municipality, Nov., 1919.

RACHMILEVITCH, ———, appointed Minister of Commerce, July, 1919.

ROSENBAUM, ———, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, July, 1919.

SOLOVEITCHIK, MAX, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, July, 1919.

3. NECROLOGY

HALPERN, HAYYIM NAPHTALI HERTZ, rabbi, Bialystok, June, 1919.

KAPLAN, ABRAHAM, head of Zionist movement, Minsk, March, 1920.

KARPILOWSKY, ———, violinist, Vilna, killed in Elizabethgrad riot, Feb., 1920.

RUTMAN, ———, chief cantor, Vilna, killed in Elizabethgrad riot, Feb., 1920.

IV

UKRAINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 2. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Pogrom in which nearly all Jewish shops and houses were plundered and about one hundred Jews killed. Rabbis of Kamenetz-Podolsk and Khotin appeal to Roumanian Government to send troops to restore order and save the Jewish population from Ukranian bandits.—10*. Kitaigorod: Community of five hundred Jews ordered to pay five hundred thousand rubles and supply officers with tobacco, sugar, wheat, and barley. When Jews plead absolute inability to meet these terms, officers agree to accept seventy thousand rubles; less than twelve hours later five thousand rubles more was demanded, and when paid, Jews were taken to streets and beaten; seventy-seven were killed and fourteen seriously wounded.—20. Government abolishes order compelling Jews in districts of Galicia occupied by Ukrainian troops to join non-combatant units of the army.—Hetman Melnyk issues proclamation to Cossacks in the Republican army warning them that enemies of the Ukraine are instigating anti-Jewish excesses in order to stir up internal strife to be enabled to conquer the land.

JULY 24. Felix Sznarbachowski, Polish priest, presents appeal to Henry Morgenthau at Warsaw for help for Volhynia, describing sad plight of Jewish population through the Ukrainian terror.—25. Fastov: Deputation of Jews and Christians appeal at Vilna for immediate assistance for the three hundred and sixty Jewish inhabitants who are starving. Bread made of grass is the main food.

AUGUST 1*. In reply to telegram from M. Zarchi, chief of the Ukrainian delegation, to the Government, at instance of Lucien Wolf, Nicholas Wassilki, chief of Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in Switzerland, states that a thorough investigation will take place some time, but he is charged by Minister Temnitzky to transmit the following general information: "No one denies that there have been massacres in the Ukraine, as, for example, at Proskurov, Kamenetz-Podolsk, and perhaps also at Ekaterinoslav, although the number of victims seems to have been exaggerated by the ill-will of the enemies of the Ukraine. . . . As for the causes of the pogroms, it must be stated, firstly, that there has never been a time when the Ukrainian Government was able to maintain order consistently throughout the Ukrainian Territory. Unhappily, a part of the rebellious army was composed, in the beginning, of representatives of the intellectual class, and the loyal elements among the Ukrainian peasants were overwhelmed by

destructive elements formed from the Black Bands. These, having criminal tendencies, followed up their brilliant success by pillaging, and endeavored to sow anarchy everywhere. . . . On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Czarist régime had prepared the ground for anti-Semitic excesses during many hundreds of years and had poisoned the peoples of the ancient empire, who had become accustomed to blame Jews for their misfortunes, and for mistakes committed by the Russian régime. . . . At the present moment it is the participation of the Jews in the Bolshevik movement which is exploited and exaggerated into assertion that there are only Jews among the Bolsheviks. . . . In any case the names of the members of the Ukrainian Government, of the well-known Petlura, as well as the recent declaration of M. Martos, which is well known, are the best indications that the fight against the pogroms will be conducted by all the means at the disposal of the Government. These means will be applied with the utmost energy, in order that the Ukrainian people may be rid of the shame of anti-Semitism, that execrable heritage of the *ancien régime* of Russia which can but degrade our nation before history and before all humanity."—2*. Odessa: Report of three days massacre in the Jewish quarter from which, it is declared, no one escaped. Jews of Ukraine and Bessarabia proclaim fortnight of mourning.—5. The *Times*, London, publishes message from a correspondent, dated Warsaw, July 28, 1919, stating that reports have reached Warsaw that twelve hundred Jews were murdered at Zhitomir by Sokolovski's band; six hundred at Koziatyn, by Simoshenko's band; nine hundred at Felsztyn; two thousand at Fastov, Radomysl, and Berditchev.—5*. Government appoints Commission invested with extensive powers to inquire into Kamenez pogrom.—8. Urinin: Forty Jews massacred.—Uman: Hundreds of Jewish families lose lives in pogrom.—20. Soviet official organ, *Izvestia*, states that five thousand Jews have been murdered in province of Podolia, that entire Jewish population of town of Proskurov has been exterminated, and that at least one hundred thousand Jewish fugitives seek refuge in district of Kiev.—28. Odessa: The *Zhizny Rabochiy* contains report from Ekaterinoslav that General Irmanov, Republican commander of the front sector, has ordered the arrest of all persons who by deed or word incite racial animosity.

SEPTEMBER 2. Zhitomir: Anti-Jewish excesses during re-occupation by Petlura's troops.—*Yevreiskaya Zhizn* (Kharkov), Jewish weekly, publishes statement dated Kiev, August 27, by commander of the garrison to the effect that he will demand a strict accounting for all false information against any section of the population sent to military intelligence department.—5. Pereyaslav: Massacre of Jews; three hundred and twenty-six reported killed.—12. Pincus Krasny, Minister for Jewish Affairs, announces that the

Government has decided to execute those that are found guilty of participating in massacres of Jews and to support all sufferers by pogroms.—Odessa: Prior to evacuation, the Bolsheviki execute some Jews, among them Hayyim Graner, former supporter of General Tomacheff.—Government appoints commission to inquire into pogroms, and invites participation of the distinguished Jews, Ahad Ha'am, M. Ussishkin, Dr. Jochelman, and M. Goldstein, head of the Kiev Zionists.—In proclamation, President Petlura refers to help given by Jews in driving out the Bolsheviks, and calls on population to recognize this co-operation and to protect them.—Government votes 20,000,000 rubles toward relief of victims of the pogroms.—Kamenetz-Podolsk: Jewish community issues public statement declaring that only by strengthening the Government can Jews be protected against pogroms.—19. Messrs. Ussishkin and A. Goldstein decline invitation of the Government to participate in the commission to inquire into the pogroms, stating to Ukrainian delegation in Paris that only persons delegated by the Committee of Jewish Delegations to the Peace Conference (Paris) can act as representatives of the Jewish people.—22-28*. Fastov (near Kiev): Sixteen hundred to two thousand killed or seriously wounded in pogrom of six days. More than two hundred houses burned down. Massacre occurred after successful struggle by General Denikin for the capture of the town from the Bolsheviks.—26. Anti-Jewish massacres in many villages in vicinity of Kamenetz-Podolsk.—Three sisters Pasik arriving in Warsaw from Novgorod-Vohlynsk report that half of the Jewish population of town was massacred. Another account reports about one thousand Jews killed and town set on fire; population of fifteen thousand flees to Koretz.—Ufa: Pogrom occurs after retirement of the anti-Bolshevik troops. Mob attacks Jews and eighteen families are massacred.

OCTOBER 18. Kiev: On re-entry of General Denikin's troops, three days' massacre of Jews. Four hundred Jews killed in this district. Several pay large ransoms to save their homes.—18-20*. Podol (Kiev): Upon evacuation of city by Bolshevik forces, Cossacks and "Volunteers" carry out pogrom in which several hundred Jews are killed.—24. Kiev: Minor anti-Jewish excesses occur. General Bredov issues order promising to put stop to anti-Semitic outbreaks.—Bobrinsko-Zvetkovo: General Glasov removed from his post because of failure to suppress plundering of shops belonging to Jews.—Odessa: General Shilling promises Jewish deputation he would take energetic measures against any anti-Semitic riot.—Government endeavors to introduce stricter discipline into regiments which participated in Jewish massacres, and organizes regimental committees to combat the pogrom movement. The Poale-Zionists form Jewish Self-Defence Companies.—Ukrainian Government directs the president of its

delegation in Paris to invite the principal Jewish world organizations to participate in a commission of inquiry into the pogroms. Letters sent to the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris; to Lucien Wolf, Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association; I. Zangwill, Jewish Territorial Organization; the Zionist World Organization; Jacques Bigart, Alliance Israélite Universelle; and Louis Marshall, American Jewish Congress.—26. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Session of Ukrainian State Council, convoked by Petlura and participated in by the Bund, People's Party, and Poale-Zion, renews its resolve to support the Ukrainian democracy in its struggle for freedom.—31. Fastov (near Kiev): *Kievskaya Zhizn* reports pogrom after retirement of the Bolsheviks. Disorders lasted four days. Business houses were pillaged, and nearly all Jewish houses and shops were burned. Many Jews lost their lives when the synagogue in which they had taken refuge was set on fire.—Kiev: Chief rabbi petitions Roumanian authorities to give safe passage to Jewish refugees from the Ukraine. Roumanian commissioner in Bessarabia refuses to grant request. Prime Minister agrees to facilitate the export of food-stuffs for the fugitives, but declines to allow them to enter old Roumanian territory.—Jewish deputation waits on General Denikin, after his conquest of large part of Ukraine and taking of towns of Kharkov and Odessa, and submit memorandum of the number of excesses and of members of the Jewish communities who have suffered at the hands of the "Volunteer" Army and the civil and military authorities.—Kamenetz: Ukrainian University establishes chair for Jewish science.—Public Education Department of Ministry for Jewish Affairs completes Jewish social program for entire Ukrainian territory.

NOVEMBER 7. Fastov: Seventy Jews, wounded during the pogrom, sent by Red Cross to Kiev to undergo operations for which there were no facilities in Fastov. Many physicians also sent to Fastov, and Government appoints commission to examine the situation on the spot.—Kiev: Conference of Christian organizations, the Nationalist, the Octobrist, and the Cadet parties, issues appeal against pogroms, and sends deputations to General Denikin and Dragomiroff to demand urgent measures against the anti-Semitic massacres.—14. General Denikin's Government issues statement deploring participation of its troops in pogroms at Fastov and Nezin, and announcing that a number of officers were dismissed, and many soldiers punished for their misdeeds.—Kiev: According to the *Kievskaya Zhizn*, General Denikin is helpless to suppress the anti-Semitic movement, because the Cossacks are likely to revolt against any stern measures to counteract the pogroms.—Kiev: Leaders of Jewish community decide to send a special commission to General Denikin in Rostov to demand that

he put a stop to anti-Jewish riots perpetrated by his soldiers.—Kharkov: Jews spared from pogrom because of heavy contributions to General Denikin's army, though minor excesses are of frequent occurrence.—Oriol: Five thousand Jews slaughtered in pogrom.—Fastov: Soldiers pour naphtha on synagogue buildings in which Jews take refuge, and set them on fire.—20. London special correspondent of *The Day* (New York Yiddish Daily) cables that Dr. D. Pasmanik declares that, by order of General Denikin, sixteen men, implicated in organizing pogroms, were executed and two generals and four colonels, found guilty of connivance, were removed.—21. Elisavetgrad: Through efforts of Father Kolosov, pogrom planned on large scale is averted after many young Jews are arrested on streets and about twenty shot on suspicion of being Bolsheviks.—21. London: Special correspondent of *The Day* (New York Yiddish daily) cables that General Denikin has appropriated ten million rubles for Jewish pogrom victims.—28. Tchudnow (Volhynia): Fresh depredations by Makhno's bands. Several hundred Jews suffer heavy losses during riots.—Shumsk (near Kremenetz): Anti-Jewish outbreak by peasants.

DECEMBER 5. Kharkov: The *Yuzhni-Krai* reports that a commission of political and social workers, including representatives of the Jewish communities, investigated the pogroms and found that the excesses in territories occupied by General Denikin's troops were instigated by Bolshevik and Ukrainian agents, with view to discrediting and harassing General Denikin; that at Ekaterinoslav about seven hundred Jews were killed and over one thousand wounded; at Alexandrovsk, four hundred and thirty-nine Jews killed and six hundred and seventy wounded; in both places only seven agitators were arrested.—12. Kursk, Tambov, Kozlov, Balashev, and Eletz: Troops of Denikin's "Volunteer" Army commit outrages against Jews.—Kiev: Jewish deputation petitions the metropolitan archbishop Anthony to appeal to the public to put a stop to pogroms.—Rostov: General Denikin receives Jewish deputation, and deplures pogrom agitation; but declares that it is extremely difficult to suppress it in view of growth of anti-Semitism in Russia.—Russian National State Party, headed by Purishkevitch, issues appeal to people in the south of Russia not to participate in pogroms against Jews.—Pogroms reported in Borispol, Smela, Germanovka, Grebenko, Korsoun, Makarovo, Chiblenoie, Gorodistche, Dimov, Karlin, Tripolie, and Rosova.—Kiev: Pincus Krasny, minister for Jewish Affairs, arrested upon capture of city by General Denikin.—26. Ekaterinoslav: Fresh excesses against Jews reported; nearly all shops and residences of Jews plundered.—Bielozerkov: Anti-Jewish riot.

JANUARY 2. Mezhibez (Podolia): Pogrom lasts several days; Jews killed, and nearly all shops and houses plundered.—11. Sloweshno (Volhynia): Soldiers of Petlura's army execute

ninety-five Jews, including the rabbi, as warning to Jews not to settle in the town.—16. Retreating army of General Denikin sets fire to many Jewish townlets, and forcibly carries with it all able-bodied Jewish youths.—23. Odessa: Six hundred Jewish pioneers departing for Palestine, with official sanction, are accused of taking with them large quantities of gold. Reactionary parties form *bloc* against Jews in the municipal elections.

FEBRUARY 6. Committee of the Jews of the Rostov district and the Ukraine, elected by all the Jewish communities for the defence of their political rights and to help sufferers from pogroms, sends to London a memorandum accusing General Denikin of pursuing an anti-Semitic policy.—Korsun (Podolia): Bolsheviks, on capture of town, execute rabbi and twelve Jewish notabilities for alleged welcome to General Denikin's army.—13. Steamer on way to Palestine attacked in Black Sea. Passengers robbed.—24*. Zamichov (Podolia): Pogroms occur; ringleaders are soldiers of General Bredoff's army. Thirty Jews killed, and over one hundred wounded; twenty-six Jewesses attacked. Another attack takes place on March 18.

MARCH 5. Balta: Jewish community reports fresh outbreak of sanguinary pogroms.—Persons arriving in Constantinople from Odessa and *Yevreiskaya Misl*, a Jewish newspaper, report many towns suffered from pogroms, among them Bogpol, Golta, Olivopol, Golo-Vanevsk, Kedino, Hachtchevate, Golo Skov, Savran, Krivom-Osera, and Elisavetgrad.—*Odesski Listok*, Odessa journal, gives particulars of a pogrom in Kaio-Osera which resulted in two hundred victims; seventy Jews massacred at Golta, in pogrom lasting five days; at Golo-Vanevsk, fifty Jews killed.—12. South Russian Association of Co-operative Societies adopts resolutions to provide assistance to those people who had suffered through the pogroms by establishing a special fund for the reconstruction on a co-operative basis of those who had been ruined by the pogroms, contributing one hundred thousand rubles for immediate aid to those in distress; urging individual co-operative societies to make special collections; impressing upon the Government the great need of State aid; and requesting the American Relief Commissions to distribute their funds through the co-operative organization.—19. Eletz: Two hundred persons reported killed. Many Jewesses attacked and some murdered.—Dubosary: Pogrom by remnants of General Denikin's army. Fifteen Jews killed.—Ribrutza: Scene of outbreak in which many Jews are massacred and the village reduced to ruins.—Fastov (province of Kiev): Population dispersed after the terrible pogrom and subsequent battle between the White and Red troops. Two-thirds of the town destroyed. Vast numbers died of the epidemics, and rest fled to large towns.

APRIL 2. Report of Kiev Pogrom Relief Committee (controlled by Russian Red Cross) gives figures of victims of pogroms in 372

places as 30,500; fugitives from pogroms who were murdered or perished from wounds, starvation, and exposure bring total to 70,000.—Reports from Kishinev state that disorganized remnants of General Denikin's army arranged pogroms at Kaminka, Grigoriopol, Kashkow, Trostinetz, Kusnutza, Miastkowa, and Pestenka.—9. Kiev: Bolshevik authorities order Jewish Emigration Society to suspend activities. Attempts to secure cancellation of order fail.—Kamenetz-Podolsk: Local command suppresses the Jewish communal and social institutions; communal leaders arrested. Jewish deputies appeal to central authorities to put end to persecution and to release all prisoners.—16. Moldavanka (suburb of Odessa): Attacks made nightly on Jews. Bolsheviks arrest number of Jewish communal workers.—Rovno: Ritual-murder trial pending. Golda Giterman accused by mother of missing Christian girl of having killed her for ritual purposes.—30. Rovno: Soldiers assault Jews and cut their beards.—Kiev: Vera Tchberakova, one of the principal authors of the Beilis blood-libel plot, shot, according to sentence of the revolutionary Soviet tribunal.

MAY 28. Vinnitza: Rabbi and ex-minister for Jewish affairs in Ukraine, P. Krasny, welcomes return of General Petlura in a speech in which he promises the loyal cooperation of the Jews in the establishment of a free Ukraine. At Kamenetz-Podolsk, Proskurov and Lutsk: Jews decorate their houses and join in the Polish celebrations.—Litin and Barr: According to the *Gazetta Warszawa*, anti-Jewish excesses occur.

2. APPOINTMENTS

BREITMAN, ———, appointed Assistant Minister of Labor, Oct., 1919.

GINSBURG, G., Kiev, appointed magistrate, Oct., 1919.

GOLDELMAN, ———, appointed Assistant Minister of Labor, Oct., 1919.

KRASNY, PINCUS, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, Oct., 1919.

SOLODAR, ———, appointed Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Oct., 1919.

3. NECROLOGY

BRUCK, MOSES, active in Jewish National Assembly of the Ukraine, and member of Zionist Greater Actions Committee at Seventh Congress, Kertch (Crimea), aged 46, Mch., 1920.

COHEN, P., director of Vilna Jewish Gymnasium, in pogrom at Ekaterinoslav, Feb., 1920.

WEINER, MAYER ELIAS, rabbi, Tombov (in pogrom), Apl., 1920.

TURKEY

APRIL 15. Tchorlou (near Adrianople): Blood accusation brought by three Greek women results in the imprisonment and maltreatment of a prominent Jew, named Mercado, and a lady, Rebecca Behar Nissim. Governor Samson and the Greek metropolitan intervene upon representations of chief rabbi of Adrianople; boy, whose disappearance gave rise to accusation, is found, and the accused are released, Madame Nissim having lost her reason as result of torture. English commission sent to Tchorlou to establish responsibility for outrage.—JUNE 6. Minister of Interior, following complaints of chief rabbi, decides that henceforth markets shall not be held on a Saturday.—27. Constantinople: Death of Isaac Molho Pasha, vice-admiral, possessor of nearly all the Turkish Orders, officer of the Crown of Italy, commander of the Orders of Danilo (Montenegro), Vasa (Sweden and Norway), Stanislas (Russia), the Savior (Greece), communal worker.—AUGUST 2. Beirut despatch states that at Damascus the Ulemas who favor the régime of Emir Faisal proclaim following policies: No Zionist Government in Palestine; complete integral independence for Syria; no union with Hedjaz; installation of Emir Faisal as king; institution of democratic, civil, constitutional government on the decentralization basis, thus safeguarding rights of the minorities.—8. Constantinople: National Jewish Association organized under auspices of the Jewish Association Amicale.—22. Smyrna: Organization of Shibat Zion, which becomes affiliated with Zionist Federation at Constantinople.—OCTOBER 3. Constantinople: Jewish leaders advise Jews not to participate in the parliamentary elections because the electoral law does not recognize the principle of rights of minorities.—Constantinople: During month, at least one thousand Jews apply for passports for France and the United States.—NOVEMBER 7. Constantinople: Preliminary meeting to organize Palestine Bank as branch of one at Sofia.—13*. Constantinople: Day of mourning observed here and in provinces for victims of Poland and Ukrainian pogroms.—21. Constantinople: Chief rabbi, in interview with Sultan, assures him that Jews will never forget that when persecuted in other countries Turkey welcomed them and that, if they had reason for complaint in recent years, it was directed rather against the régime which had been disastrous for all elements of the population than against the Turkish people.—28. Constantinople: More than two thousand Russian Jewish families, most of them refugees from Odessa, practically destitute.—Constantinople: Chief rabbi prevails upon I. C. A. (Jewish Colonization Association), of Paris, to establish a loan fund for the benefit of small shop-keepers and artisans.—Zionist Federation advises Jews to abstain from participating in elections for the Turkish Parliament so long as

national rights and complete communal autonomy are not accorded to minorities. Chief rabbinate, in communication to press, declares that, as it is a purely religious institution, it has not intervened in political strife, every Jewish citizen being free to take part in the elections or to abstain.—DECEMBER 5. Minister for War issues decree releasing all Jews, Greeks, and Armenians from obligation of military service.—19. Constantinople: Zionist Organization opens information office for immigrants intending to go to Palestine.—JANUARY 2. Rabbis of Jerusalem order special prayers read at Wailing Wall for safety of Jews in Damascus who are threatened with violence.—Constantinople: Moïse Ventura elected deputy to Parliament.—9. *La Tribuna de Genevo* reports a demonstration in Damascus against separation of Palestine from Syria.—FEBRUARY 6. Constantinople: Over five hundred refugees from Russia awaiting permission to go to Palestine.—20. Damascus: *Ha-Mizrah*, Hebrew periodical, published.—26. Beirut: Meeting of Beirut Lodge, No. 691 I. O. B. B., commemorates seventieth anniversary of birth of Adolph Kraus, by establishing the Adolph Kraus Fund for Craft-learning for Orphans.—MARCH 19. Deputation from the Khalifate delegation waits on Premier. Mohammed Ali, in course of speech, says that the Muslims had not by any means ruled out such political changes within the scheme of Turkey's sovereignty as would guarantee security of life and property and opportunities of autonomous development of all communities whether Muslim, Christian, or Jewish, consistent with the dignity and independence of the sovereign State. In respect to the Jewish claims, it is hoped that the Ottoman Government would easily accommodate the Jewish community in such of their aspirations as are reasonable.—APRIL 9. Constantinople: Entente authorities receive numerous complaints that Russian refugees are endeavoring to introduce anti-Semitism into Orient.—Constantinople: Nahum Effendi, chief rabbi of Turkey, resigns in consequence of divergence of views with the Porte with reference to participation of foreign nationalities in elections among local Jewish community, to which the Porte objected. Chief rabbi's attitude upheld by Jewish electoral council and the consistory.—MAY 28. Constantinople: The Consistory publishes open letter to Rabbi Nahum Effendi, ex-Chief Rabbi, expressing regret at his departure and their gratitude for his past services, attributing to him the prestige which the community has acquired in the eyes of the Porte and of the Entente Powers, and declaring his departure to be a veritable calamity.—Haim Bijerano of Adrianople, appointed *locum tenens* in office of Chief Rabbi of Turkey.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARABIA:—SEPTEMBER 26. Yemen: Imam Yahya imposes exorbitant taxes on Jews. Several leaders, among whom is rabbi, imprisoned as hostages for payment.—DECEMBER. Damascus Arabs adopt resolution requesting Government to allow the republishing of the Arabic newspaper *South Syria*, suspended for one month because of publishing article inciting animosity against Jews.

BELGIUM:—AUGUST. Michel Bernheim, general of division of the Belgian army, awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.—DECEMBER. Armand Bloch, chief rabbi, created officer of the Order of Leopold.—APRIL 12. Brussels: Ernest Wiener, major, awarded French Military Cross with Palms.—30. Antwerp: Meeting, under auspices of Belgian Zionist Federation, adopts resolution, hailing with satisfaction the decisions of the San Remo Conference with respect to Palestine.

BULGARIA:—JULY 4. Sofia: Bulgarian Palestine Bank opened with capital of 5,000,000 leva (nominally \$1,000,000).—NOVEMBER 17. Karl Herbst, head of official press bureau, dies.

CHINA:—APRIL 11*. Shanghai: Jewish community decides to establish the Laura Kadoorie Colony in Palestine, merging it with the China Jewish Colony, established previous year. Fund of 10,000 pounds to be raised.—JULY. Shanghai: E. S. Kadoorie awarded Medal of the Gratitude of France.—Shanghai: S. A. Har-doon receives 3d Class Chia-Ho Order.—AUGUST 29. Shanghai: Ohel Rachel Synagogue organized with Rabbi E. Isaacs as a Haz-zan.—DECEMBER 17. Shanghai: Kadimah Society organized.—MARCH 12. Shanghai: Donation of 25,000 taels made by Sir Edward Sassoon, of London, to assist in building synagogue founded by his brother, Sir Jacob Sassoon.

CUBA:—DECEMBER 1. Havana: George M. Bradt, publisher, dies at New York City.

DENMARK:—JUNE 25. Copenhagen: Mass-meeting to protest against pogroms in Poland.—DECEMBER 7. Copenhagen: Conference of Jewish Relief Committees in Scandinavian countries decides to request the Committee of the Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference, Paris, to convoke a World Relief Congress.—JANUARY 7. Copenhagen: Demonstration against the pogroms in Eastern Europe.—MARCH 5. Copenhagen: Jews march in procession to protest against massacre of Jews in the Ukraine.—12. Copenhagen: International Relief Committee informs Zionist Organization it is prepared to undertake transmission of clothes and medical necessities for pogrom victims in Soviet Russia.—Copenhagen: George Cohen appointed head of State Department.

FINLAND:—FEBRUARY 9*. In a communication, addressed to the American Jewish Congress, the Comité des Délégations Juives at Paris states that, in the course of an interview with M. N. Sokolow, M. Enckel, head of the Finnish delegation to the Peace Conference, declares that independent Finland is ready to realize the complete and entire emancipation of the Jews.—**APRIL 9.** In reply to the protest of the Jewish community at Helsingfors against the expulsions of Jews from Finland, official organ explains that this is not to be construed as persecution of Jews, for the Government is merely endeavoring to clear the country of all speculators and undesirable elements without distinction of creed or nationality.

GREECE:—DECEMBER 26. Athens: Anti-Semitic plot, in connection with the anti-Venizelos intrigue, discovered.—**JANUARY 2.** Dr. Koffinas, Jewish deputy, protests in Parliament against anti-Jewish excesses in East-European countries, and asks the Foreign Secretary to convey the protest of the Greek people to the whole civilized world. Mr. Politis replies that this protest would be conveyed to the foreign parliaments and that the Government shared the feeling of Dr. Koffinas, and, should occasion arise, it would not fail to join its efforts to those of other Governments on behalf of protection of the Jews.—**23.** Salonica: Chief rabbi, Jewish deputies, and president of the Jewish community jointly present M. Repoulis, high commissioner of that city, with a memorandum asking for recognition of the community as a separate entity and a corporate body, liberty to work on Sundays, school autonomy, State and municipal subsidies for Jewish cultural and charitable institutions, the free use of Ladino and Hebrew in book-keeping and contracts, and recognition of their religious tribunals.—**MARCH.** Drama: Gotis, governor-general of East Macedonia, orders Jews to close shops on Sunday, although they do not open their shops on Saturday.—**APRIL.** Salonica: Decision of the Supreme Council at San Remo celebrated by mass meeting and a procession.—**Janina:** Three-day celebration held.—**MAY 28.** Greek Minister of Religion and Public Instruction lays before Chamber bill officially recognizing the Jewish Community of Salonica as the chief Jewish authority in Greece. Bill confirms all religious and educational privileges which the Jews already enjoy in Greece, and recognizes Saturday as the day of rest for Jews.

JAPAN:—FEBRUARY 24. Nagasaki: Death of S. D. Lessner, communal worker.

NETHERLANDS:—JUNE. Amsterdam: D. Josephus Jitta appointed member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.—**6.** A. Van Loen, chief rabbi of Zeeland, protests to the Synagogue Council against the action of the Council of the Congregation at Middel-

burg, giving women the right of voting and holding office in the congregation; his view is shared by chief rabbi of Rotterdam, where women's synagogal rights are already in force.—8. Zwolle: Conference to discuss organization of the Jewish youth of the kingdom for the strengthening of orthodoxy. Chief Rabbis Hirsch of Zwolle, Tal of Utrecht, and Van Gelderen of Groningen take prominent part.—11. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* publishes manifesto, signed by distinguished public men, condemning pogroms in Eastern Europe.—27. Amsterdam: Mass-meeting to protest against the pogroms.—JANUARY 9. Dordrecht: Twentieth Congress of Dutch Zionists attended by one hundred and twenty-seven delegates, representing twenty-three towns, adopts resolution to recommend to the London Executive Commission an early conference of all Zionist organizations throughout the world.—14-15*. Amsterdam: Mizrahi conference opens with delegates from Palestine, England, United States, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, and a representative from Cape Town. Conference decides to establish trade schools; to take over from the American Mizrahi the task of establishing the Teachers' Training College in Jerusalem, and to appoint a pedagogue as the director of the Mizrahi educational institutions in Palestine.—MARCH 26. Amsterdam: *Wa'ad Ha-Hi'sahdut* (Committee of Unity) formed as outcome of desire expressed, at Mizrahi World Conference, by delegates of Polish Jews resident in Holland for union between the *Agudas Israel* and the *Mizrahi*.—MAY 21. Special chair instituted at the University of Leyden for Prof. Albert Einstein.

NORWAY:—MAY 18*. Christiania: Norwegian Zionist Society adopts resolution expressing thanks to the British Government for its decision to restore the national home of the Jews in Palestine.

PERSIA:—SEPTEMBER 26. In audience granted to chief rabbi of Turkey, Shah pays tribute to patriotism of Jews of Persia, and attributes progress of civilization to schools maintained by the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*.—OCTOBER 31. Kermanshah: In letter to Zionist Commission in Palestine, Jewish community invokes blessings upon the Zionist leaders, and asks for a weekly message concerning Jewish progress in Palestine.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE (JUGO-SLAVIA):—SEPTEMBER 23. Belgrade: Premier of Serbia states to Jewish deputation that the Government favors equal rights for Jews, including the right to conduct their own schools with Yiddish as the medium of instruction.—NOVEMBER 21. Belgrade: Congress of Jews in Jugo-Slavia, attended by one hundred and twenty-four delegates, representing fifty-four communities, decides to found a daily Jewish newspaper, in the vernacular, without any political tendency.—

DECEMBER 19. Uskub: Jews, compelled to close business on Sunday because of order issued by Minister of Commerce, receive permission to carry on business on Sunday.—FEBRUARY 6. Minister of Interior, in reply to representations from Jews regarding order expelling all enemy aliens, states that Jews of long residence, with businesses and other connections, would not be expelled, and promises individual examination of each case where expulsion is ordered.—MARCH 26. Jews again expelled from Jugo-Slavia on pretext that they prevent natives from getting employment.

SOUTH AMERICA:—JULY 29*. Buenos Aires: Day of mourning for Jews of Poland observed.—DECEMBER 19. Buenos Aires: Jewish community collects \$60,000 to build new synagogue. Jewish hospital in course of construction by Ezra Philanthropic Society, with \$200,000 for the purpose. Jewish Women's Aid Society raises \$6355 for a projected asylum for orphan girls.—MAY 28. Buenos Aires: Committee for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants to the Argentine established to facilitate immigration, to give aid where necessary, and to find employment for the immigrants.

SPAIN:—JULY 29. Madrid: Max Nordau celebrates his seventieth birthday anniversary.—OCTOBER. Abraham S. Yahuda elected honorary member of the Archæological and Philological Institute of Algarve, Portugal.—FEBRUARY 7. Madrid: Delegation of Jews from the Spanish zone in Morocco presents petition to the Government to grant Spanish citizenship to the Jews of the zone.—APRIL 16. Spanish Morocco: Union founded to strengthen and develop friendly relations between Moroccan Jewry and Spain.—MAY 5. Abraham Cohn, Grand Rabbi, assassinated at Melillo, Spanish Morocco.

SWEDEN:—JULY 21. Stockholm: Conference of the International Socialist Organization Poale-Zion attended by delegates from Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Germany.—MAY 11. Stockholm: Mass meeting under the auspices of the Skandinaviska Zionistorbund and the Svensk Zionistorforeningen celebrates decision of the Powers at San Remo.

SWITZERLAND:—JUNE. Geneva: Society "Amis du Sionisme" (Friends of Zionism) founded under the presidency of Grand Rabbin Ginsburger.—18*. Federation of Jewish Congregations recommends that all Jews fast on this day in memory of pogrom victims and as protest against the outrages in Eastern Europe.—JULY 25. Zurich: Central office of the Agudath Yisroel invites leading Jewish organizations in Europe to a conference to deal with question of emigration from Eastern Europe.—AUGUST 22. Luzerne: International Socialist Conference unanimously adopts resolution, proposed by M. Renaudel (France),

calling upon the Peace Conference and Polish Socialists to stop the shameful anti-Jewish pogroms.—SEPTEMBER 12. Zurich: *Ha-Derek*, monthly journal, published in interests of *Agudath Yisroel*.—OCTOBER 10. Geneva: Rabbi Ernest Ginsburger appeals for help for Russian Jewish students settled in Switzerland since the war began who are without means of support.—DECEMBER. Swiss Federal Council revokes provisional order of March, 1918, authorizing practice of *Shehitah*, and prohibits its practice from Jan. 1.—JANUARY 2. Davosdorf: Jewish Sanatorium, struck by an avalanche, sustains serious damages; several patients slightly injured.—MARCH 5. Basle: Meeting convened by Rabbi Dr. Cohn decides to form a bureau for Jewish emigrants, which will provide clothing, board, and lodging for emigrants who come to Basle from Eastern Europe, but wherever possible, arrangements will be made to send passengers direct to the port of embarkation.

SYRIA:—APRIL 30. Interviewed regarding establishment of Zionist colony in Palestine, Lotfallah-Bey, adjutant to Emir Faisal at the Peace Conference, says he trusts that the decision of the San Remo Conference is not a final one. In his opinion, Syria, Palestine, and Mésopotamia must be one country.

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the following list information is given respecting those Jewish organizations which have a national scope as distinguished from societies of a local character which are listed in the Directory of Local Jewish Organizations, volume 21, pp. 330-583, and in the Supplementary Directory in this volume, pp. 322-339. Eighty-two bodies are listed below. During the past year, the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis disbanded, and the three organizations of Roumanian Jews were amalgamated. Over against this decrease are nine new national bodies, namely, the Aid Association for ex-Patients of Tubercular Sanatoriums, the Federation of Hungarian Jews, the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, the Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic, the Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, The Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association, Sigma Epsilon Delta Fraternity, the Union of Orthodox Women's Organization of America, and Young Israel of America. There has therefore been a net increase of six in the number of organizations.

No material change has occurred in the statistics of these organizations as given in volume 21. The classification used there is repeated below with the addition of the Landsmannschaften—organizations of natives of various sections of Europe—and a miscellaneous group comprising the Jewish Sabbath Alliance of American and the Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic. In the international group are the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress; the Zionist organizations have been grouped separately. In the educational class are the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, the Jewish Chautauqua Society, and others of a similar character. The three Theological Seminaries and the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning are given separately. As research institutions are classed the American Jewish Historical Society, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, and the Jewish Academicians of America. Professional associations include the various rabbinical societies and the National Conference of Jewish Social Service. The Religious Unions include the congregational federations and their national auxiliaries.

Following is a table showing the number of organizations in each class, the number of branches and of members:

Character of Organization	Total number	Number reporting branches	Number of branches	Number reporting members	Number of members
Fraternal Orders and Mutual Benefit Associations.	16	11	2378	16	559,411
Philanthropic Organizations..	14	5	544	5	261,435
Zionist Organizations.....	8	5	1186	6	201,658
Religious Unions and affiliated bodies.	7	2	427	..	.....
International Organizations...	3	..	....	..	.....
Landsmannschaften	5	3	520	3	66,000
Educational Organizations....	7	3	431	6	48,818
Fraternities.....	7	4	73	7	5,993
Professional Associations....	6	..	..	6	1,108
Colleges	4	..	....	..	.....
Research Institutions.....	3	..	....	2	423
Miscellaneous	2	..	....	2	5,350
Total	82	33	5559	53	1,150,196

Several interesting facts are apparent in the foregoing table. Over a million of the Jews of the United States are connected with National Organizations; over half a million are affiliated with fraternal orders or mutual benefit associations; a quarter of a million help to maintain philanthropic enterprises of a national scope; and thirty-three of the organizations report a total of 5569 branches, affiliated bodies, or agencies. The number of these must be taken into account when we consider the number of local organizations.

AID ASSOCIATION FOR EX-PATIENTS OF TUBERCULAR SANATORIUMS

Org. 1917. OFFICE: 8000 Montview Blvd., Denver, Colo.

Members, 20,000.

PURPOSE: After care for ex-patients of sanatoria for the tubercular.

OFFICERS: Pres., I. Reichman; Sec., A. M. Blumberg, 3135 W. Colfax Av.; Treas., J. Klatzkin.

DIRECTORS: M. Berkowitz, A. M. Blumberg, S. Brody, M. Cohen, E. Friedman, C. Gulinson, Isadore Hurwitz, J. Jaffee, A. Judelovitz, J. Klatzkin, Ed. Monash, M. Nierenberg, I. L. Quiat, Simon Quiat, A. Reichman, I. Reichman, Mrs. I. Reichman, Max Schradsky, Wm. Stein, Sol. Wargon, N. Zaslavsky.

ALLIANCE ISRAËLITE UNIVERSELLE

Org. May, 1860. OFFICE: 150 Nassau, New York City

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Org. Nov. 11, 1906; inc. Mch. 16, 1911. OFFICE: 31 Union Square West,
New York City

For report, see pp. 394-458.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS *

Org. Mch. 27, 1916. OFFICE: 1 Madison Av., New York City

First Convention, Dec. 15-19, 1918, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Convention, May 30, 1920.

Members, 400.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Nathan Straus, N. Y. C.; Pres., Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Louis B. Rubinsohn, Phila., Pa.; Hayim Fineman, Phila., Pa.; Leon Sanders, N. Y. C.; Gedaliah Bublick, N. Y. C.; Henrietta Szold, Jerusalem, Palestine; M. S. Margolies, N. Y. C.; Alexander Kahn, N. Y. C.; Treas., Jacob H. Schiff, N. Y. C.; Secs., Bernard G. Richards, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. C.; Wm. Edlin, Isaac Allen, Max L. Hollander, N. Y. C.; Martin O. Levy, Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Org. 1892. OFFICE: 38 Park Row, New York City

Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting, Feb. 22-23, 1920, New York, N. Y.

Members, 399.

Has issued twenty-six volumes of publications and an index to publications 1-20. Maintains a collection of books, manuscripts, and historical objects in its room in the building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 W. 123d, N. Y. C.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Richard J. H. Gottheil; Treas., Henry S. Hendricks; Curator, Leon Hühner; Cor. Sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row; Rec. Sec., Samuel Oppenheim, N. Y. C.

* The Congress adjourned *sine die* on May 31, 1920, in accordance with the condition under which it was originally organized. (See also p. 144.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and Chas. J. Cohen, Phila., Pa.; Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Herbert Friedenwald, Kew Gardens, L. I.; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass.; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Max J. Kohler, L. Napoleon Levy, N. Y. C.; Max L. Margolis, Phila., Pa.; Alexander Marx, N. Y. C.; N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; A. S. W. Rosenbach, Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; ex-officio, as past President of the Society.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

Org. Feb. 9, 1891; inc. 1891. OFFICE: 80 Maiden Lane, New York City
Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting, Feb. 9, 1919, New York City.

The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads:

- I. BARON DE HIRSCH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y., offering to Jewish young men a course in Agriculture.
- II. BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL, 222 E. 64th, N. Y. C., offering to Jewish young men instruction in day classes in the following trades: Machinist, Plumbing, Electrical, House, Fresco and Sign Painting, Printing, Sheet Metal Work, Woodworking and Carpentry, and Operating Engineering.

III. WOODBINE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

IV. ENGLISH EDUCATION TO IMMIGRANTS. Day and Evening Classes.

V. RELIEF WORK. Through subsidized societies in Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston.—New York: Brooklyn, New York City.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.

OFFICERS: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin, 130 E. 25th; Vice-Pres., Jacob H. Schiff; Treas., Simon F. Rothschild; Hon. Sec., Max J. Kohler, 52 William, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEES: The Officers, and Charles L. Bernheimer, Nathan Bijur, Abram I. Elkus, Alfred Jaretzki, Herbert H. Lehman, S. G. Rosenbaum, N. Y. C.; S. S. Fleisher, Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL AGENT: B. A. Palitz.

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

Org. Apl., 1919. OFFICE: 114 Fifth Av., New York City

Merger of Bureau of Philanthropic Research, Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, and the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and supported by funds provided by the American Jewish Committee, the New York Foundation, and the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y. C., in addition to private contributions.

PURPOSE: Research into problems of Jewish social and communal life in America and in other centers of Jewry throughout the world.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Adolph Lewisohn; Treas., David M. Heyman; Sec., Morris D. Waldman; Chairman Exec. Com., Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Cyrus Adler, Leo Arnstein, B. D. Bogen, Lee K. Frankel, I. E. Goldwasser, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Solomon Lowenstein, Max Senior, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Felix M. Warburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Chairman; Leo Arnstein, David M. Heyman, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Lee K. Frankel, Chairman; Boris D. Bogen, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Solomon Lowenstein, and Morris D. Waldman.

ADMINISTRATION: Executive Director, Ludwig B. Bernstein; Assistant Executive Director, Hyman Kaplan, N. Y. C.

CANTORS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

(SUCCESSOR TO SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CANTORS)

Org. June 1, 1888. OFFICE: New York City

Eleventh Annual Meeting, May 25, 1920, New York City.

Members, 250.

PURPOSE: To uplift the profession and give aid to Cantors in need and to their families.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob Schwartz, 78 W. 85th; Vice-Pres., S. Fine; M. Schechter; Sec., Efrajim Spivak; Joseph Salzman; Treas., M. Aranoff, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: Sol. Baum, J. Beimel, N. Cantor, M. Hilmann, L. Lipitz, J. Rappaport, M. Schrager, A. Singer, J. Taubenhau.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

Org. July 9, 1899. OFFICE: Temple Beth El, Detroit, Michigan

Thirty-first Annual Convention, June 29, 1920, Rochester, N. Y.

Members, 266.

Has issued twenty-nine volumes of its Year Book; and besides, the Union Prayer Book; the Union Hymnal; the Union Haggadah; Prayers for Private Devotion; Army Ritual for Soldiers of the Jewish Faith (1916); and various other publications.

OFFICERS, 1920-1921: Hon. Pres., Kaufmann Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; Pres., Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; Vice-Pres., Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Treas., Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.; Rec. Sec., Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga.; Cor. Sec., Felix A. Levy, 707 Melrose, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1920-1921: Max C. Currick, Erie, Pa.; Henry Englander, Cincinnati, O.; Louis Grossman, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Hirshberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Clifton H. Levy, N. Y. C.; William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Marcus Salzman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Schulman, New York City; George Solomon, Savannah, Ga.; Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Org., Sept., 1893. OFFICE: 3437 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.

Eighth Triennial Convention, Nov., 1917, Chicago, Ill.

Sections, 128; Junior Auxiliaries, 30.

The work of the Council is conducted under the following Committees: Religion, Religious Schools, Philanthropy, Junior Auxiliaries, Civic and Communal Affairs, Peace and Arbitration, Education, Finance, Legislation, Sub-Committee on Blind, Welfare of Jewish Deaf, Social Hygiene, Purity of the Press, and a National Department of Immigrant Aid with office in New York City, 146 Henry. Chairman, Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn.

The National body supports a Department of Immigrant Aid, and work among Jewish Farm Women, and the Sections are engaged in religious, philanthropic, and educational work.

OFFICERS: Pres., Janet Simons Harris (Mrs. Nath. E.), 114 South Av., Bradford, Pa.; First Vice-Pres., Rose Brenner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Sara Messing Stern (Mrs. Leon), Terre Haute, Ind.; Rec. Sec., Grace Goldstein, Dallas, Tex.; Ex. Sec., Mrs. Leo H. Herz, 45 Sheldon Terrace, New Haven, Conn.

DIRECTORS: (1914-1920) Mrs. Miriam K. Arnold, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. David Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. S. M. Blumauer, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. B. E. Pollak, N. Y. C.; (1917-1923) Mrs. Clarence E. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Leopold Metzger, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Herbert Ottenheimer, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Leo Schwartz, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Wm. D. Sporborg, Portchester, N. Y.

COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS

Org. Nov., 1913. OFFICE: 114 Fifth Av., New York City

First Triennial Convention, Nov. 10-12, 1916, New York City.
Societies, 328.

PURPOSE: To promote the religious, intellectual, physical, and social well-being and development of Jewish young men and women, and to that end to stimulate the organization, in the several States and Territories of the United States and in the Dominion of Canada, of Young Men's Hebrew Associations, to assist, advise, and encourage such associations when formed; to further the correlation of their activities and the mutual interchange of the advantages which they afford, and to co-operate with other corporations or associations conducted under Jewish auspices.

OFFICERS: Acting Pres., Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., I. Lehman; Sec., Felix M. Warburg, 52 William, N. Y. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Adolph Lewisohn, N. Y. C.; Jacob H. Schiff, and Herbert N. Straus, N. Y. C.

BOARD OF MANAGERS: Acting Pres., Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; David A. Ellis, Boston, Mass.; Harry Fischel, Samuel Greenbaum, N. Y. C.; Isaac Hassler, Phila., Pa.; Irving Lehman, N. Y. C.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Jacob Newman, New Orleans, La.; Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPTROLLER: Miss H. B. Lowenstein, N. Y. C.

ADVISORY BOARD: Samson Benderly, I. Edwin Goldwasser, M. M. Kaplan, J. L. Magnes, N. Y. C.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Samuel A. Goldsmith.

DROPSIE COLLEGE FOR HEBREW AND COGNATE LEARNING

Inc. May 20, 1907. Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa.

Incorporated in State of Pennsylvania.

Invested funds amount to \$838,340.34.

LIBRARY: Volumes and pamphlets, 20,296.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler; Vice-Pres., Mayer Sulzberger; Treas., Horace Stern; Sec., Ephraim Lederer, Phila., Pa.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: The Officers, and D. Hays Solis Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Isaac Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Simon Miller, A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

FACULTY: Pres., Cyrus Adler (M. A., Pennsylvania; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins); Professor in charge of the Biblical Department, Max L. Margolis (M. A., Ph. D., Columbia); Professor in charge of the Rabbinical Department, Henry Malter (Ph. D., Heidelberg); Instructor Department of Cognate Languages, Jacob Hoshander (Ph. D., Marburg); Instructor Historical Department, Abraham A. Neuman (M. A., Columbia; H. L. D., Jewish Theological Seminary of America); Instructor Biblical Department and Assistant Librarian, Joseph Reider (B. A., College of the City of New York; Ph. D., Dropsie College); Instructor Talmud and Arabic, B. Halper (M. A., London; Ph. D., Dropsie College); Resident Lecturer in Jewish Jurisprudence and Institutes of Government, Hon. Mayer Sulzberger (LL. D., Jefferson, Temple; H. L. D., Jewish Theological Seminary of America).

* EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF ORPHANS

Org. 1896. OFFICE: 336 Engineer's Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting, July 14, 1918, Cleveland, O.

Members, 2318.

OFFICERS: Pres., Alfred A. Benesch, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Pres., S. J. Mandelbaum, Cleveland, O.; Hon. Vice-Pres., Nathan Cohn, Tenn.; Jacob Furth, Mo.; Adolph Freund, Mich.; Milton R. Hart, Ill.; Sol. S. Kiser, Ind.; Louis S. Levi, Southern Ohio; Max S. Schayer, Colo.; Simon Wolf, District of Columbia; Treas., Eugene Halle, Cleveland, O.; Sec., Eugene E. Wolf, Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

GOVERNORS: Adolf Kraus, Pres. I. O. B. B.; A. B. Seelenfreund, Sec. I. O. B. B.; and as ex-officio members of the Board, the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the I. O. B. B.; David Alexander, Toledo, O.; Myrtle W. Baer, Milwaukee, Wis.; — Block, Cleveland, O.; Isidore Freiberg, Cleveland, O.; Bernard Ginsberg, Detroit, Mich.; Edna Goldsmith, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Grace Grossman, Youngstown, O.; Eugene Halle, Cleveland, O.; Clarence J. Hays, Cleveland, O.; D. Huebsch, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Sigmund Joseph, Cleveland, O.; J. Kobacker, Toledo, O.; Samuel J. Kornhauser, Cleveland, O.; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus, O.; Mrs. David Lefkowitz, Dayton, O.; Meyer Lovitch, Scranton, Pa.; Joseph A. Magnus, Cincinnati, O.; M. J. Mandelbaum, Cleveland, O.; Charles Mayer, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. L. S. Musliner, Detroit, Mich.; Emil Nathan, St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Frank Rosenblatt, St. Joseph, Mo.; Anna C. Roth, Toledo, O.; Joseph Schonthal, Columbus, O.; E. A. Schwarzenberg, Cleveland, O.; Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, O.; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Stern, Fargo, N. Dak.; I. S. Stern, Madison, Ind.; David Sternberg, Memphis, Tenn.; Emil Straus, Cleveland, O.; Carl Vetsburg, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Weinstein, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Wm. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

FEDERATION OF BESSARABIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

Org. 1911. OFFICE: 52 St. Marks Place, New York City

Members, 3000.

PURPOSE: To organize the Jews coming from the province of Bessarabia and the southern part of Russia for co-operative work in behalf of social interest; to cherish the spirit of brotherhood among the members of said organization; to educate its members in the science of philanthropy and benevolence; to cultivate its members in the knowledge of true American citizenship and patriotic principles.

OFFICERS: Pres., Leo Lerner, 80 2d Av.; Vice-Pres., S. Bakal; Treas., A. Branower; Sec., Solomon Diamond, N. Y. C.

MAINTAINS: Hebrew National Orphan House, 52 St. Marks Place, N. Y. C.

FEDERATION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

Org. Nov. 1, 1919. OFFICE: 400 E. Houston, New York City

First Annual Convention, May 30-31, 1920, New York City.

Members, 6000.

PURPOSE: To promote the educational, social, and religious interests of the Hungarian Jews here and in Hungary.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Buchler; Vice-Pres., I. Altman, L. S. Bruenn, Benj. Jacobovitz, Wm. Weiss; Treas., Elias Diamond; Sec., Bernard Price, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Joel Blau, N. Y. C.; M. M. Eichler, Boston, Mass.; M. Fischer, Chicago, Ill.; M. Fried, N. Y. C.; Philip Klein, N. Y. C.; H. A. Lebowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jeremiah Neulander, N. Y. C.; E. Schoenbrunn, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. Seelenfreund, N. Y. C.; N. Tennenbaum, N. Y. C.

* Revised information not procurable.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH FARMERS OF AMERICA

Org. Jan. 20, 1909. OFFICE: 174 2d Av., New York City
 Eleventh Annual Convention, Nov. 29-30, 1919, New York City.
 Members, 1235.
 Societies, 42.

PURPOSE: To advance the interest of Jewish farmers.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Schindler, Hurleyville, N. Y.; Vice-Pres., Solomon Grudin, Hightstown, N. J.; Sec., Benj. C. Stone, 174 2d Av., N. Y. C.; Treas., Paul Abelson, N. Y. C.

FEDERATION OF ORIENTAL JEWS OF AMERICA

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 40 W. 115th, New York City
 Fifth Annual Meeting, May, 1918, New York City.
 Societies, 30.

PURPOSE: Americanization and betterment of condition of Oriental Jews.

OFFICERS: Pres., Joseph Gedalecia; Vice-Pres., Joseph Hakim, Sabatai Menachem; Treas., Albert Benadaba; Sec., Albert J. Amateau.

ADVISORY BOARD: Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Sadie American, Mrs. David J. Benoliel, Mrs. Victor Brenner, Abram I. Elkus, Leon Sanders, Max Senior, Leo Sulzberger, Edward Valensi, Jacques Valensi, N. Y. C.

FEDERATION OF ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

and

THE AMERICAN UNION OF ROUMANIAN JEWS

(AMALGAMATED)

OFFICE: 44 7th, New York City

Annual Convention, Feb. 1, 1920, New York City.

PURPOSE: To further, defend, and protect the interests of the Jews in Roumania, to work for their civic and political emancipation and for their economic reconstruction and rehabilitation, and to represent and further the interests of the Roumanian Jews in the United States and Canada.

OFFICERS: Pres., P. A. Siegelstein; Vice-Pres., Samuel Goldstein; Treas., Abraham Falick; Sec., Emanuel Z. Duclair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and I. Aberman, H. Baumann, M. Y. Belber, Ph. L. Bereano, H. Braunstein, J. E. Braunstein, B. Carneol, L. Diamant, N. J. Feldman, Ch. I. Fleck, P. Foerester, S. B. Forstein, A. B. Goldenberg, M. Graubard, S. Hechter, A. Hirsch, A. L. Kalman, S. Kramer, D. Lonshein, J. R. Ornstein, M. D. Reiss, M. Schonfeld, S. Schwartz, D. Siegel, B. Stein, Ed. Stein, S. Sufrin, L. M. Weidenfeld, L. Weiss, L. Wolfson.

FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

Org. Sept. 18, 1919. OFFICE: 133 2d Av., New York City

First Annual Convention, Feb. 28, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members, 400 organizations.

PURPOSE: Relief work for Ukrainian Jews.

OFFICERS: Pres., A. Koralnick; Vice-Pres., Reuben Fink, N. Y. C.; Sec., Jacob Greenfeld, 706 Fairmount Pl., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: D. Abrahams, N. Y. C.; H. Abramowitz, Detroit, Mich.; M. Addelman, Baltimore, Md.; L. S. Bielek, N. Y. C.; M. Danzis, N. Y. C.; H. Feldman, N. Y. C.; Reuben Fink, N. Y. C.; M. Freeman,

Phila., Pa.; ——— Gallack, Brooklyn, N. Y.; ——— Gerschanoff, N. Y. C.; Jacob Greenfeld, N. Y. C.; R. Kipniss, Chicago, Ill.; M. Oscherawilsh, N. Y. C.; H. Plotinick, Washington, D. C.; S. Polakoff, N. Y. C.; A. Rabelsky, Boston, Mass.; S. Raner, N. Y. C.; A. Rovinsky, N. Y. C.; D. Saslawsky, N. Y. C.; S. H. Setzer, Coney Island, N. Y.; H. Slutzky, N. Y. C.; A. Solovioff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Voliner, N. Y. C.; Isaac Walderman, N. Y. C.; B. Weckstein, Newark, N. J.; A. Weinberg, N. Y. C.; ——— Weinstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAI RESH FRATERNITY

Org. July, 1907. OFFICE: Milwaukee, Wis.

Eleventh Annual Conclave, Dec. 26-31, 1919, Cleveland, O.

Members, 450.

Chapters, 22.

OFFICERS: Council Chief, Myron Morreau, Cleveland, O.; Council Prophet, S. Lasker Ehrman, Little Rock, Ark.; Council Scribe, Joseph Friedberg, 908 Downer Av., Milwaukee, Wis.; Council Installer, Milton Rosenau, Philadelphia, Pa.; Council Historian, Joseph Koch, Oklahoma, Okla.; Council Editor, Monasch Twins, Minneapolis, Minn.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

OFFICE: 425 Lafayette, New York City

An amalgamation of the Hebrew Sheltering House Association, organized Nov., 1888, and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, organized 1901.

Eleventh Annual Meeting, Jan. 11, 1920.

Members, 100,435.

PURPOSE: To facilitate the lawful entry of Jewish immigrants at the various ports in the United States, to provide them with temporary assistance, to prevent them from becoming public charges, to discourage their settling in congested cities, to encourage them to follow agricultural pursuits, to prevent ineligible from immigrating to the United States, to foster American ideals, and to instill in them a knowledge of American history and institutions, and to make better known the advantages of desirable immigration.

OFFICERS: Pres., John L. Bernstein, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Adolph Cope land, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Heller, Boston, Mass.; Leon Kamaiky, N. Y. C.; Howard S. Levy, Phila., Pa.; Jacob Massel, N. Y. C.; Max Meyerson, Jersey City, N. J.; Julius Shafer, Seattle, Wash.; Israel Silberstein, Baltimore, Md.; Harry K. Wolff, San Francisco, Cal.; Treas., Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; Hon. Sec., Leon S. Moisseiff; General Manager, Jacob R. Fain, N. Y. C.; Assistant General Manager, Isaac L. Asofsky, N. Y. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Morris Asofsky, B. B. Berkowitz, Herman Bernstein, John L. Bernstein, Henry G. Bralower, Joseph E. Eron, Harry Fischel, Isaac Friedkin, Adolph Held, Isaac Heller, Abraham Herman, Phillip Hersh, I. Hershfield, Ph. Jaches, Alexander Kahn, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Leon Kamaiky, Nathan Kommel, Aaron J. Levy, Howard S. Levy, H. Linetzky, A. Lubarsky, H. Masliansky, Jacob Massel, Max Meyerson, Leon H. Moisseiff, M. H. Phillips, Nathan Roggen, A. Rosenblatt, Leon Sanders, E. Sarasohn, Bernard Semmel, Julius Shafer, B. Shelvin, Israel Silberstein, and Harry K. Wolff.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

(See p. 315)

HEBREW VETERANS OF THE WARS OF THE REPUBLIC

Org. 1920. OFFICE: 1941 Madison Av., New York City

Members, 350.

PURPOSE: To perpetuate the history of the Jewish Soldiers in the Wars of the Republic.

OFFICERS: Commander, Harry Landau, 728 Driggs Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sr. Vice-Commander, Irving Coon, 88 University Pl., N. Y. C.; Jr. Vice-Commander, Henry J. Gubitz, 174 Clinton, N. Y. C.; Adjutant, Wm. Waller, 4 W. 114th, N. Y. C.; Trustee, John Robinton, 56 Lenox Av., N. Y. C.; Quartermaster, Joseph Auerbach, 605 W. 144th, N. Y. C.

HISTADRUTH IBRITH

Org. May 21, 1916. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Third Annual Convention, May 16-17, 1920, New York City.

Members, 1500.

Societies, 30.

PURPOSE: Hebrew culture and revival of Hebrew language.

OFFICERS: Pres., Reuben Brainin; Treas., B. Shelvin; Sec., A. Goldberg, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: A. Abrams, I. Bieber, Joshua Bloch, S. Epstein, A. Fleischman, A. H. Friedland, W. Frishberg, S. Ginsberg, M. Halevi, S. L. Hurwitz, S. Kotler, M. Lipson, S. B. Maximon, D. Persky, Z. Scharfstein, Z. Shuldinger, M. Silverman, A. Speishandler, S. Stine, K. Whiteman.

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Org. Feb. 7, 1887. OFFICE: 37 7th, New York City

Thirty-fourth Annual Convention, May 9-11, 1920, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 170,000.

Lodges, 675.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Gustave Hartman; First Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Rosenblum, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Sam Kalesky, Boston, Mass.; Grand Sec., M. L. Hollander, 37 7th; Grand Treas., Alexander Goldberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Endowment Treas., Louis Gottlieb.

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM

Org. Feb. 23, 1905. OFFICE: 506-508 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifteenth Annual Convention, June 27-29, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members, 48,644.

Lodges, 340.

OFFICERS: Past Grand Master, Solomon C. Kraus; Grand Master, Louis S. Rubinsohn, Phila., Pa.; First Deputy Grand Master, Sol. Adolph, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, A. S. Kanengieser, Newark, N. J.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Abraham Jacobs, Providence, R. I.; Fourth Deputy Grand Master, Wm. Weinblatt, Baltimore, Md.; Fifth Deputy Grand Master, Herman P. Kopplemann, Hartford, Conn.; Sixth Deputy Grand Master, Max Epstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Seventh Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Blair, Chicago, Ill.; Eighth Deputy Grand Master, D. Saffer, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ninth Deputy Grand Master, Max Samuels, Syracuse, N. Y.; Tenth Deputy Grand Master, I. Schwartz, Youngstown, O.; Eleventh Deputy Grand Master, Meyer Mullen, Richmond, Va.; Grand Sec., Martin O. Levy; Assistant Grand Sec., Adolph Rosenblum; Grand Treas., I. Rosenbaum; Counsellor of the Order, Chas. J. Weiss, all of Phila., Pa.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Org. Jan. 18, 1849. OFFICE: 21 W. 124th, New York City

Triennial Convention, May 26-28, 1918, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, (Jan. 1, 1920), 7934.

Lodges, 81.

Districts, 2.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Solon J. Liebeskind; First Deputy Grand Master, Benj. H. Wasserman; Second Deputy Grand Master, Bernard Shane; Third Deputy Grand Master, Morris A. Weinberg; Grand Sec., Henry L. Bloch; Grand Treas., Benj. Blumenthal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Morris Arnstein, Leo Benjamin, Abraham Bieringer, Maurice B. Blumenthal, M. Angelo Elias, Henry Lipsky, Sam. Michaels, Benjamin Nagelschmidt, Jos. Nordenschild, Henry V. Rothschild, Edward Schulhof, Louis A. Schwab, Herman Stiefel, Sidney Szerlip.

DISTRICTS: I. Territory: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. II. Territory: Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Indiana.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

Org. Nov. 1, 1843. OFFICE: 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Eleventh Quinquennial Convention, May 9, 1920, Cleveland, O.

Members, 62,377.

Lodges, 471 (in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa).

Districts, 11 (7 in the United States).

Institutions founded by the Order in the United States: HEBREW ORPHAN'S HOME, Atlanta, Ga.; B'NAI B'RITH CEMETERY, Chicago, Ill.; FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Chicago, Ill.; JEWISH WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME, New Orleans, La.; TOURO INFIRMARY, New Orleans, La.; HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, Yonkers, N. Y.; JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Cleveland, O.; B'NAI B'RITH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Pittsburgh, Pa.; RELIEF COMMITTEE, Hot Springs, Ark.; B'NAI B'RITH CLUB, San Francisco, Cal.; HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS, Los Angeles, Cal.; IMMIGRANT SCHOOLS, at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn.; SABBATH SCHOOLS, at Houghton, Mich.; Trenton, N. J.; Sharon, Pa.; and Madison, Wis.; B'NAI B'RITH ORPHANAGE, at Erie, Pa.; LEO N. LEVI HOSPITAL, Hot Springs, Ark.; B'NAI B'RITH CLUB, Chicago, Ill.; BOYS' VACATION CAMP, Chicago, Ill.; BOYS' SUMMER CAMP, Minneapolis, Minn.

OFFICERS: Pres., Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-Pres., Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-Pres., Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Treas., Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Alex. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Charles Hartman, N. Y. C.; Sidney G. Kusworm, Dayton, O.; E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Berthold Timendorfer, Berlin, Germany; Adolphe Stern, Bucharest, Roumania; Moritz Hammerschlag, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia; J. Niegó, Constantinople, Turkey.

DISTRICTS: I. Org. 1851. Lodges, 44. Territory: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Eastern Canada. Sec., B. M. Kaplan, 2307 Broadway, N. Y. C.

II. Org. 1852. Lodges, 45. Territory: Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Orleans, and Ohio. Sec., Victor Abraham, 504 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

III. Org. 1860. Lodges, 38. Territory: Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Sec., Joseph Herbach, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. Org. 1863. Lodges, 35. Territory: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and British Columbia. Sec., I. J. Ascheim, 149 Eddy, San Francisco, Cal.

V. Org. 1867. Lodges, 21. Territory: Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and District of Columbia. Sec., Edwin H. Levy, P. O. Box 5, Richmond, Va.

VI. Org. 1868. Lodges, 51. Territory: Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Manitoba, Ontario, and Alberta, Can. Sec., A. B. Seelenfreund, 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

VII. Org. 1873. Lodges, 85. Territory: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Sec., M. M. Goldman, Whitney Central Bldg., New Orleans, La.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER

Org. Feb. 13, 1894. OFFICE: 1127 Blue Island Av., Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Biennial Convention, Aug. 5, 1918, Cleveland, Ohio.
Members, 17,924.
Lodges, 128.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Max Levy, 526 Walnut, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Grand Masters: H. M. Barnett, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Sack, Phila., Pa.; H. Walss, Detroit, Mich.; G. Roth, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, M. Bernstein, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, I. Green, Cleveland, O.; Grand Sec., I. Shapiro, 1127 Blue Island Av.; Grand Endowment Treas., I. Schor; Grand General Fund Treas., D. Arkin; Grand Counsellor, Wm. A. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Medical Examiner, Dr. S. Stol, Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT WORKMEN'S CIRCLE OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. Dec. 28, 1906. OFFICE: 9 Cambridge, Boston, Mass.
Fourteenth Annual Convention, May 30-June 1, 1920, Boston, Mass.
Members, 6581.
OFFICERS: Chairman, Hyman Cohen, Maplewood, Mass.; Vice-Chairman, Hyman Hurwitz, Boston, Mass.; Treas., Aaron Moldow, Roxbury, Mass.; Rec. Sec., Julius Levin, Malden, Mass.; Gen. Sec., Samuel Egddall, Malden, Mass.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Samuel Bander, Malden, Mass.; Louis Hyson, Revere, Mass.; Max Keyser, Lynn, Mass.; Saul Matison, Roxbury, Mass.; Chas. Mickelson, Lynn, Mass.; David Monosson, Roxbury, Mass.; Sam'l Sherman, Roxbury, Mass.; Harry Victorson, Boston, Mass.; Sam'l Weisberg, Dorchester, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE

Org. 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City
Agencies, 245.
OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, Reuben Arkush; Vice-Chairman, Alfred Jaretzki; Sec., Nathan Bijur; Eugene S. Benjamin, N. Y. C.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, N. Y. C.
ACTING MANAGER: Isidore Frank.

JEWISH ACADEMICIANS OF AMERICA

Org. Aug. 21, 1916. OFFICE: 9-11 Montgomery, New York City
Members, 24.
PURPOSE: To promote constructive Jewish scholarship, to elucidate the truths and principles of Judaism in the light of modern thought, and to apply the methods of modern science toward the solution of ritual problems.

OFFICERS: Chairman of Executive Committee, Bernard Revel; Temp. Sec., M. Seidel, 9-11 Montgomery.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Georges Bacarat, Bernard Drachman, N. Y. C.; Nathan Isaacs, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Keller, N. Y. C.; David I Macht, Baltimore, Md.; Meyer Waxman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Org. Mch. 20, 1910. OFFICE: 356 Second Av., New York City

OFFICERS: Pres., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Louis Marshall; Treas., Samson Lachman; Hon. Sec., Henrietta Szold, Jerusalem, Palestine.

TRUSTEES: Cyrus Adler, Samuel S. Fels, Phila., Pa.; Samson Lachman, N. Y. C.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston, Mass.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Straus, N. Y. C.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

Org. Jan. 23, 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City

Twentieth Annual Meeting, Apl. 6, 1920, New York City.

PURPOSE: The encouragement of farming among Jewish immigrants in the United States.

ACTIVITIES: Maintains agricultural bureau of information and advice; assists Jewish immigrants to become farmers by helping them to find suitable farms and by loans on favorable terms; loans money to Jewish farmers who require financial assistance; maintains Farm Labor Bureau for the placing out of Jewish young men as farm laborers; conducts a bureau to help farmers improve sanitary conditions on their farms.

Publishes *The Jewish Farmer*, a monthly agricultural paper, in Yiddish; maintains itinerant agricultural instructors to lecture to farmers on agricultural topics, conduct demonstrations on their own farms, and organize the farmers into associations for their material, educational, social, and religious advancement; grants free scholarships at agricultural colleges to children of Jewish farmers; makes loans to Jewish students in agricultural colleges.

WORK DONE SINCE ORGANIZATION: Farm loans, 5259, to 4157 farmers, amounting to \$3,059,168.96; organized 19 credit unions, the first co-operative agricultural credit banks on American soil; was instrumental in the organization of farmers association with a total membership of about 1500; assisted in organizing a Co-operative Fire Insurance Company and other co-operative enterprises among Jewish farmers.

WORK IN 1919: Farm loans, 410, to 460 farmers, amounting to \$296,684.34; farm loans outstanding (Dec. 31, 1919), \$933,564.07; farm labor positions secured, 830; scholarships granted, 16.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus L. Sulzberger; Vice-Pres., Percy S. Straus; Treas., Morris D. Waldman; Sec., Eugene S. Benjamin, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Alfred Jaretski, N. Y. C.; Jacob G. Lipman, New Brunswick, N. J.; Joseph A. Rosen, N. Y. C.

GENERAL MANAGER: Gabriel Davidson.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

Org. Apl. 29, 1893. OFFICE: 1305 Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 S. 12th, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-eighth Assembly, Dec. 26-31, 1919, Baltimore, Md.

Twenty-ninth Assembly, Dec. 26-30, 1920, Cleveland, O.

Members, 4000.

Correspondence Students, 367.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Henry Berkowitz, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Chancellor, Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Pres., Abram I. Elkus, N. Y. C.; Pres., Jacob S. Goldbaum; Vice-Pres., Oscar Loeb; Treas., Emil Selig, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry E. Ettelson, Arthur A. Fleisher, Walter Fox, Perry Frankel, Phila., Pa.; Julius M. Goldenberg, Washington, D. C.; David J. Loeb, Mrs. Max Margolis, Phila., Pa.; Emil Mayer, St. Louis, Mo.; Martin A. Meyer, San Francisco, Cal.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Arthur K. Stern, Phila., Pa.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.

HONORARY MEMBERS: Corinne B. Arnold, Jacob Gimbél, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Chas. Heidelberger, Atlantic City, N. J.; Jacob H. Schiff, N. Y. C.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL FACULTY: Wm. Rosenau, Dean, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Berkowitz, Phila., Pa.; Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Julius H. Greenstone, Phila., Pa.; Isaac Landman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Eugene H. Lehman, N. Y. C.; Martin A. Meyer, San Francisco, Cal.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; David E. Weglein, Baltimore, Md.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

Org. Sept. 28, 1912. OFFICE: 207 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Annual Convention, Jan. 5, 1919, Los Angeles, Cal.

Members, 14,000.
Auxiliary Societies, 5.

PURPOSE: Sanatorium for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

OFFICERS: Pres., B. Forer, 1422 Van Ness Av.; Vice-Pres., L. A. Pertson; Sec., Geo. Ellman, 207 S. Broadway; Treas., * Irving H. Hellman, Hellman Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supt., M. Horovitz.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. Boyarsky, J. Cantor, B. Citrin, H. Citrin, B. Cohen, G. Evans, B. Forer, A. Horwitz, N. Kavinoky, J. Levitt, A. H. Livingston, L. A. Pertson, S. Raskin, A. Shapiro, Joe Shapiro, H. M. Silverberg, B. Warshaw.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF SOCIETY OF DENVER

Org. Jan. 2, 1904; inc. June 25, 1904. OFFICE: 510-512 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting, May 17-19, 1919, St. Louis, Mo.

Contributors, 100,000. Income, 1919, \$347,578.23. Capacity, 180 beds.

Auxiliary Societies, 11.

Publishes *The Sanatorium*.

OFFICERS: Pres., Philip Hillkowitz, 236 Metropolitan Bldg.; Vice-Pres., David Gross, I. Rude, S. L. Bresler; Treas., Nathan Striker; Sec., C. D. Spivak, 510-512 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

TRUSTEES: Sol. Bloomgarden, S. L. Bresler, Samuel Cohen, S. F. Disraeli, I. Finesilver, H. H. Frumess, Ben Grimes, David Gross, Philip Hillkowitz, C. H. Kauvar, Mrs. I. J. Kolinsky, Goodman Levin, Max D. Neusteter, Louis Robinson, I. Rude, H. J. Schwartz, O. M. Shere, C. D. Spivak, Louis Stern, Nathan Striker, A. J. Weisbrod, Adolph Zederbaum, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. L. Bloch, N. Y. C., representing New York Ladies' Auxiliary; Mrs. Harry Crown, St. Louis, Mo., representing St. Louis Ladies' Auxiliary; and Sol Schelinsky, N. Y. C., representing Independent Order Brith Abraham.

NEW YORK OFFICE: Manager, I. Sectorsky, 31 Union Square.

* Deceased.

JEWISH MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Org. Mch., 1917. OFFICE: 74 E. 118th, New York City

Third Annual Convention, June 24, 1920, New York City.

Members, 76.

OFFICERS: Pres., Aaron Yudelowitch, 242 E. B'way; Vice-Pres., Moses Hyamson; Treas., Benzion Pearl; Sec., S. L. Hurwitz, 66 W. 118th, N. Y. C.; Chairman of the Executive, S. Buchler, 1800 7th Av., N. Y. C.

JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 89 Delancey, New York City

Sixth Annual Convention, Sept. 1, 1919, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 6100.

Branches, 122.

PURPOSE: Fraternal, Social, and Educational Order.

OFFICERS: Pres., David Pinski; Treas., Samuel Goldstein; Sec., Meyer L. Brown, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: ——— Aaronow, I. Applebaum, I. Berkenblitt, M. L. Brown, A. Goldstein, ——— Hourwich, Ph. Meltzer, R. Merlis, M. Moshewitzky, D. Pinski, S. Siegel, J. Zelitch, N. Zvirin.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Org. June 3, 1888. OFFICE: 1201 N. Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the Report of the Thirty-second Year of The Jewish Publication Society of America, see p. 459, *et seq.*

JEWISH SABBATH ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Org. 1905. OFFICE: 110 Fifth Av., New York City

Annual Convention, Sept. 8, 1919, New York City.

Members, 5000.

PURPOSE: Promotion of the observance of the Seventh Day Sabbath.

OFFICERS: Pres., Bernard Drachman; Vice-Pres., M. L. Kramer; H. Linetzky; Treas., R. L. Savitzky; Sec., Wm. Rosenberg, 303 Rivington, N. Y. C.

JEWISH SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY POALE ZION OF AMERICA AND CANADA

Org. 1905. OFFICE: 266 Grand, New York City

Twelfth Annual Convention, June 26-July 2, 1920, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Members, 7000.

PURPOSE: The restoration of the Jewish people in Palestine; the establishment of a socialistic commonwealth; the organization of the Jewish labor class for its economic and political interests in America; the organization of the Jewish workmen ready to settle in Palestine in co-operative groups for the creation of better living conditions; the education of the Jewish masses in America; the issuing of literature devoted to the interests of the Jewish workmen and of books treating of the life of the new Jew developing in Palestine; the organization of the Jewish labor classes into trade unions.

OFFICERS: General Sec., Harry Ehrenreich; Treas., Israel Kopeloff, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: I. Appelbaum, S. Boncheck, M. Brown, H. Ehrenreich, J. Entin, Ch. Fineman, I. Kopeler, S. Siegel, B. Zuckerman.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Org. 1886. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Incorporated in State of New York. Invested Funds: for Seminary \$760,000; for teachers institute, \$55,000. Library: Printed volumes, 56,859; Manuscripts, 1828.

Twenty-sixth Commencement, June 6, 1920.

Graduates, Rabbinical Course, in 1920, 9.

Whole number of graduates, Rabbinical Course, 137.

Graduates, Teachers' Course, in 1920, 27.

Whole number of graduates, Teachers' Course, 193.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD: Chairman Board of Directors, Louis Marshall, Hon. Sec., Sol. M. Stroock; Treas., Daniel Guggenheim, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: (for life) Daniel Guggenheim, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.; Philip S. Henry, Asheville, N. C.; Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Simon M. Roeder, N. Y. C.; (term expiring 1922) Samuel Greenbaum, N. Y. C.; Chas. I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; William Fischman, Irving Lehman, Sol. M. Stroock, N. Y. C.; William Gerstley, Phila., Pa.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; David S. Ellis, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler, Daniel Guggenheim, Simon M. Roeder, Jacob H. Schiff, Mayer Sulzberger.

FACULTY: Acting President, Cyrus Adler, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins); Sabato Morais Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, * Israel Friedlaender, Ph. D. (Strassburg); Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of History, Alexander Marx, Ph. D. (Königsberg); Professor of Homiletics, Mordecai M. Kaplan, M. A. (Columbia); Professor of Medieval Hebrew Literature, Israel Davidson, Ph. D. (Columbia); Professor of Codes, Moses Hyamson, B. A., LL. D. (University of London); Instructors, W. P. Kotkov, Ph. D., and Morris D. Levine; Hazan, Theodore Shabshelowitz; Instructor in Public Speaking, Walter H. Robinson.

LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Alexander Marx; Cataloguer, Israel Shapira; Assistant in Library, Alexander C. Abrahams; Secretary to Librarian, Sallie Friedlaender.

REGISTRAR: Israel Davidson.

SECRETARY: Joseph B. Abrahams.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 34 Stuyvesant Place. Principal, Mordecai M. Kaplan, 1 W. 89th. Instructors: * Israel Friedlaender; Elias L. Solomon; Morris D. Levine; Joseph Bragin; Assistant Instructors: Leo Honor, Zwi Scharfstein, J. H. Neumann, A. E. Price, B. Silk, Eugene Kohn, Anna Machlowitz. Special Committee: Sol. M. Stroock, Chairman; Mordecai M. Kaplan, Samuel Greenbaum, Irving Lehman, J. L. Magnes, Felix M. Warburg, Cyrus Adler.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY

Org. July 4, 1901

Eighteenth Annual Meeting, June 16-17, 1919.

Members, 116.

OFFICERS: Pres., Max D. Klein, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Julius H. Greenstone, Phila., Pa.; Rec. Sec., Benj. A. Lichter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cor. Sec., Samuel Fredman, 6046 Washington Av., Phila., Pa.; Treas., Israel Goldfarb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Moses J. Abels, Altoona, Pa.; Herman Abramowitz, Montreal, Can.; Jacob Bosniak, N. Y. C.; Paul Chertoff, N. Y. C.; Max Drob, N. Y. C.; Louis Feinberg, Cincinnati, O.; Louis Finklestein, N. Y. C.; Solomon Goldman, Cleveland, O.; Jacob B. Grossman, N. Y. C.; Morris D. Levine, N. Y. C.; Herman Lissauer, San Francisco, Cal.; C. David Matt, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jacob I. Mendelsohn, Birmingham, Ala.; Jacob S. Minkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Moses Rosenthal, Los Angeles, Cal.

* Deceased.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Org. 1917. OFFICE: 149 Fifth Av., New York City

Affiliated Organizations, 16.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Vice-Chairman, Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., Walter E. Sachs; Sec., Joseph Rosenzweig, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Henry J. Bernheim, Boris D. Bogen, Carl Dreyfus, Abram I. Elkus, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Maurice H. Harris, Chas. Hartman, Louis E. Kirstein, Irving Lehman, M. S. Margolies, Louis Marshall, Wm. Rosenau, Morris Rothenberg, Mortimer L. Schiff, Bernard Semel, Israel Unterberg.

ADMINISTRATION: Executive Director, Harry L. Glucksman; Comptroller, Ellis Slatoff.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FUNDS FOR JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

Org. Nov. 24, 1914. OFFICE: 20 Exchange Place, New York City

Members, 65.

PURPOSE: Distribution of funds received by the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, and the People's Relief Committee.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Felix M. Warburg; Treas., Arthur Lehman; Associate Treas., Paul Baerwald; Sec., Albert Lucas.

For table of appropriations made during the past year and since the organization of the Committee, see p. 343.

KAPPA NU FRATERNITY

Org. June 12, 1911. OFFICE: 2937 Schubert Av., Chicago, Ill.

Third Annual Convention, Jan. 1-4, 1920, Albany, N. Y.

Members, 502.

Chapters, 13.

PURPOSE: An avowedly Jewish Greek-letter college brotherhood, laying particular stress on Jewishness.

OFFICERS: Pres., Nathan L. Sanow, 2937 Schubert Av., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Joseph A. Lazarus, N. Y. C.; Treas., Harry S. Mackler, N. Y. C.; Sec., Reuben Hall, 70 State, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Samuel J. Baril, N. Y. C.; Robert M. Cohen, Paterson, N. J.; Chas. D. Fagles, Phila., Pa.; Edward E. Gordon, Boston, Mass.; Jacob Rosenzweig, Rochester, N. Y.; Marcus D. H. Schon, Boston, Mass.

LEO N. LEVI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Org. 1911. OFFICE: Hot Springs, Ark.

Maintains the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital.

Members, 600.

OFFICERS: Pres., E. R. Bernstein, Shreveport, La.; Vice-Pres., Dan Daniel, Little Rock, Ark.; Treas., Gus. Strauss, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sec., A. B. Rhine, Hot Springs, Ark.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Theo. Abeles, Little Rock, Ark.; Bernard Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; E. R. Bernstein, Shreveport, La.; Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Coons, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Dan Daniel, Little Rock, Ark.; H. I. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Eisendrath, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Engelsman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; H. A. Forchheimer, Mobile, Ala.; Chas. J. Haase, Memphis, Tenn.; J. K. Hexter,

Dallas, Tex.; V. H. Hexter, Dallas, Tex.; Joseph Hirsch, Vicksburg, Miss.; Abraham Jonas, Oakland, Cal.; Adolph Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. G. Levi, Dallas, Tex.; Lucien S. Loeb, Montgomery, Ala.; Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Emil Nathan, St. Louis, Mo.; Hugo Nathan, Cincinnati, O.; Leo Pfeifer, Little Rock, Ark.; Chas. Rosenthal, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Benj. J. Samuels, Chicago, Ill.; Phil. Schier, Kansas City, Mo.; A. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.; B. Seelig, Helena, Ark.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph H. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; M. Van Gelder, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Witt, Little Rock, Ark.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

THE MENORAH MOVEMENT

FOR THE STUDY AND ADVANCEMENT OF JEWISH CULTURE AND IDEALS

Org. Jan. 2, 1913. OFFICE: 600 Madison Av., New York City

CONSTITUENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. INTERCOLLEGIATE MENORAH ASSOCIATION. Org. Jan. 2, 1913.

Seventh Annual Convention, Dec., 1919, New York City.

Members, 5000.

Societies, 73.

PURPOSE: The promotion in colleges and universities of the study of Jewish history, culture, and problems, and the advancement of Jewish ideals.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Henry Hurwitz, 600 Madison Av., N. Y. C.; Pres., Benj. H. Schlomovitz, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Vice-Pres., Abraham Cohen, Cornell University; Esther H. Jaffee, University of Chicago; Victor A. Kramer, Harvard University; I. Arnold Perstein, University of Wisconsin; Eli L. Rosenbloom, University of Minnesota; James J. Wolfson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Sec.-Treas., Bernard J. Reis, N. Y. C.

2. MENORAH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE. Org. Dec. 29, 1918.

Meets Semi-annually, June and December.

Members, 45.

PURPOSE: To foster and to guide Menorah Education in American colleges and universities and among university graduates and other men and women in the general community interested in Jewish culture and ideals.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Nathan Isaacs, Harvard University; Vice-Chairman, Wm. Popper, University of California; Sec.-Treas., Adolph S. Oko, Hebrew Union College Library.

3. NATIONAL MENORAH ASSOCIATION. Org. Dec. 29, 1919.

Members, 5000.

PURPOSE: To mobilize university graduates and other public spirited men and women in support of the Menorah Movement.

OFFICERS: Pres., Israel N. Thurman; Treas., Arthur J. Goldsmith; Sec., Hyman Askowith, N. Y. C.

The movement also encourages the organization of graduate Menorah Societies in various cities, maintains the Menorah College of Lecturers, the Menorah Bureau of Information, and issues the *Menorah Journal*, *Menorah Syllabi*, Menorah bibliographies and pamphlets, and the *Menorah Bulletin*.

THE MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Org. June 5, 1912. CENTRAL BUREAU: 138-40 2d. New York City

Seventh Annual Convention, June 13, 1920.

Organizations, 159.

Members, 18,000.

PURPOSE: Following the Zionist movement, based on the Basle program. Fundamental principles: The Land of Israel for the people of Israel, guided by the law of Israel.

OFFICERS: Pres., Meyer Berlin; Treas., B. Schor; Gen. Sec., Gedalia Bublik; Educational Sec., Meyer Waxman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: A. Garfield, B. L. Levinthal, I. Borgenicht, A. M. Ashinsky, L. Silver, E. Kaplan, Israel Rosenberg, M. Gold, F. Braver, O. Levin, Isaac Allen, L. Mushkin, A. M. Boruchow, and E. Inselbuch.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE

Org. 1899 as National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States.

OFFICE: 114 Fifth Av., New York City

Meeting, Apl. 12-14, 1920, New Orleans, La.

Members, 211 Societies, 1500 Individuals.

OFFICERS: Pres., Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Pres., Louis Cahn, Chicago, Ill.; Solomon Lowenstein, N. Y. C.; Louis Wolf, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Boris D. Bogen, N. Y. C.; Treas., Sidney E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Ludwig B. Bernstein, N. Y. C.; Nathan Bijur, N. Y. C.; Fred M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.; Aaron Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chas. Eisenman, Cleveland, O.; Lee K. Frankel, N. Y. C.; Chas. Friend, Milwaukee, Wis.; Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Max Herzberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Maurice B. Hexter, Boston, Mass.; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; I. Irving Lipsitch, San Francisco, Cal.; Minnie F. Low, Chicago, Ill.; Julian W. Mack, N. Y. C.; Alfred C. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; Sol. Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, N. Y. C.; Frances Taussig, N. Y. C.; Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Inc. Apl. 10, 1896. SCHOOL AND FARMS: Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.

OFFICE: 407 Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-second Annual Meeting, Oct. 12, 1919, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.

Nineteenth Annual Graduation, Feb. 22, 1920.

Number of Graduates, 1920, 19.

Whole number of graduates, 269.

Members, 6000.

OFFICERS: Pres., Joseph Krauskopf, 4715 Pulaski Av., Germantown, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Harry B. Hirsh; Treas., Isaac H. Silverman; Sec., Miss E. M. Bellefield, 407 Mutual Life Bldg., Phila., Pa.

DIRECTOR: Bernard Ostrolenk, Farm School, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: H. D. Allman, Henry S. Belber, Henry Bronner, David Burpee, Abraham J. Feldman, Morris Fleischman, Daniel Gimbel, J. H. Hinlein, Henry A. James, Bernard Kohn, Manfred R. Krauskopf, Louis Nusbaum, Eugene M. Stern; George Wheeler, John Zimmerman.

HONORARY TRUSTEES: (for ten years) H. Blumenthal, A. Eichholz, Harry Felix, S. Friedberger, H. B. Hirsh, A. M. Klein, M. A. Kaufman, Leon Merz, B. Selig, I. H. Silverman, J. N. Snellenberg.

NATIONAL AUXILIARY BOARD: Max A. Adler, Rochester, N. Y.; Gov. M. Alexander, Boise, Idaho; Henry Beer, New Orleans, La.; Melvin Behrends, Washington, D. C.; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; H. S. Binswanger, Richmond, Va.; Nathan Eckstein, Seattle, Wash.; M. J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Friedheim, Rock Hill, S. C.; Milton D. Greenbaum, Baltimore, Md.; Jas. G. Heller, Little Rock, Ark.; A. Hirschheimer, La Crosse, Wis.; S. C. Lampion, N. Y. C.; Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Oppenheimer, Butte, Mont.; Louis Schlesinger, Newark, N. J.; Morris Stern, San Antonio, Tex.; David Sternberg, Memphis, Tenn.; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y.; Morris Weil, Lincoln, Nebr.; Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Cal.; Maurice Wertheim, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS

Org. Jan. 22, 1913. OFFICE: 62 Duttonhofer, Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Third Biennial Meeting, May 20-23, 1919, Boston, Mass.
Societies, 218.

PURPOSE: Closer co-operation between the various Sisterhoods.

The work of the Federation is conducted under the following Committees: Co-operation, Religion, Religious Schools, Propaganda, Scholarships, Union Museum, and Emergency.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. Joseph Wiesenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Mrs. A. J. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.; Sec., Mrs. Ben Loewenstein, Cincinnati, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Mmes. Israel Aaron, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Abrahams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Bauer, Atlanta, Ga.; N. M. Becker, Des Moines, Ia.; Isaac Born, Indianapolis, Ind.; Max J. Brandenburger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edgar M. Cahn, New Orleans, La.; Chas. Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; B. M. Engelhard, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Fishel, Boston, Mass.; Dan Frank, Boston, Mass.; Charles Freund, New Orleans, La.; Harry Gans, Salt Lake City, Utah; Nathan Glauber, N. Y. C.; Paul L. Godchaux, New Orleans, La.; Isaac Goldberg, Detroit, Mich.; Jeannette M. Goldberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julius Goldstein, Mobile, Ala.; Leon Goodman, Louisville, Ky.; Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Albert J. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.; Herman Jung, Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto Kempner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kaufmann Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaac Landman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Tex.; J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel Levy, Akron, O.; Harry Liebman, Boston, Mass.; D. S. Lisberger, San Francisco, Cal.; H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.; Isaac H. Meyer, N. Y. C.; Cesar Misch, Providence, R. I.; Hirsch Morris, Memphis, Tenn.; Sol Moses, Cleveland, O.; H. Oppenheimer, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Penn, Boston, Mass.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; S. Pisko, Denver, Colo.; B. H. Printz, Youngstown, O.; Marcus Raub, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ph. Rosenau, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. Schanfarber, Chicago, Ill.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Robert F. Skutch, Baltimore, Md.; Maurice Steinfield, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry H. Sternberger, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Hugo Teweles, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Thorner, Jersey City, N. J.; Louis Welt, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Weisenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Witkowsky, Chicago, Ill.; Horace Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.; Leo Wolf, Wheeling, W. Va.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Org. Dec. 10, 1899. OFFICE: 3800 E. Colfax Av., Denver, Col.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting, Jan. 19, 1919, New York City.

Patients treated to Jan. 1, 1919, 3589.

OFFICERS: Pres., * Samuel Grabfelder, Guarantee Trust Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.; Vice-Pres., J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Wm. S. Friedman, Denver, Colo.; David May, St. Louis, Mo.; Harmon August, N. Y. C.; B. Fleisher, Denver, Colo.; Treas., Benj. Altheimer, New York, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. S. Pisko, 3800 E. Colfax Av., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers and Louis D. Beaumont, New York, N. Y.; N. L. Dauby, Cleveland, O.; B. Fleisher, Denver, Colo.; Sol. S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind.; Adolph Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Studin, N. Y. C.

* Deceased.

NATIONAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION COUNCIL

Org. Mch., 5, 1911. OFFICE: 80 Maiden Lane, New York City
 Delegates and members at large, 18.
 Constituent societies, 10.
 PURPOSE: General supervision of all work for Jewish immigrants at the sea-ports of the United States.
 OFFICERS: Chairman, Abr. I. Elkus, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Vice-Chairman, Max Mitchell, 76 Devonshire, Boston, Mass.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Leon Sanders; Sec., D. M. Bressler, Abr. I. Elkus, Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.
 MEMBERS AT LARGE: Nathan Bijur, Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL UNION OF JEWISH SHELTERING SOCIETIES

Org. July 30, 1911. OFFICE: 229-231 E. Broadway, New York City
 Members, 36 communities.
 PURPOSE: To help worthy wayfarers, put a check on habitual wanderers, and prevent wife-deserters from using the Hachnosos Orchim as a means of escape from family responsibilities.
 OFFICERS: Pres., Leon Sanders, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., S. H. Brodsky, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. H. Finkelpearl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. Kress, Baltimore, Md.; M. Meyerowitz, Chicago, Ill.; Mendel Silber, Albuquerque, N. M.; Treas., Max Meyerson, Hon. Sec., I. Hershfield, N. Y. C.
 EXECUTIVE BOARD: M. J. S. Abels, Altoona, Pa.; M. Blechshlager, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. S. Bloch, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. J. Braude, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. H. Brodsky, Newark, N. J.; Henry J. Cohn, Richmond, Va.; A. Coll, Spokane, Wash.; A. Concors, N. Y. C.; Mrs. H. Finkelpearl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; I. Hershfield, N. Y. C.; Mrs. W. Klebansky, Phila., Pa.; A. Kress, Baltimore, Md.; H. Masliansky, Jacob Massel, N. Y. C.; M. Meyerowitz, Chicago, Ill.; Max Meyerson, N. Y. C.; L. Poliakoff, Newark, N. J.; Rissman, Chicago, Ill.; Leon Sanders, N. Y. C.; A. L. Schiller, Scranton, Pa.; M. B. Schlom, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; A. J. Shon, Fall River, Mass.; Mendel Silber, Albuquerque, N. M.; I. Warsaw, Waco, Tex.; W. Wittenstein, Bridgeport, Conn.

ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Org. June 12, 1859. OFFICE: 266 Grand, New York City
 Forty-fifth Convention, May 11, 1919, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Members, 58,000.
 Lodges, 365.
 OFFICERS: Grand Master, Samuel Dorf; First Deputy Grand Master, Morris M. Green, 306 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Gould; Third Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Waggenheim; Grand Treas., Burnet Freedman; Grand Sec., Geo. W. Leisersohn, 266 Grand; Counsel to the Order, H. M. Goldfogel, N. Y. C.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

Org. Feb. 14, 1896. OFFICE: 311-312 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 Twenty-second Convention, Aug. 25, 1918, Cleveland, O.
 Members, 14,745.
 Lodges, 85.
 OFFICERS: Supreme Commander, D. B. Steuer, Cleveland, O.; First Supreme Vice-Commander, A. Feld, Cincinnati, O.; Second Supreme Vice-

Commander, L. Goldfinger, Chicago, Ill.; Third Supreme Vice-Commander, M. Taylor, Columbus, O.; Supreme Sec., D. J. Zinner, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Treas., Jos. C. Bloch, Cleveland, O.; Endowment Treas., L. H. Cohen, Cleveland, O.

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS

Org. Nov., 1915. OFFICE: 229 Eldridge, New York City

Convention, Nov., 1915, New York City.

Members, 4000.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Meyer Greenberg, 99 Nassau; Vice-Grand Master, Samuel Hirsch; Grand Treas., Philip Adler; Grand Sec., Rachmiel Cherkass, 211 East 14th; Medical Director, Wolf Maslon, 71 2d.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Philip Adler, Motel Barasch, Abraham Benikoff, L. Borowsky, Jacob Cassel, Max Finkel, M. Gerber, David Goldman, Morris Jacobs, H. Klein, M. Klein, A. Labriss, Morris Lastfogel, A. Maeyer, Samuel Margolies, J. Mittelman, Max Perlstein, L. Rothman, M. Rothman, Marcus Schall, Max Schildkret, M. Schorr, E. Silberman, P. Silberstein, S. Spector, Joachim Spiro, Hyman Tabakman, S. Wachtelkonig.

PI TAU PI FRATERNITY

Org. Jan., 1908

Eighth Annual Conclave, Dec. 27-31, 1919, New Orleans, La.

Members, 500.

PURPOSE: To bring into closer relation and promote sociability among the Jewish young men of the country and to aid the less fortunate.

OFFICERS: Pres., Arthur S. Friedman, Stratton, Colo.; Vice-Pres., Sigmond I. Weil, Montgomery, Ala.; Treas., Phillip H. Goldsmith, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Julien S. Caheen, care of Caheen Bros., Montgomery, Ala.; Editor-in-Chief, Alvin A. Silberman, 244 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.; Historian, Max Good, New Orleans, La.; Chaplain, Leon B. Kaufman, 1101 San Pedro Av., San Antonio, Tex.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

Org. Feb. 13, 1896. OFFICE: 406-7-8 Frisco Bldg., 9th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

Twenty-first Annual Convention, July 27-29, 1919, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 19,721.

OFFICERS: (1919-1921) Grand Master, Samuel Epstein, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-Grand Master, S. Ostfeld, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Vice-Grand Master, Samuel Handelman, Chicago, Ill.; Third Vice-Grand Master, Louis Levy, Kansas City, Mo.; Fourth Vice-Grand Master, Israel Beck, Union Hill, N. J.; Fifth Vice-Grand Master, Manuel Beil, Cleveland, O.; Sixth Vice-Grand Master, Samuel Frey, Syracuse, N. Y.; Seventh Vice-Grand Master, Jacob Goldberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eighth Vice-Grand Master, Wm. Fortas, Memphis, Tenn.; Ninth Vice-Grand Master, David Goldstein, Baltimore, Md.; Tenth Vice-Grand Master, Max D. Lieber, Phila., Pa.; Eleventh Vice-Grand Master, I. Lubovsky, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grand Sec., Morris Shapiro, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treas., Wm. H. Goldman, St. Louis, Mo.; Endowment Treas., Sam Feldman, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Counsellor, A. A. Schwartzbach, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Medical Examiner, M. I. DeVorkin, St. Louis, Mo.

RABBI ISAAC ELCHANAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Org. 1896. OFFICE: 9-11 Montgomery, New York City
 Incorporated in State of New York. Invested funds, about \$90,000.
 Library: Printed volumes, 15,000; manuscripts, small collection.
 Next Commencement, Mch. 23, 1921.
 Graduates, Rabbinical course, 1919, 9.
 Whole number of graduates, Rabbinical course, 38.
 PURPOSE: To train rabbis and teachers.
 OFFICERS: Pres., B. Revel; Vice-Pres., Harry Fischel; Treas., Nathan Roggen; Sec., L. Lipnik.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Jacob Hecht, H. Altshul, J. D. Cohen, M. Gottesman, L. Kamaiky, Nathan Lampport, H. Robinson, J. S. Scheff, S. R. Travis, Samuel Wilner.
 FACULTY: Pres., B. Revel, Ph. D. (Dropsie College); Instructors of Talmud, Rabbis B. Aranowitz, S. Gersenzfeld, J. Levine, S. Olshefsky, E. M. Preil; Professor of Homiletics, H. Pereira Mendes, M. D. (New York University), D. D. (Jewish Theological Seminary of America); Pedagogy, Bernard Drachman, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of Bible and Biblical Literature, Moses Seidel, Ph. D. (Berne); Professor of History and Midrashic Literature, Solomon Zeitlin, Ph. D. (Dropsie College); Instructor in Public Speaking, Walter H. Robinson.
 LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Moses Seidel; Cataloguer, S. Cutler; Assistant Librarian, I. Sachs.
 REGISTRAR: Moses Seidel.

RED MOGEN DAVID OF AMERICA

Org. March 13, 1918. OFFICE: 201 2d Av., New York City
 Second Annual Convention, Feb. 8, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chapters, 95.
 Members, 27,000.
 PURPOSE: The welfare of the Jewish legionaries for Palestine and of their families; transplanting into the land of Israel and caring for orphans of the war stricken countries.
 OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pres., Mrs. Chas. A. Spivacke, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Chas. Bellin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; ————Burmeister, New Haven, Conn.; C. Feldman, Portland, Me.; H. Fleischer, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Rose Glider, Philadelphia, Pa.; ————Goldberg, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. ————Nussenbaum; Treas., Joseph S. Marcus, N. Y. C.; National Director, E. Ish-Kishor; Chairman National Executive Committee, Henry Eiser; Chairman Finance Committee, Mrs. L. Gelbspan.
 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and ———— Bereano, N. Y. C.; ————Braverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Platon Brunoff, N. Y. C.; Henry Eiser, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss T. Z. Ish-Kishor, N. Y. C.; Mrs. S. Judson, Elmhurst, L. I.; Miss ————Marcus, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. ————Reich, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss ————Rosenblatt, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. ————Ruderman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. ————Smilowitz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. ————Yadkowsky, Newark, N. J.

SIGMA ALPHA MU FRATERNITY

Org. Nov. 26, 1909. OFFICE: 277 B'way, New York City
 Tenth Annual Convention, Dec. 26-28, 1919, Boston, Mass.
 Eleventh Annual Convention, Dec. 29-Jan. 2, 1921, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Members, 1200.
 Chapters: Undergraduate, 22; Alumni, 6.
 PURPOSE: Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

OFFICERS: Pres., Michael E. Reiburn, 277 Broadway; Treas., Louis Lichtenstein; Sec., Jacob Kaplan, 277 Broadway.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and A. Irvine Covell, Irving Fineman, B. P. Goldman, Michael M. Stone, Abraham Topkis.

SIGMA EPSILON DELTA FRATERNITY

Org. 1901. OFFICE: 40 E. 41st., New York City

Annual Convention, Mch. 24, 1920, New York City.

Members, 700.

PURPOSE: To promote the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches; to bring about a closer acquaintance among the student body and graduates through fraternal co-operation.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Bernhard W. Weinberger, 40 E. 41st., N. Y. C.; Grand Chaplain, Samuel Hess, 818 Lexington Av., N. Y. C.; Grand Scribe, Ben. Horn, 1361 Madison Av., N. Y. C.; Grand Treas., Milton Bernas, 507 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Historian, A. Asch, 331 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

SIGMA THETA PI SORORITY

Org. 1909. OFFICE: 2 Allan Park, Charleston, S. C.

Tenth Annual Conclave, Dec., 1919, Atlanta, Ga.

Members, 150.

Chapters, 11.

PURPOSE: Philanthropic and social work.

OFFICERS: Pres., Dorothy Rice, Lafayette, Ind.; Vice-Pres., Helene Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Esse Rubin, Charleston, S. C.; Treas., Bernice Michael, St. Joseph, Mo.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Org. 1873. OFFICE: Cincinnati, O.

Twenty-sixth Council, May 19, 1919, Boston, Mass.

Twenty-seventh Council will meet Jan., 1921, Buffalo, N. Y.

Members, 209 Congregations.

Four Departments: I. Executive and Financial, Pres., J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. II. Hebrew Union College: Pres., Board of Governors, Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Pres., College, Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati, O. III. Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, Chairman, Simon Wolf, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. IV. Board of Managers of Synagog and School Extension, Chairman, Charles Shohl; Director, George Zepin, Cincinnati, O.

EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 1919-1920: Pres., J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Chas. Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Ludwig Vogelstein, N. Y. C.; Sec., George Zepin, Duttonhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; N. Henry Beckman, Cincinnati, O.; Fred E. Bruml, Cleveland, O.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; David W. Edelman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gustave A. Efroymson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Isaac Goldberg, Detroit, Mich.; Daniel P. Hays, N. Y. C.; * I. W. Hellman, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.; Simeon M. Johnson, Cincinnati, O.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Albert L. Levi, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Morgenthau, N. Y. C.; Jacob R. Morse, Boston, Mass.; Adolph S. Ochs, N. Y. C.; William Ornstein, Cincinnati, O.; A. C. Ratschesky, Boston, Mass.; Marcus Rau, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Maurice D. Rosenberg, Washington, D. C.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; A. L. Saltzstein, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jacob H. Schiff, N. Y. C.; Louis Schles-

* Deceased.

singer, Newark, N. J.; Jacob Schnadig, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Schoen, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Wiesenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert Wolf, Phila., Pa.; Adolphe Wolfe, Portland, Ore.; Wm. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE FOR 1919-1920: Pres., Alfred M. Cohen; Vice-Pres., Eli Winkler; Sec., Isaac Bloom, Cincinnati, O.; Marcus Aaron, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. G. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, O.; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Maurice J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Max Heller, New Orleans, La.; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Harry M. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Felix Kahn, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Klein, Phila., Pa.; Jos. Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Simon Lazarus, Columbus, O.; Charles S. Levi, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alfred Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Ralph W. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, O.; Carl E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Murray Seansgood, Cincinnati, O.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Jos. Silverman, New York, N. Y.; Jos. Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Wangenheim, San Francisco, Cal.; Morris F. Westheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.

BOARD OF DELEGATES ON CIVIL RIGHTS FOR 1918: Chairman, Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Chas. L. Aarons, Milwaukee, Wis.; Isaac Adler, Birmingham, Ala.; Milton L. Anfenger, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Bamberger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Baumgarten, Washington, D. C.; E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Myer Cohen, Washington, D. C.; Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Felix J. Dreyfous, New Orleans, La.; Abram I. Elkus, N. Y. C.; Harry Franc, Washington, D. C.; Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Adolph Freund, Detroit, Mich.; Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.; Henry M. Goldfogel, N. Y. C.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Hess, Mobile, Ala.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Melvin M. Israel, N. Y. C.; Marcus Jacobi, Wilmington, N. C.; Julius Kahn, San Francisco, Cal.; Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis W. Marcus, Buffalo, N. Y.; David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; Emil Mayer, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.; Jacob Nieto, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius I. Peyser, Washington, D. C.; M. Warley Platzek, N. Y. C.; Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Rubenstein, Baltimore, Md.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Abba H. Silver, Cleveland, O.; Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Moses Sonneborn, Wheeling, W. Va.; Nathaniel Spear, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.; M. H. Wascowitz, San Francisco, Cal.; Jonas Weil, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lionel Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; * Henry N. Wessel, Phila., Pa.; Eugene F. Westheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Wiesenfeld, Baltimore, Md.; Leo Wise, Cincinnati, O.; Edwin Wolf, Phila., Pa.; Adolph Wolfe, Portland, Ore.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SYNAGOG AND SCHOOL EXTENSION: Chairman, Chas. Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; George Zepin, Director, Louis I. Egelson, Jerome Rosen, Joseph Leiser, Assistants to Director, 62 Duttonhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y.; Morris S. Barnett, N. Y. C.; Maurice Berkowitz, Kansas City, Mo.; David M. Bressler, N. Y. C.; Gerson J. Brown, Cincinnati, O.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Gustav A. Efroymsen, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. M. Engelhard, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel B. Freedman, N. Y. C.; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Frederick L. Guggenheimer, N. Y. C.; David J. Joseph, Cincinnati, O.; Irving Lehman, N. Y. C.; David Leventritt, N. Y. C.; Nathaniel H. Levi, N. Y. C.; Abr. Lewenthal, Cleveland, O.; Adolph Lewishohn, N. Y. C.; Jacob W. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, O.; Henry L. Mayer, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius M. Mayer, N. Y. C.; Herbert C. Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; William Ornstein, Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.;

* Deceased.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Max L. Schallek, N. Y. C.; Joseph Schonthal, Columbus, O.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Abr. J. Sunstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ludwig Vogelstein, N. Y. C.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE: Incorporated, Cincinnati, O. Amount of invested funds, \$325,450; Real Estate, low valuation, \$250,000. Volumes in Library, 40,000, Pamphlets in Library, 10,000. *Faculty*: Pres., Kaufmann Kohler, Ph. D. (Erlangen), Professor of Homiletics, Theology, and Hellenistic Literature; Gotthard Deutsch, Ph. D. (Vienna), Professor of Jewish History and Hellenistic Literature; Louis Grossmann, D. D. (H. U. C.), Professor of Ethics and Pedagogy; David Neumark, Ph. D. (Berlin), Professor of Jewish Philosophy; Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Talmud; Moses Bittenswieser, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Professor of Biblical Exegesis; Henry Englander, Ph. D. (Brown), Registrar and Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Biblical History; Julian Morgenstern, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Professor of Bible and Semitic Languages; Solomon B. Freehof, B. A., Asst. Professor of Bible and Rabbinic Texts.

Special Instructors: Philip D. Bookstaber, M. A., Sociology with reference to Jewish Philanthropy; David Philipson, D. D., LL. D. (H. U. C.), Lecturer on History of the Reform Movement and the Activities of the Rabbi; Cora Kahn, Elocution.

Corresponding Members of the Faculty: Aaron Hahn (1887); David Davidson (1892); Emil G. Hirsch (1901), Israel Abrahams (1912).

Library Staff: Adolph S. Oko, Librarian; Sarah B. Grad, Secretary to the Librarian.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Org. 1889. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.

Annual Meeting, July 1, 1920, Rochester, N. Y.

Members, 200.

PURPOSE: To promote welfare of the Hebrew Union College and to strengthen fraternal feeling among graduates of the college.

OFFICERS: Pres., Henry Englander, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Jonah B. Wise, Portland, Ore.; Treas., Isaac Marcusson, Macon, Ga.; Historian, I. Mortimer Bloom, Springfield, Ill.; Curator of Archives, Solomon B. Freehof, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Samuel Meyerberg, Detroit, Mich.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: The Officers, and Samuel S. Cohon, Charles J. Freund, Julian Morgenstern, Samuel Schwartz.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

Org. June 8, 1909. OFFICE: 110 5th Av., New York City

Ninth Convention, Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1919, New York City.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Bernard Drachman, H. Pereira Mendes, N. Y. C.; Pres., Chas. H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn.; Vice-Pres., L. E. Z. Aaronson, Tulsa, Okla.; B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. S. Margolles, Simon M. Roeder, N. Y. C.; Saul Silber, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Topkis, Wilmington, Del.; Treas., Jacob Hecht, N. Y. C.; Sec., I. L. Brill, M. Engelman, Albert Lucas, Herbert S. Goldstein.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and L. Agoos, Boston, Mass.; A. Altschul, Jersey City, N. J.; A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. Bacarat, Portsmouth, Va.; D. Caplan, Boston, Mass.; S. Chesney, Newburgh, N. Y.; George D. Cohen, Hartford, Conn.; Jacob D. Cohen, N. Y. C.; I. M.

Davidson, Youngstown, O.; Jacob A. Dolgenas, N. Y. C.; J. J. Dukas, N. Y. C.; C. Joshua Epstein, N. Y. C.; P. Feinberg, Jersey City, N. J.; Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; H. G. Fromberg, N. Y. C.; L. S. Furman, Passaic, N. J.; A. Galant, N. Y. C.; J. P. Gendel, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ph. M. Ginsburg, Chicago, Ill.; Raphael H. Gold, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Goldstein, Jersey City, N. J.; M. Gottesman, N. Y. C.; Ignatz Green, Cleveland, O.; Emanuel Gross, N. Y. C.; Albert Herskovitz, N. Y. C.; Emanuel Hertz, N. Y. C.; I. Idelson, Jersey City, N. J.; Leo Jung, Cleveland, O.; Max A. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Philip Klein, N. Y. C.; Abraham Krumbeln, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathan Lamport, N. Y. C.; Boas Lande, N. Y. C.; Jacob Lunitz, N. Y. C.; David I. Macht, Baltimore, Md.; Henry S. Morais, N. Y. C.; Morris Moskovitz, Cleveland, O.; Moritz Neuman, N. Y. C.; S. J. Pearlstein, Jersey City, N. J.; N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; Nathan Pinanski, Boston, Mass.; Isaac Polack, N. Y. C.; J. Polstein, N. Y. C.; Louis Reichler, N. Y. C.; Izzer Reznik, N. Y. C.; B. Revel, Tulsa, Okla.; S. Roodner, South Norwalk, Conn.; M. Rosen, Bangor, Me.; M. Rosen, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sol. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. S. Roth, N. Y. C.; A. E. Rothstein, N. Y. C.; Samuel Rottenberg, N. Y. C.; M. Salk, Chicago, Ill.; H. Saltzman, Nashville, Tenn.; S. Schaffer, Baltimore, Md.; B. H. Schnur, N. Y. C.; A. S. Schochet, Baltimore, Md.; Morris Stone, Wilmington, Del.; D. B. Swirin, Wilmington, Del.; Julius Traub, Baltimore, Md.; Israel Wainer, Delaware City, Del.; Moe Werbelovsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Wittenstein, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

(Affiliated with the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America)

Org. Apl. 19, 1920. OFFICE: 110 Fifth Av., New York City

PURPOSE: The intensification and preservation of Orthodox Judaism in the home, the religious school, among students in institutions of higher learning, and in the field of social service work.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein, N. Y. C.; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Philip Klein, N. Y. C.; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Chas. H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn; Sec., Mrs. Deutsch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., Mrs. M. Boas Lande, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Mrs. L. Agoos, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Mayer Ascher, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Louis Baumrind, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. B. Blumberg, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. I. L. Bril, N. Y. C.; Mrs. B. D. Burstein, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. N. H. Ebin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Morris Engelman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. C. Joshua Epstein, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Raphael H. Gold, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel Golding, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Joseph Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. H. B. Kitay, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Albert Lucas, Edgemere, L. I.; Miss Sarah Lyons, N. Y. C.; Mrs. David I. Macht, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Moritz Neuman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Bernard Revel, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. S. Roodner, South Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. ————Stein, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. ————Steinberg, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Marian Travis, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. S. R. Travis, Tulsa, Okla.

YOUNG ISRAEL OF AMERICA

(Affiliated with Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America)

Org. Mch., 1920. OFFICE: 110 Fifth Av., New York City

PURPOSE: To foster traditional Judaism among the Jewish youth.

OFFICERS: Pres., Harry G. Fromberg; Sec., Ray Bril.

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Org. Tammuz 24, 5662 (1902). OFFICE: 135 Henry, New York City
Eighteenth Annual Convention, Apl. 20, 1920, Lakewood, N. J.

Members, 200.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., S. E. Jaffe, 207 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.; Ph. Klein, 137 W. 119th, N. Y. C.; B. L. Levinthal, 716 Pine, Phila., Pa.; Israel Rosenberg, 1225 Madison Av., N. Y. C.; Pres., M. S. Margolies, N. Y. C.; Treas., L. Silber, Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary, I. Issacson, 582 Hinsdale, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chairman of Executive Committee, Isaac Siegel, 44 W. 22d, Bayonne, N. J.

UNITED ORDER "TRUE SISTERS"

Org. Apl. 21, 1846, as Independent Order of True Sisters.

OFFICE: 317 W. 139th, New York City

Seventieth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, Dec. 7, 1920, New York City.

Members, 6700.

Lodges, 23.

Publishes a monthly, *The Echo*, editor, Bianca B. Robitscher.

OFFICERS: *(For December, 1920, to December, 1922): Grand Mistress, Mrs. Emma Schlesinger; Grand Pres., Mrs. Leopoldine Schwarzkopf; Grand Vice-Pres., Mrs. Fanny B. Marx; Hon. Grand Sec., Mrs. Bianca B. Robitscher; Grand Sec., Mrs. Rose Baran; Grand Financial Sec., Mrs. Julia Levy; Grand Treas., Mrs. Rosalie A. Eisner; Grand Mentor, Mrs. Juliet B. Howard; Grand Warden, Mrs. Amelia Oppenheimer.

UNITED SONS OF ISRAEL, INC.

Org. Sept. 9, 1904. OFFICE: 18 Boylston, Boston, Mass.

Fifteenth Annual Convention, Jan. 25-27, 1920, Boston, Mass.

Members, 4500.

Lodges, 46.

PURPOSE: Fraternity, Death, and Disability Benefits.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Louis Taylor; First Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Rosenberg; Second Deputy Grand Master, Avigdor M. Morgan; Third Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Natanson; Grand Treas., Harry Gitlin; Grand Sec., Louis Davis, Boston, Mass.; Grand Warden, Max Gottlieb; Grand Inner Guard, Simon Winitzer; Grand Outer Guard, Nathan Lesberg.

DIRECTORS: J. Brauer, Wm. Callman, H. Cohen, M. Cohen, S. Comins, J. Glassman, H. Greenbaum, J. Kaufman, H. H. Levenson, M. Lewin, L. Needel, I. Shapiro, J. S. Sibulkin, L. Singer, D. Thompson, and H. Vangeen.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. Feb. 23, 1913. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Eighth Annual Convention, Feb. 1-2, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.

PURPOSE: The promotion of traditional Judaism in America.

FOUNDER: Solomon Schechter.

OFFICERS: Pres., Elias L. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Louis Ginzberg, N. Y. C.; Herman Abramowitz, Montreal, Can.; Mordecai M. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Charles H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Rec. Sec., Jacob Kohn, N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Chas. I. Hoffman, 45 Elizabeth Av., Newark, N. J.;

* Special session for election of officers, Apl. 27, 1920.

Treas., Harry Krulewitch, N. Y. C.; Executive Director, Samuel M. Cohen, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Lyon Cohen, Montreal, Can.; Simon Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Max Drob, N. Y. C.; William Fischman, N. Y. C.; Milton Fleischer, Baltimore, Md.; M. B. Freedman, Cleveland, O.; * Israel Friedlaender, N. Y. C.; Solomon Goldman, Cleveland, O.; Meyer Goodfriend, N. Y. C.; Julius H. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. M. Herschman, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Charles I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Max D. Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Kleinman, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Jacob Kohn, N. Y. C.; Moses Kreeger, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Lampport, N. Y. C.; Herman Levy, N. Y. C.; Elias Margolis, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Alexander Marx, N. Y. C.; A. A. Neuman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. S. Rich, Newark, N. J.; Herman H. Rubenovitz, Boston, Mass.; Michael Salit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman Spivak, Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. Jan. 21, 1918. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Third Annual Convention, Feb. 1-2, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.

PURPOSE: To advance traditional Judaism by furthering Jewish education among women, by creating and fostering Jewish sentiment in the home, by promoting the observance of Jewish dietary laws and home ceremonies, Sabbath and Festivals, and by generally strengthening the religious institutions of the home.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Solomon Schechter, N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Chas. I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Benj. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jacob Kohn, N. Y. C.; Mrs. H. H. Rubenovitz, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Israel Unterberg, N. Y. C.; Treas., Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: Mrs. L. D. Abrams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Millicent Baum, N. Y. C.; Hetty Behrend, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. J. Eisenberg, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Edward Epstein, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Louis M. Epstein, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Julius H. Greenstone, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Joseph Herzog, N. Y. C.; Mrs. O. Hyams, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Moses Hyamson, N. Y. C.; Mrs. M. M. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Edwin Kaufman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. C. Hillel Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Sarah Kussy, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Arthur M. Lampport, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Max L. Margolis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Simon Oppenheimer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Cecil B. Ruskay, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Michael Salit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Samuel Schimmel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Emily Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. A. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Elias L. Solomon, N. Y. C.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

Org. Sept. 4, 1900. OFFICE: 175 East Broadway, New York City

Twentieth Annual Convention, May 2, 1920, Newark, N. J.

Members, 75,450.

PURPOSE: Fraternal insurance and mutual aid.

OFFICERS: Pres., Abr. Epstein; Treas., Nathan Freiman; Sec., Joseph Baskin.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: M. Abrams, D. Alperin, I. Alpert, L. Altman, L. Beilin, H. Burgin, I. Denenstein, E. Eberil, A. Epstein, N. Freiman, L. Galinsky, R. Guskin, M. Haskel, S. Heiferling, A. Herschkowitz, B. Hoffman, Jacob, E. H. Jehurin, P. Juditz, B. Krapo, B. Krinsky, J. Kulft, J. Osherowitz, M. Perlstein, J. M. Rosenblatt, L. Rothman, J. B. Salutzky, Z. Spier, S. Wolos.

* Deceased.

Z. B. T. FRATERNITY

Org. 1898; Inc. 1907. OFFICE: 60 Wall, New York City

Twenty-second Annual Convention, Dec. 26-30, 1920, New York City.

Members, 2500.

Also known as Zeta Beta Tau, ranking as an intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, open to Jewish university men.

OFFICERS: Supreme Nasi (Pres.), Richard J. H. Gottheil; Vice-Nasi, Harold Riegelman, N. Y. C.; Sopher (Sec.), Theodore Peyser, Newport News, Va.; Gisbar (Treas.), Samuel I. Herschman, New Haven, Conn.; Historian, Herman Moyse, Baton Rouge, La.; Sec. of Supreme Council, Sylvan Friedman, 708 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

(SUCCESSOR TO THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR
GENERAL ZIONIST AFFAIRS AND THE FEDERATION
OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS)

Org. 1897; reorg. 1918. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

REGIONAL BUREAUS: Boston, Mass., 27 School; Washington, D. C., Y. M. H. A. Bldg., 11th and Pa. Av.; San Francisco, Cal., 811 Phelan Bldg.; Cleveland, O., 2291 E. 55th; Hartford, Conn., 60 Pleasant.

Twenty-second Annual Convention, Sept. 14-19, 1919, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 176,658.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS: Hadassah, Intercollegiate Zionist Association, National Fund Bureau, Young Judaea, Zion Commonwealth, Zionist Society of Engineers and Agriculturists.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Maccabean*, a monthly, in English; *Dos Yiddishe Folk*, a weekly, in Yiddish; *Hatoreh*, a weekly, in Hebrew; *Young Judaea*, a monthly for the Jewish youth, in English; *The Young Judaea Leader*, a monthly for Young Judaea Leaders, in English.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Louis D. Brandeis, Washington, D. C.; Pres., Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Stephen S. Wise, N. Y. C.; Treas., Peter J. Schweitzer; Exec. Sec., Jacob de Haas; Sec. of Organization, Louis Lipsky; Sec. of Education, Henrietta Szold; Sec. to the Committee, Israel Goldberg.

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AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

SUBSIDIARY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

HADASSAH

THE WOMEN'S ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Chapters, 91.

PURPOSE: In America, to foster Jewish ideals and make Zionist propaganda; in Palestine, to maintain and develop the Nurses Training School established by the American Zionist Medical Unit.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE: Mrs. A. H. Fromenson, Mrs. Caroline Greenfield, Mrs. Edward Jacobs, Mrs. H. B. Lefkowitz, Eva Leon, Lotta Levensohn, Mrs. Peter J. Schweitzer, Mrs. Jacob Sobel, Henrietta Szold, Mrs. Emil Weinheim.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ZIONIST ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Org. June 24, 1915. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Annual Conference, Dec. 31-Jan. 4, 1920, Cambridge, Mass.

Societies, 35.

PURPOSE: To study Jewish life and problems; to organize the Jewish student body of America on the basis of Jewish national consciousness; to advance the Zionist movement.

OFFICERS: Pres., Benj. Rosen, Boston, Mass.; Treas., Jennie Jelin, N. Y. C.; Sec., Sarah C. Pitkowsky, N. Y. C.

GOVERNING COUNCIL: The Officers, and Nachman Arnoff, N. Y. C.; Juliet N. Benjamin, N. Y. C.; B. H. Birnbaum, N. Y. C.; David S. Blondheim, Baltimore, Md.; Nathan Colish, N. Y. C.; Louis Finkelstein, N. Y. C.; Max Levin, Baltimore, Md.; Rose Malmud, Ithaca, N. Y.; Harry Silverstone, Bridgeport, Conn.; David Tannenbaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathaniel E. Waldman, Cambridge, Mass.; Norman Winestone, N. Y. C.

ORDER SONS OF ZION

Org. Apl. 19, 1908. OFFICE: 44 E. 23d, New York City

Eleventh Annual Convention, Jan. 25-26, 1920, Bridgeport, Conn.

Members, 7000.

Camps, 101.

PURPOSE: Fraternal and Zionist.

OFFICERS: Nasi, Jacob S. Strahl; Segan Rishon, Nathan Chasan; Segan-Sheni, Jacob I. Steinberg; Gisbor, H. B. Isaacson; Maskir, Jacob Ish-Kishor; Counsel, Leo Wolfson; Chief Medical Examiner, Solomon Neumann.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: H. Abramowitz, ———— Bragstone, H. Danelson, M. Fanowitz, Benjamin Fine, J. Fink, Sol. Friedland, Wm. Goldsmith, E. Ish-Kishor, B. Kaufman, A. Klamon, Sam Mann, Max Perlman, Jacob Promboim, B. Rosenblatt, M. S. Saphir, Ph. Schick, J. Siegel, H. M. Snitzer, and Jos. Weissman.

YOUNG JUDEA

Org. 1908. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Eleventh Annual Convention, June 28-30, 1919, Long Branch, N. J.

Twelfth Annual Convention, June 27-28, 1920, Long Branch, N. J.

Number of Circles, 800.

PURPOSE: To advance the cause of Zionism; to further the mental, moral, and physical development of the Jewish youth; and to promote Jewish culture and ideals in accordance with Jewish tradition.

OFFICERS: Pres., David de Sola Pool; Vice-Pres., Chas. A. Cowan; Sec., Eugene Kohn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Anna Baron, Samuel Benjamin, Samuel J. Borowsky, Max Cohen, Sarah Cooperstock, Israel Efros, Julius H. Greenstone, Abraham M. Heller, Sylvan H. Kohn, Emanuel Neumann, Fannie Rutchik, David S. Schneeberg, Leon Spitz, and Esther Zalkind.

ZIONIST SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND AGRICULTURISTS

Org. June 25, 1917. OFFICE: 55 Fifth Av., New York City

Second Annual Conference, Dec. 28-29, 1919, New York City.

Members, 135.

PURPOSE: To utilize the technical knowledge and training of Jewish engineers, agriculturists, and scientists in behalf of the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of Palestine, on the basis of the Pittsburgh program, adopted by the Zionist Organization of America on July 25, 1918.

TECHNICAL BOARD: L. C. Lowenstein, West Lynn, Mass., Department of Public Utilities; Ferdinand Sonneborn, N. Y. C.; Department of Industrial Engineering; Lazarus White, N. Y. C., Department of Construction Development; Joseph A. Rosen, N. Y. C., Department of Agriculture; Sec., James Haines, N. Y. C.

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JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTORY)

[NOTE.—* indicates that information is not official]

ARIZONA

DOUGLAS

- CG. **Adath Israel.** Org. 1913. Pres., Nathan Cohen; Sec., Benj L. Schlesinger. Members, 40; income, \$500.

CALIFORNIA

FRESNO

- CG. **Beth Israel**, care of Parlor Lecture Club, Van Ness Av. Org. 1919. Rabbi, Alexander Segel; Pres., Louis M. Mendelsohn; Sec., Paul Newman. Members, 100; income, \$5000. *Services:* Sabbath evening, English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 4; pupils, 61; sessions weekly, 1.

GLENDALE

- EDUC. **Glendale Jewish Religious School**, 1116 E. Bway. Org. 1919. Pres., Julius Kranz; Sec., Saul Frank; Supt., Sigmund Hecht. Members, 12; pupils, 22.

LONG BEACH

- CG. **Long Beach Jewish Society**, 12 City National Bank Bldg. Org. 1919. Pres., Samuel Arken; Sec., Fannie Friedland. Members, 70. *Services:* Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 2.
- CHAR. **Jewish Mothers' Alliance**, care of Odd Fellows' Hall. Org. 1919. Pres., Mrs. L. Fried; Sec., L. Rose, 4th and Golden Ark.

LOS ANGELES

- CG. **Anshe Sfarad**, 1028 Temple. Org. 1907. Pres., J. Nadler; Sec., H. Greenberg. Members, 80; income, \$2000. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 2; pupils, 60; sessions weekly, 5.
- Ezra Ve-Emunah**, 1101 E. Adams. Rabbi, H. Genss; Pres., Moses Rubach; Sec., N. Kysness. Members, 50. *Services:* Daily, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 2; teachers, 1; pupils, 20; sessions daily.
- ***Hebrew Educational**, 33d and Central Av. Constituent Congregation of United Hebrew Orthodox Congregations of Los Angeles.
- ***Ohave Sholom**, Edendale. Constituent congregation of United Hebrew Orthodox Congregations of Los Angeles.
- ***Temple Emanuel**, 265 Southwestern Av. Rabbi, David Liknaitz; Chairman, F. Hersh; Sec., Leo Prager.
- United Hebrew Orthodox Congregations of Los Angeles.** Org. 1920. Rabbi, Isaac Werne; Pres., Philip Stein; Sec., R. Bloomberg. *Constituent Congregations:* Agudath Achim; Anshe Sfarad; B'nai Amunah; Hebrew Educational; Ezra Ve-Emunah; Ohave Sholom; Poaley Zedek; Talmud Torah.

- CHAR. *Hebrew Sheltering and Home for the Aged Association. Pres., S. Lewis; Treas., S. Borax. *Affiliated Society*: Ladies' Auxiliary.
- CL. Jewish Professional Men's Club. Org. 1913. Pres., Edgar F. Magnin; Sec., Lester Roth, 4327 S. Flower.
- M. B. *Meyer Zigman Mutual Aid Society, 336 Wilcox Bldg. Pres., ——— Rosenbaum; Sec., Abe Zigman.

SAN FRANCISCO

- CG. *Sunset Hebrew Congregation, Masonic Temple, 12th Av. and Irving. Pres., Hyman Greenbaum; Sec., W. Hurwitz.
- CHAR. *Women's Palestine Supplies Committee, Phelan Bldg., Room 1132.
- CL. The Literarians, 1057 Steiner. Org. 1919. Pres., Pauline Bernstein; Sec., Frieda Rosenblum. Members, 50.

SAN LEANDRO

- CG. First Hebrew Congregation of San Leandro, Chumalis St. Org. 1887. Pres., Jos. Herscher; Sec., Sam Jacobs. Members, 25. *Services*: Sabbath evening, Hebrew and English. *School*: Classes, 1; teachers, 1; pupils, 22. Sessions weekly, 1.

COLORADO

DENVER

- CG. *Orthodox Congregations, W. Colfax. Rabbis, S. Halperin and A. Braude. *Constituent Congregations*: Zera Abraham, 1st and W. Colfax. Org. 1887. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., H. W. Karsh. Members, 400.—Yeshivath Etz Chaim. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., M. Hellerstein. *Talmud Torah*: Prin., I. Block. Pupils, 200.—Yod Ahas (Roumanian). Org. 1904. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., M. Kaufman. Members, 23.—Keneseth Israel. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., A. Marantz.—Mogen David, W. 14th Av. near Platte River. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., ——— Felsner.—Anshay Matziv. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., I. Weinstein.—Beth Jacob, Clay near W. Colfax Av. Org. 1906. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., J. Kleiner; Sec., I. Pasternick.—Yeshivath Torath Chayim W. 14th and Federal Blvd. Rabbi, A. Braude; Pres., A. Schreiber. *Talmud Torah*: Pupils, 100.—Agudath Achim, W. 13th and Platte River, Org. 1892. Rabbi, A. Braude; Pres., S. Samuel.—Shearith Israel, 10th and Lawrence. Org. 1902. Rabbi, A. Braude; Pres., A. B. Grousman; Sec., Benj. Sobol.—Dorsche Zion, 2738 W. Colfax Av. Org. 1909. Rabbi, A. Braude; Pres., M. Goldman.—Oheb Sholom, 3100 W. Colfax Av. Rabbi, A. Braude; Pres., E. Schachet.—Tifereth Israel, W. Colfax Av. and Dale Court. Org. 1902. Rabbi, A. Braude; Pres., S. Saliman.
- EDUC. Agudas Dovrei Ivris, 1585 Grove. Org. 1919. Pres., Abe. Maiman; Sec., David Freedman. Members, 6.
- Hebrew School for Girls, cor. Federal Blvd. and 14th Av. Director, Mrs. M. S. Shreiber. Classes, 2; pupils, 37.
- Young Men's Hebrew Association and Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1567 York. Org. 1919. Pres., Charles Rosenbaum; Sec., Martha Levy. Members, 125.
- CL. *Hebrew Language Club. Pres., A. Maimon, 3431 W. Conjos Pl.
- COM. Bessie I. Rude Community Building, 1567 York. Org. 1919. Chairman, L. Meyer; Sec., A. Mandel; Director, Chas. H. Kauvar. Members, 400; income, \$1500. *Affiliated Societies*: Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.; League of Jewish Youth.
- *United Hebrew Association. Rabbi, S. Halperin; Pres., Adolph Kisler; Sec., Ph. Ragooland.

CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA

- CG. *Sons of Israel, Anson St. Pres., Albert H. Yudkin; Sec., Henry Spero.

BRIDGEPORT

- CHAR. *Roosevelt Memorial Hospital. Pres., B. I. Hart; Sec., F. K. Bernstein.
COM. Kasher Products Association, Inc., E. Washington corner Kossuth. Org. 1920. Pres., Simon Seltzer; Sec., Alèc Rissisky. Members, 23.

NEW BRITAIN

- CHAR. *Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society. Pres., Mrs. S. Shurberg; Sec., Mrs. I. Geisinger.
CL. Martinique Club, 242 Main. Org. 1919. Pres., J. E. Lash; Sec., C. T. Schechtman. Members, 97; income, \$1000.

NEW HAVEN

- CHAR. Jewish Home for Children, 441 Orange. Org. 1905. Pres., Jacob Caplan; Sec., Huldah Jacobs; Supt., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schultz. Inmates, 15.
United Jewish Charities of New Haven, 152 Temple. Org. 1920. Pres., Hyman Jacobs; Sec., Samuel J. Witz; Supt., Morris Lewis. Members, 1500; income, \$25,000.

NEW LONDON

- EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 38 Main. Org. 1915. Pres., Marcus Falk; Sec., Henry Harris. Members, 30; income, \$800.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

- CG. *B'nai Zion, 1715 Lunt Av., near Clark. Rabbi, Abr. L. Lassen; Pres., Herman Spivak; Sec., Jos. Z. Willner. *Auxiliary*: Sisterhood.
*Oheb Jacob, Homan Av. and 15th. Rabbi, Isaac Caplan.
CHAR. *Chicago Consumptive Aid Society. Pres., Mrs. B. Hirschberg; Sec., Mrs. J. Axelrod.
Douglas Park Jewish Day Nursery, 1300 Independence Blvd. Org. 1919. Pres., Mrs. Ida Minovitch; Sec., Mrs. Alderman; Head-worker, Mrs. R. Berger. Members, 3000; income, \$3000.
Chicago Jewish Committee for Palestinian Welfare. Pres., Mrs. Benj. Davis, 6120 Drexel Av.
Co-Operative League of Chicago (non-Sectarian), 4206 Ellis Av. Pres., Mrs. Joseph Fish; Sec., Mrs. H. Rubens.
Daughters of Zion Day Nursery and Infant Home, 1441 Wicker Park Av. Org. 1918. Pres., Mrs. Louis Rieger; Supt., Mrs. Katherine Farren. Members, 3000; income, \$18,000; persons benefited, 10,745.
The Deborah Home for Jewish Boys, 4720 Grand Blvd. Org. 1872. Pres., Mrs. Joseph Fish; Sec., Mrs. H. B. Fridstein. Members, 685; inmates, 35.
Good Will Workers. Org. 1915. Pres., Mrs. J. Schaffer; Sec., Mrs. Ray Cohen, 2908 Palmer. Members, 200.
Hungarian Charity Society. *Auxiliary*: Woman's Auxiliary. Pres., Gazelle Bloom, 5240 S. Park Av.

- Infants' Aid. Pres., Mrs. Henry Posner, 607 E. 60th.
 Ladies' Society of the Hebrew School of the United Congregations,
 1356 N. Rockwell. Org. 1919. Pres., Mrs. Lena Nathan; Sec.,
 Mrs. Esther Ginsburg. Members, 265; income, \$1200.
 Lawndale Ladies' Aid Society. Org. 1911. Pres., Mrs. Fred Abrams;
 Sec., Mrs. Ray Cohen, 2908 Palmer. Members, 450.
 Lying in Hospital. *Auxiliaries:* Mothers' Aid. Pres., Mrs. Hugo
 Hartman, 5142 Ingleside Av.; Junior Auxiliary of Mothers' Aid.
 Pres., Edith Silverman.
 North Shore Workers, care of Temple Sholom, Pine Grove Av. cor
 Grace. Org. 1912. Pres., Mrs. Laura Brash; Sec., Mrs. M.
 Greenblatt. Members, 16.
 Northwest Ladies' Aid Society, 2021 W. Division. Org. 1912. Pres.,
 Mrs. David Kolb; Sec., Rubie Rissman; Headworker, Mrs. L.
 Isenberg. Members, 175; income, \$1000.
 Sisters of Aid. Pres., Mrs. Ray Moskovits, 4504 Emerald Av.
 Sisters of Charity. Pres., Mrs. F. Dreifuss, 5846 Calumet Av.
 Sisters of Peace. Pres., Mrs. L. Meyers, 4442 Prairie Av.
 West Side Ladies Immediate Relief Society, Judea Community Center.
 Org. 1915. Pres., Mrs. M. Udelowish, 1225 Independence Blvd.
 CL. B. M. Z. Woman's Club, Morrison Hotel. Pres., Mrs. H. Grossfeld.
 Baron Hirsch Co-Workers, Morrison Hotel. Pres., Fannie H. Kramer;
 Sec., Rose Ehrman.
 Baron Hirsch Woman's Club, State Lake Bldg. Pres., Mrs. Henry
 Lewis; Sec., Mrs. E. Danek.
 Beaconsfield Club, 1227 Independence Blvd. Org. 1894. Pres.,
 Louis M. Meyers; Sec., Herman Epstein. Members, 145; income,
 \$1800.
 Hosea Women's Circle, 1009 Madison (Oak Park). Pres., Mrs. P.
 Lome.
 Idlewild Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill. Org. 1909. Pres., Morris M.
 Rothschild; Sec., Mort. M. Oppenheimer, Republic Bldg. Mem-
 bers, 250; income, \$50,000.
 Player's Club, care of Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 W. Taylor.
 Sec., M. E. Falker, 9 S. La Salle.
 Ruth Club, 6001 Indiana Av. Pres., Mrs. Joseph S. Meyer.
 *Standard Club, 24th and Michigan Av. Pres., Jacob Ringer; Sec.,
 Dan'l W. Fischell.
 *Twentieth Century Social Club. Pres., Julius Adler, 3459 N.
 Paulina.
 Unity Society, State-Lake Bldg. Pres., Mrs. Pauline Bernstein.
 Willing Workers Woman's Club. Org. 1903. Pres., Mrs. I. Shoen;
 Sec., Mrs. L. W. Ofner, 5002 Forrestwille. Members, 1000.
 Woman's Benevolent Club. Pres., Mrs. Isidor Reeves, 5543 Drexel Av.
 COM. Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, Congress Hotel. Pres.,
 Mrs. Ignace J. Reis; Sec., Mrs. Kate Hirstenstein. Members,
 12,000.
 *Jewish Orthodox Community of Chicago, 720 Roosevelt Rd. Chair-
 man, ——— Perlstein.

INDIANA

- EDUC. *Jewish Religious Education Association of Indiana. Pres., Morris M.
 Feuerlicht, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sec., Bessie Freeman, Indian-
 apolis, Ind.

BLOOMINGTON

- CG. Congregation, University of Indiana. Pres., Samuel H. Baron,
 W. S. Hall, E. 10th.

SOUTH BEND

- EDUC. **Hebrew Institute**, Franklin St. Org. 1917. Pres., Max Hurwich; Director, M. Shapiro. *Auxiliary*: Ladies' Auxiliary. Pres., Mrs. Max Hurwich.
- CHAR. **Daughters of Israel**. Org. 1897. Pres., Mrs. S. Fox; Sec., Mrs. M. Cohen, 1042 La Salle. Members, 50.
- Hebrew Ladies' Loan Society**. Org. 1908. Pres., Mrs. Oscar Berkowitch; Sec., Mrs. Jos. Rosenbaum, 1033 Lincoln Way, W. Members, 75.
- Ladies Charity Society**. Org. 1917. Pres., Mrs. M. Boorda; Sec., Mrs. Lubin, 817 S. Chapin. Members, 102.
- CEM. **Cemetery**, Wishanaka Road.

TERRE HAUTE

- CL. **Phoenix**, 5th and Walnut. Org. 1880. Pres., Carl Wolf; Sec., Henry Wolff. Members, 59.

KANSAS

TOPEKA

- CG. ***Beth Sholom**, 5th and Harrison. Pres., Harry C. Shapiro.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

- CG. **Beth El**. Rabbi, Solomon S. Kory, Vicksburg, Miss.; Pres., I. Hyman; Sec., S. J. Fisher. Members, 15. *Services*: Sabbath and festival, English and Hebrew. *School*: Classes, 3; teachers, 2; pupils, 19; sessions weekly, 1.

MAINE

BANGOR

- CG. **Chaore Toldos Itzhok Anshe Sfard**, 37 Essex. Org. 1920. Rabbi, Abraham Kaprow; Pres., Don Shapiro; Sec., Edward P. Kaprow. Members, 40.
- CEM. **Cemetery of Congregation Chaore Toldos Itzhok Anshe Sfard**.

BATH

- EDUC. ***Young Women's Hebrew Association**. Sec., Bessie R. Brown, 183 Front.

PORTLAND

- CG. ***Shaaris Israel**, care of Cunningham Blk., Congress.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

- CG. ***Shaari Zion**, Park Heights Av. Pres., Jacob Rombro; Sec., Jesse Ashman.
- EDUC. **Baltimore Hebrew College and Teachers' Training School**, 1038 N. Eutaw. Org. 1919. Pres., Julius Levy; Sec., Arthur Medwedoff; Dean, Israel Efros.
- CHAR. **Daughters of Harmony**, 1012 E. Baltimore. Org. 1910. Pres., Mrs. Ray Katzen; Sec., Mrs. I. A. Levin. Members, 200.

- CL. ***Ideal Club**, care of Jewish Educational Alliance. Pres., David Brussel; Sec., Abr. Miller.
***Victory Club**, 1645 E. Fayette. Pres., David Rubin; Sec., Harry Schostak.
COM. ***Adath B'nai Israel** (Society for Promotion of Sabbath Observance), 114 Aisquith. Pres., B. H. Hartogensis.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

- EDUC. **Jewish Endeavor Society**, care of Congregation Beth El (Dorchester), Fowler. Org. 1919. Pres., Jacob Heller; Sec., Abr. S. Shoenberg.
CHAR. **Childrens' Bureau**, 25 Tremont. Org. 1918. Chairman, David A. Lourie; Sec., Lina Frankenstein; Director, A. Lincoln Krohn. Constituent Society of Federated Jewish Charities.
Kurlander Young Men's Charitable Association (Roxbury), 214 Dudley. Org. 1898. Pres., Harry Falsson; Sec., Samuel B. Hart. Members, 75; income, \$795.
***Sisters Who Visit the Sick, Inc.** Pres., Mathilda S. Birnbach; Sec., Sarah Morse.
COM. **Jewish Big Brothers' Association**, 25 Tremont. Org. 1920. Pres., Lewis Goldberg; Sec., Ph. Slepian.

CANTON

- CG. **Beth Abraham**, Washington. Org. 1917. Pres., John Brightman; Sec., Robert Gordon. *Services*: Festivals, Hebrew. *School*: Classes, 1; teachers, 1; sessions daily.

CHELSEA

- CG. ***Agudas Shalom**, Walnut and 4th.

GREENFIELD

- CG. **Greenfield Hebrew Congregation**. Org. 1918. Pres., Louis Michelman; Sec., Hyman Cramer, Deerfield. Members, 28; income, \$672. *Services*: Festivals, Hebrew. *School*: Classes, 1; teachers, 1; pupils, 21; sessions weekly, 5.

LAWRENCE

- CG. ***Anshe Shalom**, 411 Hampshire. Pres., Joseph Susman.

MATTAPAN

- CG. ***Hadrath Israel**, 1006 Blue Hill Av.

MILFORD

- CG. **Milford Hebrew Association**, 47 Pine. Org. 1902. Rabbi, H. L. Green, 52 Summer. Pres., Isaac Kulinsky; Sec., M. Wyzan. Members, 50; income, \$1000. *Services*: Sabbath, Hebrew.
EDUC. **Hebrew Free School**, 49 Pine. Org. 1920. Pres., Marcus W. Rose; Sec., J. Wyzan. Members, 35; income, \$2000. Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 43; sessions weekly, 6.

PEABODY

- CG. **Sons of Jacob**, Park. Org. 1906. *Auxiliary*: Hebrew Ladies' Aid Association. Pres., Mrs. Esther Ankeles; Sec., Mrs. Esther Peona.

PITTSFIELD

CG. *Ohabai Shalom, Robbins Av.

PLYMOUTH

EDUC. Young Women's Hebrew Association, 18½ Main. Org. Jan. 1920. Pres., Hattie Resnick; Sec., Sarah Markus. Members, 10.

REVERE

EDUC. Hebrew Educational Center, 140 Shirley Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Aaron Weintraub; Sec., Morris M. Aisner. *Affiliated Societies:* Hebrew School; Hebrew Ladies' Charitable Association.

*Hebrew School (Beth Hasofar Kodimo). Affiliated with Hebrew Educational Center.

CHAR. *Hebrew Ladies' Charitable Association. Affiliated with Hebrew Educational Center.

SPRINGFIELD

CHAR. *Home for Aged and Orphans, 65 Massasoit.

CL. Judeans, 266 Worthington. Org. 1915. Pres., Jacob Gaberman; Sec., David Gootzeit. Members, 65; income, \$2000.

WALTHAM

EDUC. *Talmud Torah, corner Harvard and Russell.

*Young Men's Hebrew Association, Harvard and Russell. Pres., I. Mendelsohn; Sec., Louis M. Sheer.

WINTHROP

EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, care of Temple Israel, Shirley. Org. 1920. Pres., Wm. C. Rosen; Sec., Manuel Lubin, 21 Nevada. Members, 141.

WORCESTER

EDUC. Hebrew Free School (Talmud Torah), 10 Waverly. Org. 1909. Pres., _____ Wolfson; Sec., B. Wolkowich. Income, \$600. Affiliated with the United Jewish Charities.

CHAR. *Hebrew Home for the Aged, 27 Coral. Pres., Jacob L. Goding; Supt., Jacob Kribow.

United Jewish Charities, 10 Waverly. Org. 1919. Pres., Adolph Hirsch; Sec., Jacob Reed; Headworker, Nellie A. Gealt. Members, 900; income, \$25,000. *Constituent Societies:* Hebrew Free School; Bikor Cholim; Gemilos Chasodim; Hachnosis Orchim; Malbish Arunin; Jewish Coal Fund; Jewish Grocery Fund; Worcester Jewish Children's Friend Society; Young Women's Aid Association; Jewish Clean Milk Station.

MICHIGAN

CRYSTAL FALLS

CG. Dorshe Zion. Org. 1916. Pres., Herman Ruwitch; Sec., Jeannette Warshawsky. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals.

DETROIT

CG. *Pincus Joseph, 208 E. Ferry.

FLINT

CG. *Agudath Achim, McFarlan.

Beth Israel, 421 Harrison. Org. 1919. Rabbi, Rudolph Lupo; Pres., Moses Rosenthal; Sec., Jacob Safer. Members, 150; income, \$16,000. *Services:* Sabbath and Festivals, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 100; sessions weekly, 5. *Affiliated Society:* Jewish Community Center.

LANSING

- CG. **Shaari Zedek**, 523 S. Capitol Av. Org. 1918. Rabbi, L. Kaplan, N. Pennsylvania Av. Pres., David Friedland; Sec., Max Kramer. Members, 35; income, \$2500. *Services*: Sabbath evening. *School*: Classes, 3; teachers, 2; pupils, 50; sessions weekly, 5.

MISSISSIPPI

GREENWOOD

- CHAR. **Jewish Ladies' Aid Society**. Pres., Mrs. A. Weller; Sec., Mrs. S. Fogel. Members, 23.

YAZOO CITY

- EDUC. **Religious School**. Org. 1919. Supt., Mrs. Max Schafer. (Org. under auspices of Yazoo Lodge of B'nai B'rith.)

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY

- CHAR. **Ladies' Midland Society**, care of Temple, Linwood Blvd. and Flora Av. Org. 1890. Pres., Mrs. Henry Lustig; Sec., Mrs. Jack Wienerberger. Members, 102.

ST. JOSEPH

- EDUC. ***Talmud Torah Association**, Pres., J. I. Aranson. Constituent Society of Jewish Communal Council.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, 610 S. 10th. Org. 1919. Pres., Basil Kaufman; Sec., Louis Kranitz; Supt., Simon L. Simkin. Members, 350; income, \$6000.
 CHAR. ***Hachnosis Orchim Society**. Pres., Rabbi M. Braude. Constituent Society of Jewish Communal Council.
Jewish Communal Council, 610 S. 10th. Org. 1918. Pres., I. J. Binswanger; Sec., Wm. Stone. *Constituent Societies*: Federated Jewish Charities; Talmud Torah Association; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Gemiluth Chassodim Society; Hachnosis Orchim Society; National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives; Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Sanatorium; Cleveland Jewish Orphans Home; Sir Moses Montefiore Kosher Home for Aged; Educational League for Orphans; National Farm School; National Wife Desertion Bureau; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; National Conference of Jewish Social Work.

ST. LOUIS

- CG. ***Adath B'nai-Israel**, Harts' Hall, Semple and Easton Av. Pres., Chas. Caplin; Sec., Mart. Sparburg.
***Shaari-Zion**, 2201 Carr.
 CHAR. **Ben Akiba Home for Jewish Working Girls**, 3646 W. Pine. Org. 1912. Pres., Mrs. Henrietta Cook; Sec., Mrs. Alex. Loeb; Matron, Mrs. Blanche Moritz. Income, \$10,000; inmates, 30. *Affiliated Society*: Ben Akiba Aid Society.

MONTANA

BUTTE

- CEM. **Cemetery of Temple B'nai Israel**, Montana Av.

NEBRASKA

HASTINGS

EDUC. School, 412 W. 6th. Org. 1920. Supt., Yetta Levy. Teachers, 2; pupils, 15.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BERLIN

CHAR. Daughters of Israel, Exchange. Org. 1914. Pres., Mrs. I. F. Jacobs; Sec., Mrs. Benj. Dorfman. Members, 45.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

CL. Linwood Country Club, 18-20 Real Estate and Law Bldg. Org. 1920. Pres., Joel Hillman; Sec., Harry Cassman. Members, 350.

BRADLEY BEACH

CG. *Beth Israel. Pres., J. Silverman; Sec., B. L. Cahn.

CAMDEN

CHAR. Federation of Jewish Charities, 3d and Atlantic Av. Org. 1919. Pres., Morris Berman; Sec., Mrs. H. Hoffman. Members, 350; income, \$10,500. *Constituent Societies*: Free Hebrew School; West Jersey and Homeopathic Hospital; Jewish Consumptives Relief Society of Denver, Col.; Hebrew Sheltering Home; Hebrew Ladies Relief Society; Society of Dispensors of True Benevolence.

HOBOKEN

CG. *Temple of Israel, Clinton Av. and Hackensack Pl. Rabbi, Ch. Hirschensohn.

JERSEY CITY

COM. Alliance of Israel Chapter, care of Y. M. H. A. Community Center. Org. 1919. Pres., Sadie Gross; Sec., Bertha Harris. Members, 30.

NEW BRUNSWICK

CG. Poalei Zedeck, 141 Nielson. Org. 1905. Rabbi, Samuel Baskin. Pres., Jacob Grossman; Sec., Harry Levine. Members, 150; income, \$3500. *Services*: Daily, Hebrew. *School*: Classes, 6; teachers, 2; pupils, 100; sessions weekly, 1. *Affiliated Society*: Ladies' Auxiliary.

NUTLEY

CG. *Nutley Jewish Congregation. Pres., Samuel Slaff; Sec., Benj. Sel. Members, 25.

PATERSON

CG. *Ohev Sholom, 445 Main.

PERTH AMBOY

CG. *Beth Israel, Cortland. Pres., Henry Miller.
EDUC. B'nai Zion Institute, Fayette. Org. 1905. Pres., Philip Siskind; Sec., ———— Jacobson, Members, 135; income, \$2000.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

EDUC. *Ridgefield Park Hebrew Association. Pres., David Corn; Sec., Henry Cohen.

TRENTON

EDUC. Hebrew School, Market and Cooper. Org. 1920. Pres., Michael Gilinsky; Sec., M. Zagnit. Prin., S. Marcus. Members, 300; income, \$7000.

UNION HILL

EDUC. Union Hill Hebrew Institute, 321 Franklin. Org. 1910. Pres., Isidore Haber; Sec., Theodore Steinberg; Director, Israel Lebendiger. Members, 200; income, \$5000. *Affiliated Societies:* Ladies' Auxillary; Ladies' Auxillary of the Talmud Torah; Hebrew School; Y. M. H. A.; Y. W. H. A.

WILDWOOD

CG. *Beth Judah, Spencer and Pacific Av. Pres., N. Musher, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK**ALBANY**

CHAR. *Jewish Orphan Asylum, Elm near Dove.

BUFFALO

CG. *United Hebrew Congregation, 323 Hickory.

EDUC. Jewish Young Women's Association, 406 Jefferson. Org. 1920. Pres., Etta Cohen; Sec., Mildred Winer. Members, 245.

CORNING

EDUC. Religious School. Org. 1919. Supt., J. B. Pollak, Elmira, N. Y. Pupils, 20.

GLOVERSVILLE

EDUC. Jewish Community Center, 6 Elm. Org. 1919. Pres., Joseph Bachner; Sec., Jacob H. Lazarus; Director, Joseph Jasin. Members, 70; income, \$9000.

Talmud Torah, 6 Elm. Org. 1917. Pres., Benjamin Lazarus; Supt., Joseph Jasin. Members, 60; income, \$2000.

HOPEWELL JUNCTION

EDUC. Murondac Academy (Sylvan Lake). Org. 1919. Prin., Joseph C. Hyman. Students, 30.

HURLEYVILLE

EDUC. *Sholem Aleichem School. Pres., I. M. Goodelman; Sec., ——— Kremen. Pupils 40.

ITHACA

EDUC. Ithaca Hebrew Sunday School, S. Aurora. Org. 1905. Pres., David Rothschild; Sec., Aaron G. Mintz.

JOHNSTOWN

CHAR. ***Ladies' Hebrew Association.** Pres., Mrs. R. M. Rubin; Sec., Mrs. Finkel.

MASSENA

CG. **Adath Israel, W. Orvis.** Org. 1919. Pres., Samuel Levine; Sec., Edw. Berenson. Members, 25; income, \$1800. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 1; teachers, 1; pupils, 15; sessions weekly, 6.

NEW ROCHELLE

CHAR. ***United Home for Aged Hebrews,** 391 Pelham Rd. Pres., S. J. Manne; Sec., Elkin Delches.

NEW YORK CITY

BROOKLYN, QUEENS, AND RICHMOND

- CG. **Agudas Achim of College Point, 13th.** Org. 1919. Pres., Jacob H. Klinger; Sec., Ph. Wolinsky. Members, 43. *Services:* Festivals, Hebrew.
- CG. **Beth Abraham, 1688 Fulton.** Org. 1913. Pres., Jos. Gottlieb; Sec., Jos. Tomaschoff. Members, 60; income, \$2000. *Services:* Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 1; pupils, 50; sessions weekly, 5. *Affiliated Societies:* Talmud Torah Mogen David; Ladies' Auxiliary; Young Folk's Auxiliary.
- ***Beth Israel, 59th and 11th Av.** Rabbi, ——— Pincus. Pres., Morris Samuel.
- Beth Israel of Borough Park, 5602 11th Av.** Org. 1919. Pres., Morris Jacobson; Sec., Hyman J. Jacobson. Members, 100; income, \$1800. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 42; sessions weekly, 5.
- Beth Israel of Richmond Hill, 102d and Sherry.** Org. 1909. Rabbi, Reuben Rabinowitz; Pres., Bernard Alexander; Sec., Gustave Jacoby. Members, 50; income, \$6000. *Services:* Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 5; teachers, 2; pupils, 74; sessions daily. *Affiliated Societies:* Sisterhood; Young Folks' League.
- Brooklyn Jewish Center, E. Parkway, between New York and Brooklyn Av.** Rabbi, Israel H. Levinthal; Pres., S. Rottenberg; Sec., A. Price.
- ***Free Synagogue of Flushing.** Rabbi, Bernard Cantor; Pres., Samuel Jaros; Sec., Meyer Boskey.
- ***Hempstead Hebrew Congregation, Center.** *Auxiliary:* Sisterhood. Pres., Mrs. Louis Cohen.
- ***Rockaway Park Hebrew Association.** Pres., Elias Cohen; Sec., J. Ehrenberg. *Auxiliaries:* Ladies' Auxiliary; Young Folk's League.
- Temple Beth El (Manhattan Beach), Corbin Place and Oriental Blvd.** Org. 1919. Rabbi, Louis J. Goetz; Pres., Adolph Heinemann; Sec., David Aronson. Members, 52; income, \$4000. *Services:* Weekly, Hebrew and English. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 41; sessions weekly, 3. *Affiliated Society:* Ladies' Auxiliary.
- Zichruth Torah Moses (East New York), 382-6 Vermont.** Org. 1919. Rabbi, Moses Rabinowitz, 359 Pennsylvania Av.; Pres., J. Goldberg; Sec., B. Trembitzky. Members, 700.

- EDUC.** **Hebrew Institute of Boro Park** (Yeshivath Ez Chaim), 4521 14th Av. Org. 1917. Pres., Selig M. Schwarzschild; Sec., Abr. S. Kellson; Director, Max Kufeld. Members, 575; income, \$8000. *Affiliated Society: Ladies' Auxiliary.*
- *Isadora Boarding School**, 22 Buckingham Rd. Prin., Mrs. I. Bernstein.
- Young Men's Hebrew Association of Coney Island, Inc.** Org. 1920. Pres., A. Avruton; Sec., M. Fischler, 2877 W. 24th. Members, 220; income, \$1000.
- CHAR.** ***Bay Ridge Jewish Neighborhood Association.** Pres., Abr. Fisch, 48th; Sec., S. Lowenthal.
- Hebrew Benevolent Society of Staten Island**, 144 Morningstar Rd., Port Richmond, N. Y. Org. 1890. Pres., Herman L. Bodine; Sec., Mrs. M. Leo. Members, 50.
- *Pride of Judaea Orphan Home**, Dumont Av. Pres., Joseph Polonsky; Sec., Aaron Wiener.
- United-Israel Zion Hospital**, 1246 42d. Org. 1920. Pres., Newman Dube; Sec., Abr. J. Herrick; Director, Boris Fingerhood. Members, 2000. *Affiliated Societies: Ladies' Auxiliary; Young Folks League.*
- CL.** **Far Rockaway League of Jewish Youth**, care of Congregation Shaare Tephila, Central Av. near Nelson Av. Pres., B. A. Lichter; Sec., Anna Crosby. Members, 80; income, \$960.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX

- CG.** ***Bais Jacob**, 1484 Washington Av. near 171st. Rabbi, Jacob Mayers. **Berith Shalom** (Spanish and Portuguese), 133 Eldridge. Org. 1914. Rabbis, David Davidson and Nissim Sedaka; Pres., J. de A. Benyunes; Sec., Albert Behar. Members, 510; income, \$5000. *Services: Daily, Hebrew. School: Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 120; sessions weekly, 5.*
- Chevre Shomre Shabbos**, 335 Beekman Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Benj. Gittelman; Sec., B. D. Rosenfeld. Members, 42; income, \$3000. *Services: Daily, Hebrew. School: Classes, 2; teachers, 2; pupils, 50.*
- *Homler Ahabas Chessed of Harlem**, 110-112 E. 104th.
- Inwood Hebrew Congregation**, 207th and Post Av. Org. 1916. Rabbi, Sigmund Tyor; Pres., Sigmund Wiltchek; Sec., D. Rosenzweig. Members, 103; income, \$2500. *Services: Sabbath and festivals, English and Hebrew. School: Classes, 3; teachers, 3; pupils, 85; sessions daily.*
- *Temple Gates of Hope** (Washington Heights). Rabbi, H. L. Martin; Pres., Gustave B. Lang; Sec., Samuel Schildkret. *Auxiliaries: Sisterhood; Progress Club.*
- Temple of the Covenant**, 612-616 W. 180th. Org. 1913. Rabbi, Frederick Braun. Pres., Jacob W. Endel; Sec., E. A. Blauhut. Members, 210; income, \$9000. *Services: Sabbath, Hebrew and English. School: Classes, 6; teachers, 6; sessions weekly, 1. Affiliated Society: Sisterhood.*
- *Tifereth Israel of Fordham and Bedford Park**, 2481 Valentine Av. Rabbi, Mayer Kopfsstein.
- Young Israel Synagogue**, 229 E. Bway. Org. 1915. Pres., Harry G. Fromberg; Sec., Louis Simansky. Members, 400; income, \$2400. *Services: Sabbath and Festivals, Hebrew. School: Classes, 6; teachers, 6; pupils, 150.*
- EDUC.** ***National Hebrew School**, 206 E. Bway. Pres., Joseph Eron; Sec., Jacob Heckelman.
- Zhitomir Talmud Torah**, 337 E. 4th. Org. 1910. Pres., Max Meyerson; Sec., P. Melman. Members, 1200; income, \$25,000; pupils, 700.

- CHAR. ***Beth Abraham Home for Incurables**, 612 Allerton Av. Pres., Mrs. A. L. Alperstein; Treas., Jos. S. Marcus. 77 Delancey.
Home and Farm Mental Convalescents, Inc. (Non-Sectarian), 198 Broadway. Inc., 1919. Pres., Joseph B. Oldort; Sec., Benj. H. Cohn.
 ***Jewish Temporary Shelter for Friendless Children**, 3785 Broadway. Pres., Mrs. S. T. Harris; Sec., Mrs. B. B. Greller.
New York Consumptive Relief League, care of Green Room, Hotel McAlpin. Org. 1907. Pres., Sam'l Deutsch; Sec., Pansy Gussow. Members, 750; income, \$12,000.
United Ladies' Aid Society, 560 W. 144th. Org. 1888. Pres., Mrs. Adolph Zukor; Sec., Laura Kleinmann. Members, 260; income, \$5000.
 ***Wage Earner's Institute**, Thomas Davidson Society, 311 E. Broadway.
 CL. **Halevy Singing Society**, care of Y. W. H. A., 31 W. 110th. Org. 1893. Pres., D. Berger; Sec., Miss Saslow; Director, Leon M. Kramer. Members, 75.
 COM. **Association of Reform Rabbis of New York and Vicinity**. Org. 1919. Pres., Joseph Silverman; Sec., Richard Stern. Members, 38.
Community Workers of the New York Guild for Jewish Blind (Formerly the Junior Workers), 240 E. 105th. Pres., Henry K. Heyman; Sec., Amelia Sachs. Affiliated with New York Guild for the Jewish Blind.
 M. B. **Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society**, 160 W. 82d. Org. 1820. Pres., Joshua Kantrowitz; Sec., Leon A. Rains. Members, 300.

NYACK

- CG. ***Sons of Israel**, South Broadway.

PEEKSKILL

- EDUC. ***Young Women's Hebrew Association**. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Hannah Levine, Division.

POUGHKEEPSIE

- EDUC. ***Hebrew School**, 47 Garden. Pres., M. J. Fessler; Prin., Joseph Louqisch.

ROCHESTER

- CHAR. **Rochester Jewish Relief Organization**, 144 Baden. Org. 1915. Pres., N. Kabacov; Sec., Edw. Schiff. Members, 150; income, \$12,000.

SUFFERN

- CG. **Sons of Israel**, Suffern Pl., near Lafayette Av.

SYRACUSE

- EDUC. **Jewish Peoples' House of Syracuse**, 927 Grape. Org. 1917. Pres., Harry Pine; Sec., Isador Shapiro; Director, Sigmund Shapiro. Members, 60; income, \$2000. *Affiliated Societies*: School. Pupils, 70.

WHITE PLAINS

- CHAR. ***Mary Zinn Home for Convalescent and Cardiac Children**, Mamaroneck Rd. Pres., Mrs. Benedict Erstein; Sec., Mrs. Richard Lewisohn.

OHIO

- COM. ***Ohio Federation of Temple Sisterhoods**. Pres., Edna Goldsmith, Cleveland, O.; Sec., Mrs. Edward Rauh, Dayton, O.

AKRON

EDUC. *Hebrew Educational Council. Pres., Mrs. M. Weiner; Sec., Mrs. J. J. Shulansky.

CINCINNATI

CHAR. Martha House (Home for Jewish Girls), 2027 Auburn Av. Org. 1920. Director, Barnett R. Brickner. Capacity, 15 beds. Affiliated Society of United Jewish Charities.

CLEVELAND

CG. *B'nai Jacob, 10601 Superior Av. Auxiliary: B'nai Jacob Ladies' Society.

EDUC. Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1212 E. 105th. Org. 1920. Pres., Louis Kaplan; Sec., Frances Davis. Members, 425; income, \$5000.

CHAR. *Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. Pres., H. Feniger; Sec., I. Schreiber.

*Jewish Welfare Association (formerly Junior Temple Israel Auxiliary.) Pres., Miriam Jaffe; Sec., C. S. Rivitz.

COM. Cleveland Jewish Center, 1212 E. 105th. Org. 1919. Pres., Israel Sheinbart; Sec., Maurice Kahn; Director, Samuel Benjamin. Members, 489; income, \$75,000. Affiliated Society: Anshe Emeth Tefilo.

DAYTON

CL. Stroller's Club of Dayton, 326-330 Lindsey Bldg. Org. 1919. Pres., Sam Wyse; Sec., Henry Leebensberger. Members, 22; income, \$1000.

MIDDLETOWN

CG. *Emanu El. Pres., A. S. Levi; Sec., M. A. Epstein. Auxiliary: Sisterhood.

OKLAHOMA

BARTLESVILLE

EDUC. Religious School. Org. 1919. Pres., M. H. Born; Sec., A. L. Kaplin, P. O. Box 16. Teachers, 3; pupils, 18

SAPULPA

EDUC. Religious School. Org. 1919. Pres., ——— Wilkinson. Teachers, 3; pupils, 20.

OREGON

PORTLAND

CHAR. Federated Jewish Societies of Portland, 713 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Org. 1920. Pres., Ben Selling; Sec., A. Rosenstein. Members, 1200; income, \$50,000. Constituent Societies: B'nai Brith Bldg. Assn.; First Hebrew Benevolent Society; Jewish Consumptives Relief Society; Jewish Relief Society; Jewish Women's Benevolent Society; Jewish Women's Sewing Society; Jewish Women's Endeavor Society; Natl. Jewish Hospital, Denver; Neighborhood House; Shelter Home; Portland Hebrew Free School; Sisters of Israel; South Portland Benevolent Society.

*Old Men's Hebrew Fraternal Association, 3d and College. Pres., L. Shank; Sec., John Singer.

Shelter Home, 975 Corbett. Org. 1920. Pres., Julius Meier; Sec., Mrs. I. C. Wax; Supt., Mrs. W. L. Block. Income, \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

EDUC. Jewish Community Center, 245 N. 9th. Pres., Max Hess; Sec., Harry A. Cohen.

CALIFORNIA

CHAR. *Hebrew Ladies' Home Circle. Pres., Mrs. Max Kotler; Sec., Mrs. Louis Abrams.

CANONSBURG

CG. Tree of Life, Ashland Av. Org. 1914. Rabbi, A. Simon; Pres., Sam Burg; Sec., Sam Finkel. Members, 35; income, \$2000. *Services*: Sabbath and festivals, Hebrew. *School*: Classes, 2; teachers, 2; pupils, 65; sessions weekly, 6.

CARBONDALE

EDUC. *Young Women's Hebrew Association, Leader Bldg.

DU BOIS

CEM. *Cemetery, South Av.

ERIE

CHAR. B'nai Brith Orphanage, at Fairview. Org. July, 1912. Pres., Isador Sobel; Sec., Mrs. E. P. Marks, 620 Marine Bank Bldg., Erie, Pa.; Supt., Abr. I. Diamant.

FARRELL

CG. *Shevith Achim, Lee Av. Pres., L. J. Nathan; Sec., Joseph Greenberger.

JOHNSTOWN

CG. Beth Zion, 222 Main. Org. 1903. Pres., Abe Cohn; Sec., Mrs. A. Lewis. Members, 30. *Services*: English. *School*: Classes, 3; teachers, 3; pupils, 31.

CEM. Grand View. At Westmount. Cemetery of Beth Zion Congregation.

MONESSEN

EDUC. Young Women's Hebrew Association of the Monongahela Valley. Org. 1919. Pres., Sophie Cowan; Sec., Edith L. Tanzer, 639 McKee Av. Members, 25.

CHAR. Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society. Pres., Mrs. Annie Lebowitz; Sec., Mrs. Dora Nayhouse, 409 McKee Av. Members, 50.

MONONGAHELA

CHAR. Hebrew Relief Society. Org. 1916. Pres., G. Novak; Sec., I. Ginsberg, 412 W. Main. Members, 29.

NEW KENSINGTON

EDUC. *Young Men's Hebrew Association. Pres., Louis Claster, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh; Sec., N. H. Kopleman.

PHILADELPHIA

EDUC. *Young Women's Hebrew Association, care of B'nai Jeshurun, 31st and Diamond. Pres., Mae Euster, 3136 Page; Sec., Sylvia Shafritz.

- CHAR. ***Federated Loan Society.** Pres., Jules Mastbaum; Sec., Harry G. Sundheim.
- Neighborhood Center,** 422-428 Bainbridge. Org. 1885. Pres., Alice E. Jastrow; Sec., Mrs. Lester Wolf; Headworker, E. Marion Kohn. Maintains Day Nursery; daily attendance, 60; Temporary Shelter, capacity, 30. Settlement, attendance, annually, 36,000. Affiliated with Federation of Jewish Charities.
- *South Philadelphia Hebrew Association.** Chairman, Simon Melmed; Sec., Samuel Richman.
- Uptown Ladies' Home for the Aged,** 955 N. Franklin. Org. 1913. Pres., Mrs. J. Koenig; Sec., J. Feshbein. Members, 2400; income, \$18,776.38; inmates, 30.
- CL. ***Criteria's,** 309 Pine. Pres., A. Benj. Wilkes; Sec., Morton Greenberg.
- Green Valley Country Club,** 6937 Ridge Av. Org. 1920. Pres., Harry Sacks; Sec., M. Y. Belber. Members, 200; income, \$50,000.
- COM. **Vounteer Reserve Corps of Philadelphia** (care of Y. M. H. A.), 1616 Master. Org. 1920. Act. Sec., I. L. Stone. Affiliated with Y. M. H. A.

PITTSBURGH

- CG. **Beechview Hebrew Congregation Beth El,** Broadway Av. Org. 1919. Pres., Isidore Marmorstein; Sec., Ben Cohen. Members, 50; income, \$600. *School:* Classes, 3; teachers, 1; pupils, 45; sessions weekly, 3.
- *Beth Shalom** (Squirrel Hill), corner Forbes and Murray Av. Pres., M. J. Molans; Sec., A. Caplan.
- *Mogen David,** Miller.
- CHAR. **Jewish Childrens' Aid Society** (formerly Auxiliary of the Jewish Home for Babies), Wylie Av. and Green. Org. 1919. Pres., Anna Grotstein; Sec., Gertrude Coleman. Members, 140.
- Jewish Home for Babies,** 2508 Breckenridge Av. Org. 1913. Pres., Mrs. M. Schlesinger; Sec., Mrs. I. Rabinowitz; Supt., Miss A. Miller. Members, 4000; income, \$49,848.72; inmates, 63.
- CL. ***Le Mar Club.** Pres., Lewis K. Rosenfield, Jr.; Sec., H. Lawrence Finkelhor.

SHARON

- CHAR. ***Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society.** Mrs. Chas. Frankle, Idaho.

SUNBURY

- CG. ***Beth El** (formerly Congregation Talmud Torah).

UNIONTOWN

- CG. ***Ohave Israel.** Pres., Benj. Schwartz; Sec., Max Laponsky.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

- CHAR. **Jewish Aid Association of South Providence,** 228 Saratoga. Org. 1920. Pres., Chas. Seltzer; Sec., J. A. Knasire.
- CL. **Men's Community Club,** care of Temple Beth El, Broad and Glenham. Org., Mch., 1919. Pres., Henry Woolf; Sec., Martin Rosenfield. Members, 400.

SOUTH CAROLINA

DARLINGTON

- CG. **Congregation.** Rabbi, Jacob S. Raisin, Charleston, S. C. Pres., Henry Hennig; Sec., Ben Hilb. Members, 15. *Services:* English and Hebrew. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 15; sessions weekly, 1.

KINGSTREE

- EDUC. **Religious School.** Pres., T. C. Jacobs; Sec., Florence Jacobs. Members, 12; pupils, 3; sessions weekly, 1.

ORANGEBURG

- EDUC. **Religious School.** Pres., Victor Wald; Sec., Mrs. B. Kahnweiler. Members, 14. Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 14; sessions weekly, 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN

- EDUC. **Young People's Hebrew Association,** 214 S. Main. Org. 1919. Pres., Nathan Sudow; Sec., Ruth Hess. Members, 30.

SIOUX FALLS

- CG. **Mount Zion.** Org. 1919. Rabbi, S. J. Schwab. Pres., Max Eisner; Sec., A. Fischer, 312 S. Spring Av. *School:* Classes, 4; teachers, 4; pupils, 25; sessions weekly, 1. *Affiliated Society:* Sisterhood.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS

- CG. ***Mischne,** 112 Jackson Av. Rabbi, Joseph Reich.
 CHAR. ***Hebrew Sheltering Home of Memphis.** Pres., Chas. Kemp; Sec., Morris D. Blockman.
 CL. **Young Tennesseans,** care of Y. M. H. A., Dunlap and Madison. Org. 1916. Pres., Maurice Cherry; Sec., Israel W. Kanarek. Members, 40.

TEXAS

AMARILLO

- CG. **Temple Israel.** Org. 1920. Rabbi, Geo. Fox, Fort Worth, Tex; Pres., A. Eberstadt; Sec., Joseph N. Sklower, 506 Polk. Members, 30; income, \$1800. *Services:* Monthly, English. *School:* Classes, 5; teachers, 5; pupils, 22; sessions weekly, 1.

DALLAS

- CG. **First Roumanian-Austrian Congregation of Dallas,** 1421 Pocahontas. Org. 1906. Pres., Chas. Kaufman; Sec., M. Seltzer. Members, 50; income, \$2000. *Services:* Sabbath, Hebrew.
 EDUC. ***Dallas Hebrew School,** 1421 Pocahontas. Prin., Chas. Blumenthal. Pupils, 125.
 ***Young Women's Hebrew Association.** Sec., W. A. Scott.
 CL. ***Progress Club,** Pocahontas and Park Av. Pres., Harry Sigel; Sec., Robert Stern.

FORT WORTH

- CG. **Agudas Achim**, 823 Taylor. Rabbi, E. A. Abramowitz; Pres., Israel N. Mehl; Sec., C. H. Wolf. Members, 165; income, \$500. *Services*: Sabbath, Hebrew and English. *School*: Classes, 5; teachers, 3; pupils, 150; sessions weekly, 6.
- EDUC. **Fort Worth Hebrew School**, 819 Taylor. Org. 1900. Pres., M. Shanblum; Sec., J. Wolfson; Director, A. E. Abramowitz. Income, \$7000. Classes, 8; teachers, 11; pupils, 200; sessions daily.
- CEM. **Hebrew Cemetery**, White Settlement Road.

SAN ANTONIO

- EDUC. ***Hebrew Institute Sunday School**. Reorg. Pres., M. Scharlack; Sec., Ned Alterman.

WHARTON

- CG. ***Shaarith Yisroel**. Rabbi, J. Keilin. Pres., Ben Davis; Sec., Herman Davis.

WICHITA FALLS

- CG. ***House of Jacob**. Pres., D. Capland; Sec., A. M. Capland.
- Temple Israel**, 11th and Burnett. Org. 1920. Rabbi, David Goldberg; Pres., I. Markowitz; Sec., Jos. Colonna. Members, 90; income, \$6500. *Services*: Sabbath, English and Hebrew. *School*: Classes, 5; teachers, 5; pupils, 34; sessions weekly, 2. *Affiliated Societies*: Jewish Relief Society; Temple Literary Society.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

- CG. ***Sharey Tzedek**. Pres., M. Garelick; Sec., C. Salzman.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON-KANAWHA

- CHAR. **Jewish Federated Charities**. Org. 1920. Sec., Mrs. M. I. Mendeloff.

MARTINSBURG

- CG. ***Beth Jacob**, E. Pennsylvania Av.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE

- CG. **Beth Hamidrash**, 601 10th. Org. 1919. Pres., H. Dulein. Members, 70.
- EDUC. **Talmud Torah**, Central Av. corner 8th. Org. 1895. Pres., I. Cohen; Sec., H. Seidelman. Members, 400; income, \$6000.
- CHAR. **Hachnosas Orchim** (Sheltering Home), 705 Galena. Org. 1890. Pres., Max Gollack; Sec., D. Horwitz. Members, 900; income, \$2500.
- Mosheb Z'kenim** (Home of the Aged), 731 Galena. Org. 1909. Pres., Mrs. H. Dubinsky; Sec., Mrs. Wetter; Supt., M. Kaufman. Income, \$5000. *Affiliated Societies*: Ladies' Auxiliary; B'nai Israel Society.

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S.

City	Estimated Population		Name of Organization	Officer	Expended 1919
	General	Jewish			
Akron, Ohio.....	130,000	2,000	Jewish Social Service Federation of Akron.	Malvyn Wachner, Sec., 235 Bldg. Akron Savings & Loan Bldg.	\$ 8,743.70
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,000	10,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Ida Goldstein, 90 Capitol Av.	13,772.00
Baltimore, Md.....	607,000	60,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	Louis H. Levin, Sec., 411 W. Fayette.	207,232.73
Birmingham, Ala....	200,000	3,500	Federation of Jewish Charities	I. Szerel, Sec., 6th Av. and 17th St. N.	3,700.00
Boston, Mass.....	782,000	77,500	Federated Jewish Charities...	Maurice B. Hexter, 262 Washington.	340,500.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	480,000	20,000	Jewish Federation for Social Service.	Cecil B. Wiener, Sec., 29 Mortimer.	32,789.74 (1918)
Chicago, Ill.....	2,572,000	225,000	Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago (Reformed). Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.	Marcy I. Berger, 1800 Selden. Jewish Bessie Simon, 1800 Selden.	800,204.47 180,524.80
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	450,000	25,000	United Jewish Social Agencies	Barnett R. Brickner, 731 West 6th.	165,000.00 (1920-1921)
Cleveland, Ohio.....	765,000	100,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Samuel Goldhamer, 1529 Guardian Bldg.	207,121.08
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	9,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	H. Jos. Hyman, Sec., 555 E. Rich.	18,879.80
Dallas, Texas.....	135,000	8,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	Anna Cohen, Supt., 1814 Ashland.	3,283.56 (1918-1919)
Dayton, Ohio.....	135,000	4,000	Jewish Federation for Social Service.	Rebecca R. Yassenoff, Sec., 104 S. Brown.	9,419.64
Des Moines, Ia.....	105,652	3,200	United Jewish Philanthropies..	Jos. Brody, Sec., Fleming Bldg.	12,865.12
Detroit, Mich.....	841,500	50,000	United Jewish Charities.....	Blanche J. Hart, Sec., 239 E. High.	91,842.92
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	80,000	1,650	Federation of Jewish Charities	A. L. Weinstein, Sec., Hamilton House.	3,000.00
Hartford, Conn.....	107,000	16,000	United Jewish Charities of Hartford, Conn.	Chas. W. Margold, Supt., 9 Pleasant.	22,808.37
Hot Springs, Ark....	16,334	309	Federation of Jewish Charities	A. B. Rhine, Sec., 315 W. Grand Av.	1,265.00

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S. (continued).

City	Estimated Population		Name of Organization	Officer	Expended 1919
	General	Jewish			
Indianapolis, Ind.....	300,000	10,000	Jewish Federation of Indianapolis	S. B. Kaufman, Supt., 17 W. Morris.	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	300,000	12,000	United Jewish Charities	Mrs. Henry Cohen, Supt., Admiral Blvd. and Harrison.	\$87,590.00
Lexington, Ky.....	35,000	385	Federation of Jewish Charities	Gus Loeb, Sec., 204 W. Main.	1,270.20
Little Rock, Ark.....	60,000	1,500	Federation of Jewish Charities	Rabbi James G. Heller, Sec., 520 N. Cedar.	5,944.99
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	18,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Dora Berres, Sec., 242 N. Bunker Hill Av.	60,578.24
Louisville, Ky.....	265,000	9,000	Jewish Welfare Federation....	Betty S. Rosenberg, 529 S. First.	84,789.62
Memphis, Tenn.....	150,000	7,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	S. L. Lee, Sec.....	13,045.53 (May 1918-19)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	450,000	20,000	Federated Jewish Charities...	Isidor Kadis, Supt. 1002 Walnut.	44,615.09
Minneapolis, Minn....	370,000	15,000	Associated Jewish Charities...	Julia I. Felsenthal, Supt..	21,117.23
Mobile, Ala.....	60,000	2,200	Federation of Jewish Charities	Nell R. Hess, Sec., 6 Pine..	3,195.60
Montgomery, Ala....	50,000	1,650	United Hebrew Charities.....	C. F. Moritz, Sec.....	1,818.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	140,000	3,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Sol. N. Cline, Sec., 128 2nd Av., N.	5,656.00
New Haven, Conn....	160,000	18,000	United Jewish Charities of New Haven	Morris Lewis, Supt.....	10,924.01
New Orleans, La.....	400,000	8,000	Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation.	Julius Goldman, Supt., 1205 St. Charles Av.	90,000.00
New York, N. Y.	5,700,000	1,500,000	Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.	Max Abelman, Sec., 12 Graham Av.	412,888.49
Brooklyn			Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.	Solomon Lowenstein, 114 Fifth Av.	3,236,276.91
Manhattan and Bronx.			Jewish Relief Federation of Alameda County.	Samuel Ghinsberg, Sec., 326 Albany Bldg.	5,613.61 (9 Months)
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	5,000	Jewish Welfare Federation....	Jessie H. Rosenstock, Gen. Sec., 303 Lyric Bldg.	15,925.44
Omaha, Neb.....	210,000	10,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Jacob Billikopf, Director, 701 Empire Bldg.	800,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,785,000	200,000			

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S. (continued).

City	Estimated Population		Name of Organization	Officer	Expended 1919
	General	Jewish			
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	601,000	60,000	Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh.	Minnie Affelder, Sec., 601 Washington Trust Co. Bldg.	\$106,000.00
Portland, Ore.....	275,000	2,500	Federated Jewish Societies of Portland	A. Rosenstein, Sec.....	56,000.00 (Income 1920)
Rochester, N. Y.,....	265,000	20,000	Associated Hebrew Charities...	Jos. E. Silverstein, Sec., 144 Baden	21,185.05
St. Joseph, Mo.....	85,000	3,300	Federated Jewish Charities...	Simon L. Simkin, 610 S. 10th.	18,000.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	867,000	60,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Bernard Greensfelder, Sec. 415 Locust.	182,337.06
St. Paul, Minn.....	290,000	10,000	Jewish Charities of St. Paul..	Helen Grodinsky, Supt., Wilder Charity Bldg.	11,282.47
San Francisco, Cal..	530,000	30,000	Federation of Jewish Charities	Meyer H. Levy, Sec., 436 O'Farrell.	233,914.77
Scranton, Pa.....	158,883	8,000	The Jewish Federation	Mrs. Jacob Mechlowitz, Supt., 440 Wyoming Ave.	10,355.51
Syracuse, N. Y.....	145,237	12,000	Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of Syracuse.	Solomon S. Lasky, 222 Cedar.	28,000.00
Toledo, Ohio.....	250,000	7,500	Jewish Federation of Toledo...	Anna Dallet, Supt., 520 State.	7,500.00
Wichita, Kan.....	52,450	300	Jewish Charities.....	Henry Wallerstein, Dir.....	.....
Worcester, Mass	175,000	10,000	United Jewish Charities.....	Adolph Hirsch, Pres.....	17,872.12
Youngstown, Ohio...	125,237	5,000	Jewish Social Service Bureau.	Lena F. Ozersky, Supervisor, 201 Federal Bldg..	(Income 1920) 5,560.28

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT SHOWING FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR THE
RELIEF OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

Country	Amount appropriated July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920	Amount appropriated since inception of committee November, 1914
Abyssinia	\$11,704.80	\$11,704.80
Alexandria (for refugees).....		58,904.39
Austria	569,586.67	1,362,586.67
Bagdad, Syria	2,520.11	10,305.61
Baltic Provinces	68,201.28	68,201.28
Belgium	2,500.00	2,500.00
Bulgaria	600.00	19,100.00
Central Europe	388,451.53	388,451.53
Czecho-Slovakia	75,022.46	135,022.46
Denmark		1,500.00
France (for refugees).....		7,000.00
Gallcia		753,600.00
Germany	207,514.98	207,514.98
Greece	53,517.74	177,920.99
Holland	80,500.00	92,115.70
Hungary	177,000.00	334,100.00
Italy (for Jewish prisoners of war)...		4,000.00
Japan (for Russian Jewish refugees)..		90,000.00
Jugo-Slavia (for refugees from Buk- owina and Palestine).....		335,000.00
Latvia	5,011.26	5,011.26
Palestine	1,473,733.72	4,087,219.58
Persia	10,000.00	35,700.00
Poland and Lithuania.....	5,428,527.27	17,876,829.15
Roumania	569,135.48	880,035.48
Russia	216,860.27	3,029,160.27
Serbia	20,640.51	50,640.51
Siberia	286,751.65	428,846.35
Spain (for refugees).....		18,000.00
Switzerland	2,500.00	21,700.00
Transportation Facilities, Poland....	138,124.14	138,124.14
Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco (for refu- gees)		9,000.00
Turkey and Syria.....	336,115.18	1,501,696.98
Ukraine	393,279.02	393,279.02
For War Prisoners in German Intern- ment Camps		15,500.00
Miscellaneous	87,808.94	87,808.94
Total	\$10,605,607.01	\$32,638,080.09

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing appropriations, the sum of \$5,000,000 has been voted by the Joint Distribution Committee for reconstruction work and for surveys in various countries where such work is contemplated.

JEWISH PERIODICALS APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Following is a list of Jewish periodicals which were being published in the United States up to the time of printing. This list is divided into two sections: (A) General Newspapers and Magazines; (B) Organs of Associations and Trade Journals.

Of the members of the first group listed in Volume 21, ten suspended publication during the past year. Of these, three were ultra-radical labor papers, published in Yiddish; five were local English weeklies, and one a semi-weekly in Judeo-Spanish, which was established in 1915; the others had existed for three years or less. *Haint*, a new Yiddish daily, put in its appearance in New York City on January 1, 1920, but existed only until February 21. Nine new names appear in the following list: Six local weeklies in English, and three monthlies in Hebrew. One of the latter, *Shachruth*, established in April, 1916, was omitted from last year's list. The other two Hebrew monthlies are *Miklat* and *Tarbut*. The former, whose first number appeared in September, 1919, is a literary journal, containing belles-lettres, poems, essays, and reviews, while the latter is devoted to Hebrew education and the national movement.

Of the ten daily newspapers listed in Group A, four are published in New York City, three in Chicago, and one each in Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Milwaukee. The seventy-eight periodicals in this group are published in twenty-eight cities. Twenty-eight appear in New York; nine in Chicago; five in Cincinnati; three each in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and San Francisco; two each in Baltimore, Boston, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis; and one in each of the following cities: Buffalo, Denver, Detroit, Fort Worth, Hartford, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Omaha, Portland (Ore.), Providence, Schenectady, Seattle, and Toledo.

Nineteen of these periodicals were established within the past five years. Sixteen have been appearing for from six to ten years. Thirteen have been appearing for from eleven to fifteen years; seven for from sixteen to twenty years; nine for from twenty-one to thirty years, and fourteen for more than thirty years. The

American Israelite, established in 1854, is the oldest Jewish periodical, being now in its sixty-sixth year. This weekly and *The Jewish Times*, of San Francisco, and the *American Hebrew*, of New York City, are over half a century old.

The following tables give the languages in which the periodicals of each group are published and the frequency with which they appear:

GROUP A. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

	English	Yiddish	Hebrew	Judeo-Spanish	Total
Daily.....	..	10	..	..	10
Weekly.....	35	13	2	1	51
Monthly.....	6	1	3	..	10
Bi-Monthly.....	2	..	..	..	2
Quarterly.....	4	..	..	..	4
Occasional.....	..	..	1	..	1
Total.....	47	24	6	1	78

GROUP B. ORGANS AND TRADE JOURNALS

	English	Yiddish	Hebrew	Judeo-Spanish	Total
Weekly.....	13	3	..	..	16
Fortnightly.....	5	..	..	1	6
Monthly.....	78	2	1	..	81
Bi-Monthly.....	4	..	..	..	4
Quarterly.....	5	..	..	..	5
Semi-Annual.....	1	..	..	..	1
Occasional.....	10	..	..	..	10
Total.....	116	5	1	1	123

Of the one hundred and twenty-three organs, etc., forty are published in the interests of Young Men's Hebrew Associations and kindred institutions; thirty-nine are organs of congregations; fourteen of fraternal bodies; ten are Zionist organs; ten are published by social service institutions; three are labor papers; two are trade journals; and five are miscellaneous.

A. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

[NOTE.—* indicates that revised data were not furnished upon request]
 LA AMERICA. 197 Eldridge, New York City. Judeo-Spanish.
 Weekly. Est. 1910.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW AND JEWISH MESSENGER. 31 E. 27th, New
 York City. Weekly. Est. 1879.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE. N. W. cor. 7th and Elm, Cincinnati, O.
 Weekly. Est. 1854.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH REVIEW. 333 Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo, New
 York. Monthly, originally weekly. Est. 1912, at Atlanta, Ga.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD. Tribune Annex Building, Minne-
 apolis, Minn. Weekly. Est. 1912 as "The Jewish Weekly."

DER AMERIKANER (The American). 77 Bowery, New York City.
 Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1904.

THE ARK. Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1912.
 Formerly "Young Israel." Juvenile Magazine.

B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER. Los Angeles, Calif. Weekly. Est. 1897.

B'NAI B'RITH NEWS. 1228 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
 Est. 1908.

THE BOSTON JEWISH AMERICAN. Boston, Mass. Yiddish. Weekly.
 Est. 1908.

THE BROOKLYN BROWNSVILLE POST. 1778 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn,
 N. Y. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1910.

THE BROOKLYN JEWISH PROGRESS. 35 Liberty Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1912.

THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE. 127 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Weekly.
 Est. 1885.

THE CHICAGO JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. 1128 Blue Island Av., Chi-
 cago, Ill. Yiddish. Daily. Est. Jan. 1, 1919.

* THE CHICAGO JEWISH STANDARD. 1720 W. Division, Chicago, Ill.
 Weekly. Est. 1919.

THE CONNECTICUT HEBREW RECORD. 847 Main, Hartford, Conn.
 Weekly. Est. Feb., 1920.

* THE DAILY JEWISH CALL. 1107 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. Yiddish.
 Daily. Est. 1900 as "Der Täglicher Yiddisher Kol."

THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER (Der Täglicher Jüdischer Courier).
 1214 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1887.

- THE DAY-THE WARHEIT. 183 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Daily. Amalgamation of "The Day" (Der Tog), est. 1914, and "The Warheit" (The Truth), est. 1905.
- DENVER JEWISH NEWS. 1328 Lawrence, Denver, Colo. Weekly. Est. 1915.
- THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1333 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Weekly. Est. 1916.
- THE EAST SIDE WEEKLY. 1 Madison Av., New York City. Weekly. Est. Feb. 20, 1920.
- EMANU-EL. Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. Weekly. Est. 1895.
- DIE FREIE ARBEITER STIMME (The Free Workers' Voice). 24 Rutgers, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1899.
- DER GROSSER KUNDES (The Big Stick). 200 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1908.
- HAIBRI. 138 Second, New York City. Hebrew. Weekly. Est. 1910.
Organ of The Mizrachi of America.
- HATOREN. 55 Fifth Ave., New York City. Hebrew. Weekly. Est. 1913 as monthly.
Published by The Zionist Organization of America.
- * THE HEBREW. 241 6th, San Francisco, Cal. Bi-monthly. Est. 1863 as weekly.
- THE HEBREW STANDARD. 87 Nassau, New York City. Weekly. Est. Sept., 1882.
- THE JEWISH ADVOCATE. 76 Canal, Boston, Mass. Weekly. Est. 1905 as "The Boston Advocate."
- THE JEWISH BULLETIN. 602 Paxton Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Weekly. Est. 1916.
- THE JEWISH CRITERION. 502 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Weekly. Est. 1895.
- THE JEWISH DAILY NEWS. 187 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish and English. Daily. Est. 1885.
- THE JEWISH DAILY PRESS. 827 Walnut, Milwaukee, Wis. Yiddish. Daily. Est. Feb. 23, 1919.
- THE JEWISH EXPONENT. 608 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. Weekly. Est. 1886.
- THE JEWISH FORUM. 5 Beekman, New York City. Monthly. Est. Feb., 1918.

- THE JEWISH GAZETTE (Die Yiddishe Gazetten). 187 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish and English. Weekly. Est. 1874. Weekly edition of "The Jewish Daily News."
- THE JEWISH INDEPENDENT. 2182 E. 9th, Cleveland, Ohio. Weekly. Est. 1906.
- THE JEWISH LEDGER. 938 Lafayette, New Orleans, La. Weekly. Est. 1895.
- THE JEWISH MONITOR. 211 W. 11th, Fort Worth, Texas. Weekly. Est. 1914 as "Southern Monitor and Texas Jewish Record."
- THE JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL (Der Morgen Journal). 77 Bowery, New York City. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1902.
- THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. S. E. cor. Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa. New Series. Est. July, 1910.
Published by the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.
- THE JEWISH RECORD (Der Yiddisher Record). 1127 Blue Island Av., Chicago, Ill. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1909.
- THE JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER. 133 St. Clair Av., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio. Weekly. Est. 1888.
- THE JEWISH SPECTATOR. 148 Jefferson Av., Memphis, Tenn. Weekly. Est. 1885.
- THE JEWISH TEACHER. 114 Fifth Av., New York City. Quarterly. Est. 1916.
Published by the Bureau of Education.
- THE JEWISH TIMES. 636 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Weekly. Est. Aug., 1919.
- * THE JEWISH TIMES. 50 Main, San Francisco, Calif. Weekly. Est. 1855.
- THE JEWISH TRIBUNE. 141 W. 33d, New York City. Weekly. Est. 1902 at Portland, Ore.
- THE JEWISH VOICE. Syndicate Trust Bldg., cor. 10th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Weekly. Est. 1879.
- THE JEWISH VOICE. 322 Pacific Block. Seattle, Wash. Weekly. Est. 1915.
- * THE JEWISH WORLD. 50th and Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio. Yiddish. Daily. Est. May, 1908.
- THE JEWISH WORLD. Philadelphia, Pa. Yiddish and English. Daily. Est. 1914.
- JOURNAL OF JEWISH LORE AND PHILOSOPHY. 415 Pioneer, Cincinnati, O. Quarterly. Est. Jan., 1919.

- THE KANSAS CITY JEWISH CHRONICLE. 304 W. 10th, Kansas City, Mo. Weekly. Est. Jan., 1920.
- THE MACCABAEAN. 55 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1901.
Organ of the Zionist Organization of America.
- ME-HAG LE-HAG (From Holiday to Holiday). 1029 E. Baltimore, Baltimore, Md. Hebrew. Three times a year, before the three festivals. Est. 1915.
- MENORAH JOURNAL. 600 Madison Av., New York City. Bi-Monthly. Est. 1915.
Published by the Intercollegiate Menorah Association.
- MIKLAT. Stybel Publishing House, 114 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Hebrew. Est. Sept., 1919.
- DER MILWAUKER WOCHENBLATT (The Milwaukee Weekly). 827 Walnut, Milwaukee, Wis. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. April, 1914.
- THE MODERN VIEW. 210 Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Weekly. Est. 1901.
- DIE NAYE WELT (The New World). 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1913 as "The Jewish Socialist."
- THE NEW JEWISH CHRONICLE. 175 Jay, Schenectady, New York. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1917, as "Tri-City Jewish Chronicle."
- THE REFORM ADVOCATE. 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Weekly. Est. 1891.
- THE RHODE ISLAND JEWISH REVIEW. 906 Union Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I. Weekly. Est. 1920.
- THE SCRIBE. 716 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Ore. Weekly. Est. Sept., 1919.
- THE SENTINEL. 14 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill. Weekly. Est. 1910.
- SHACHRUTH. 114 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Hebrew. Est. Apl., 1916.
Issued by Bureau of Jewish Education.
- TARBUTH. 114 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Hebrew. Est. Nov., 1919.
Published by the Histadruth Ibrith of America.
- TEXAS JEWISH HERALD. 1205 Prairie Av., Houston, Texas. Weekly. Est. 1908 as "The Jewish Herald."
- * THE TOLEDO ISRAELITE. 850 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio. Weekly. Est. 1915.
- UNION BULLETIN. 62 Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1911.
Published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

UNION HOME STUDY MAGAZINE. 62 Duttenhofer Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1913.

Published by the Department of Synagogue and School Extension, Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

DER VOLKSFREUND (The People's Friend). 95 Logan, Pittsburgh, Pa. Yiddish and Hebrew. Weekly. Est. 1889.

DER VORWÄRTS (Jewish Daily Forward). 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Daily. Est. 1897.

DOS YIDDISHE FOLK. 55 Fifth Av., New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1909.

Yiddish organ of the Zionist Organization of America.

DER YIDDISHER KAEMPFER. 153 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1916.

Organ of Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale-Zion of America.

* DIE ZUKUNFT (The Future). 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Monthly. Est. 1892.

B. ORGANS AND TRADE JOURNALS

ADATH JESHURUN NEWS-LETTER. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. Est. 1914.

Organ of Adath Jeshurun Assembly.

ALLIANCE NEWS. 3636 Page Av., St. Louis, Mo. Occasional. Est. 1918.

Organ of the Educational Alliance.

THE AMERICAN. Springfield, Mass. Monthly. Est. Apl., 1918.

Organ of Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association.

THE ARGUS. P. O. Box 453, Scranton, Pa. Monthly. Est. 1910.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

THE BETH-EL BULLETIN. 58th and Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. Est. Sept., 1919.

Published in interests of Congregation Beth-El.

BETH EL SCROLL. 76th and 5th Av., New York City. Three issues a year. Est. 1915.

Organ of Temple Beth El Congregation and Religious School.

THE BETH SHOLOM LETTER. Broad and Courtland Sts. and Belfield Av., Philadelphia, Pa. Occasional. Est. July 1, 1920.

Organ of the Beth Sholom Congregation.

THE BLOTTER. 63 Bonair, Somerville, Mass. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1919.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Somerville.

* B'NAI B'RITH CHRONICLE. 7103 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio. Bi-Monthly. Est. 1919.

Organ of Cleveland Lodge, I. O. B. B.

- B'NAI BRITHOGRAM.** Covenant Hall, 28th and Webster, Oakland, Cal. Bi-monthly. Est. Jan., 1920.
Organ of Oakland Lodge, No. 252, I. O. B. B.
- B'NAI JESHURUN REVIEW.** Scovill and E. 55th, Cleveland, Ohio. Monthly. Est. 1920.
Organ of B'nai Jeshurun Temple.
- BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION REVIEW.** 108 Seaver, Boston, Mass. Monthly. Est. 1912.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.
- THE BROOKLYN SYNAGOGUE SHOFAR.** 933 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Monthly. Est. 1919.
Organ of the Brooklyn Synagogue.
- THE BULLETIN.** 59 W. 92d, New York City. Monthly. Est. Oct., 1915.
Organ of New York Section Council of Jewish Women.
- THE BULLETIN.** 30 N. 10th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Monthly. Est. 1918.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Mt. Vernon.
- THE BULLETIN.** 36 S. Washington, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Monthly. Est. Apl., 1918.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Wilkes-Barre.
- BULLETIN OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ZIONIST ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.** 55 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1917.
- BULLETIN OF THE ZIONIST SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.** 55 5th Av., New York City. Occasional. Est. 1919.
Official Bulletin of the Z. S. E. A.
- BUTCHERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY MAGAZINE.** 140 Rivington, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. Jan. 15, 1915.
- THE C. I. A. S. RECORD.** 605 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O. Monthly. Est. Nov., 1895.
Organ of Cleveland Independent Aid Association.
- CHELSEA OUTLOOK.** 23 Crescent Av., Chelsea, Mass. Monthly. Est. May, 1919.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Chelsea.
- THE CHRONICLER.** 729 S. 2d, Louisville, Ky. Monthly. Est. Mch., 1913.
Organ of Louisville Young Men's Hebrew Association.
- THE CLUB CHATTER.** 114th and 7th Av., New York City. Bi-Weekly. Est. 1920.
Published by the Charey Tsion Club for the Junior Clubs of Temple Anshe Chesed.
- THE CLUB REVIEW.** 114th and 7th Av., New York City. Occasional.
Published by the Temple Center of the Temple Anshe Chesed.

- COMMUNITY MESSENGER.** 18 S. Stockton, Trenton, N. J. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1919.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association Community Home.
- CONGREGATIONAL RECORD.** 114th and 7th Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1914.
Organ of Temple Ansche Chesed.
- THE COURIER.** McClellan St., Perth Amboy, N. J. Monthly. Est. Feb., 1919.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.
- THE ECHO.** 317 W. 139th, New York City. Monthly. Est. 1884 as "Ordens Echo."
Organ of the United Order of True Sisters.
- THE EMANU EL.** 63 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Monthly. Est. Oct., 1919.
Organ of Temple Emanu El of Yonkers.
- EMANU-EL REVIEW.** 521 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1916.
Organ of Temple Emanu-El.
- FEDERATION NEWS.** 41 Spruce, New York City. Occasional. Est. 1919.
Organ of Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies.
- THE FORUM.** 164 Clymer, Brooklyn, N. Y. Monthly. Est. May, 1919.
Organ of Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. (Williamsburg).
- FORTSCHRITT (Progress).** 31 Union Square, New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. April 2, 1915.
Yiddish Organ of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
- DER FREUND.** 175 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish. Monthly. Est. 1910.
Organ of The Workmen's Circle.
- DIE GERECHTIGKEIT (Justice).** 31 Union Sq., New York City. Yiddish. Weekly. Est. 1919.
Organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.
- THE GROCERS' GUIDE AND MODERN TOBACCONIST (Der Wegweiser).** 198 E. Broadway, New York City. Yiddish and English. Weekly. Est. Aug. 30, 1912.
- THE GUARDIAN (HA-SHOMER).** 36 W. 68th, New York City. Monthly. Published by the Free Synagogue Religious Schools.
- HAI-RESH.** Minneapolis, Minn. Monthly. Est. 1911.
Organ of The Hai-Resh Fraternity.
- HA-MENAHIEL.** 55 5th Av., New York City. Monthly. Hebrew. Est. Jan., 1920.
Organ of Young Judea of the Zionist Organization of America.

THE HEADGEAR WORKER. 62 E. 4th, New York City. English and Yiddish. Bi-weekly. Est. 1916 as the Cloth Cap and Millinery Workers' Journal.

Organ of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

HEBREW ASSOCIATION MONTHLY. 1205 St. Charles Av., New Orleans, La. Monthly. Est. Feb., 1920.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of New Orleans.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE MONTHLY. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Organ of the students of Hebrew Union College.

THE HED HA-GALIL. 114 5th Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. Nov., 1918.

Published by the City Council of the League of the Jewish Youth.

THE HERALD. Terry and Walnut, Easton, Pa. Monthly. Est. 1917.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

HOREB LODGE PEP. 388 Whalley Av., New Haven, Conn. Monthly. Est. 1918.

Organ of Horeb Lodge No. 25, I. O. B. B.

THE HUMMER. 200 Orange, New Haven, Conn. Monthly. Est. Oct., 1919.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of New Haven.

JEWISH CENTER BULLETIN. 881 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Monthly. Est. Feb., 1920.

Official publication of the Brooklyn Jewish Center.

THE JEWISH CHILD. 114 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1912.

Juvenile Publication of the Bureau of Education.

JEWISH CHRONICLE. 175 Jay, Schenectady, N. Y. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1917.

Official organ of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of New York State.

THE JEWISH DEAF. 42 W. 115th, New York City. Monthly. Est. 1915.

Organ of the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf.

THE JEWISH FARMER. 174 2d Av., New York City. Yiddish. Monthly. Est. 1908.

Published by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

THE JEWISH IMMIGRATION BULLETIN. 229 E. Broadway. New York City. Monthly. Est. 1912.

Organ of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM MAGAZINE. Cleveland, Ohio. Quarterly. Est. 1903 as monthly.

Organ of the Jewish Orphan Asylum.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE. 114 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly.
Re-est. 1910, as "Jewish Charities."

Organ of National Conference of Jewish Social Service.

THE JOURNAL. 1940 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa. Monthly. Est. 1910.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Pittsburgh.

JUDAIC UNION BULLETIN. Care Louis Sulka, S. E. cor. Broad and Carpenter. Philadelphia, Pa. Quarterly. Est. 1910.

Organ of the Judaic Union.

JUNIOR HERALD. 14th and N, Lincoln, Nebr. Monthly. Est. Nov., 1919.

Organ of The Junior Congregation of Temple Bnai Jeshurun.

KAPPA NU. 233 Cedar, Buffalo, N. Y. Semi-annual. Est. 1911.

Organ of Kappa Nu Fraternity.

THE LEADER. 345 9th, Brooklyn, New York. Monthly. Est. 1913.

Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Brooklyn.

LIBERTY BELL. 47 Center, Brockton, Mass. Monthly. Est. 1918.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

LIVE WIRE. 387 Main, Springfield, Mass. Semi-monthly. Est. Sept., 1917.

Organ of Springfield Lodge No. 684, I. O. B. B.

MENORAH BULLETIN. 600 Madison Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1917.

Published by the Intercollegiate Menorah Association.

* **MIKVE ISRAEL RECORD.** Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. Eight numbers annually. Est. 1910.

Published by Alumni Society of Mikve Israel Congregation.

MIZRACHI WORLD. 138 E. 2d, New York City. Monthly. English and Yiddish. Est. July, 1919.

Organ of Mizrachi Zionist Organization of America.

THE MONITOR. 22 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md. Monthly. Est. June, 1917.

Organ of Hebrew Sheltering Home.

DAS NAYE WORT. Boston, Mass. Yiddish. Monthly. Est. 1914.

Published by Independent Workmen's Circle of America.

THE NEIGHBOR. Newark, N. J. Monthly. Est. 1912; Occasional since 1918.

Organ of the Neighborhood House of the Jewish Sisterhood.

THE NEW PALESTINE. 55 5th Av., New York City. Weekly. Est. Dec. 23, 1919.

Organ of Zionist Organization of America.

THE NEWS. 347 High, Holyoke, Mass. Monthly. Est. 1917.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Holyoke.

NEWS BEARER. 1940 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa. Occasional. Est. 1910.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Pittsburgh.

NEWS LETTER. 17 E. 3d, Wilmington, Del. Monthly. Est. Aug., 1918.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

THE OBSERVER. 1258 W. Taylor, Chicago, Ill. Monthly. Est. 1912.

Organ of the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

OHEB SHALOM REVIEW. Newark, New Jersey. Monthly. Est. 1911.

Organ of Congregation Oheb Shalom.

PANNONIA BULLETIN. 709 N. Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa. Semi-monthly. Est. 1913.

Organ of the Pannonia Beneficial Association.

PASSAIC JEWISH CHRONICLE. 167 Jefferson, Passaic, N. J. Monthly. Est. May, 1918.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

PETACH TIKVAH NEWS. Rochester Av., cor. Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Monthly. Est. 1915.

Published by the Petach Tikvah Alumni Association.

THE PITAUPIAN. 244 Fifth Av., New York City. Bi-monthly. Est. 1908 as "A Lot o' Pep."

Organ of Pi Tau Pi Fraternity.

THE PULPIT of the Plum Street Temple, 8th and Plum, Cincinnati, O. Fortnightly. Est. 1920.

LA RENACENSIA. 263 Grand, New York City. Judeo-Spanish. Fortnightly. Est. March 4, 1917.

Organ of the Agudah Zionist Maccabee.

THE REVIEW. 1616 Master, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. Eight numbers annually. Est. 1905. Publication temporarily suspended.

Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

RODEPH SHALOM BULLETIN. 1347 Lexington Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1915.

Organ of Temple Rodeph Shalom.

THE SANATORIUM. 510 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo. Quarterly. Est. 1907.

Organ of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver, Colo.

THE SCROLL. 1261 Franklin Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1919.

Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Bronx.

THE SHOFAR. Kingshighway and Washington, St. Louis, Mo. Quarterly. Est. 1916.

Organ of Junior Congregation of Temple Israel.

- * SINAI'S ECHO. 951-7 Stebbins Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1916.
Organ of Sinai Temple of the Bronx.
- STUYVESANT NEIGHBOR. Stuyvesant and 9th, New York City. Monthly. Est. 1919.
Organ of Stuyvesant Neighborhood House.
- THE SUPPLEMENT. 526 8th, Brooklyn, New York. Monthly. Est. Sept. 1, 1918.
Published in the interests of the Eighth Avenue Temple.
- THE TEMPLE. Denver, Colo. Monthly. Est. Jan. 1, 1917.
Organ of Congregation Emanuel.
- THE TEMPLE. 757 S. Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly. Est. 1917.
Organ of Congregation B'nai B'rith.
- TEMPLE KEY. 950 McKinley, N. W., Canton, Ohio. Bi-monthly. Est. 1917.
Organ of Canton Hebrew Congregation.
- TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL LIGHT. Tacoma, Wash. Monthly. Est. 1919.
Organ of Congregation Beth Israel.
- THE TEMPLE BULLETIN. Madison Av. and Roberts, Baltimore, Md. Weekly. Est. 1918.
Organ of Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.
- THE TEMPLE BULLETIN. Jamaica, N. Y. Monthly. Est. Dec., 1918.
Organ of Temple Israel of Jamaica.
- TEMPLE EVENTS. Fresno, Cal. Monthly. Est. 1919.
Organ of Temple Beth Israel.
- TEMPLE ISRAEL BULLETIN. Kingshighway and Washington, St. Louis, Mo. Weekly. Est. 1915.
Organ of Temple Israel of St. Louis.
- TEMPLE ISRAEL REVIEW. 36 Banks, New Rochelle, New York. Monthly. Est. March 1, 1917.
Organ of Temple Israel of New Rochelle.
- TEMPLE JUDEA NEWS. 1227 Independence Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. Est. 1918.
Organ of Temple Judea.
- TEMPLE NEWS. Columbus, Ohio. Fortnightly. Est. Sept., 1917.
Organ of Temple Israel of Columbus.
- TEMPLE RODEF SHOLOM NEWS. Waco, Tex. Monthly. Est. Nov., 1919.
Organ of Congregation Rodef Sholom.
- TEMPLE TALK. 424 N. Hunter, Stockton, Cal. Weekly. Est. Dec., 1919.
Organ of Temple Israel and the Jewish Community of Stockton.

- TEMPLE TIDINGS. P. O. Box 1367, El Paso, Texas. Monthly. Est. Aug., 1917.
Organ of Temple Mt. Sinai.
- TEMPLE TORCH. 3d and Madison, Spokane, Wash. Monthly. Est. Sept., 1919.
Organ of Temple Emanu El.
- THE TULSA JEWISH MESSENGER. Tulsa, Okla. Monthly.
- UNITED HEBREW TEMPLE BULLETIN. Kingshighway and Enright Av., St. Louis, Mo. Weekly.
Organ of United Hebrew Congregation.
- UNITY BULLETIN. 149 Eddy, San Francisco, Cal. Monthly. Est. 1912.
Organ of Unity Lodge No. 273, I. O. B. B.
- THE WATCHER. 63 Liberty Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Monthly. Est. 1914.
Organ of Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Brownsville.
- WEEKLY BULLETIN. P. O. Box 22, Athens, Ga. Weekly. Est. Oct., 1919.
Organ of Congregation B'nai Israel.
- WEST SIDE BULLETIN. 128 W. 95th, New York City. Est. 1920.
Published by the House Council of the West Side Community House.
- THE WHY. 3645 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. Weekly. Est. July, 1917.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.
- Y. M. H. A. NEW LEADER. 345 9th, Brooklyn, N. Y. Weekly. Est. 1920.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Brooklyn.
- YOUNG ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE REPORTER. 229 E. Broadway, New York City. Monthly. Est. 1918.
Organ of Young Israel Synagogue.
- THE YOUNG JUDAEA CHRONICLE OF JERSEY CITY. Y. M. H. A. Bldg. Jersey City, N. J. Est. April, 1920.
Published by the Young Judaea Council of Jersey City.
- YOUNG JUDAEA LEADER. 55 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1916 as "Leaders Bulletin."
Organ for Club Leaders of Young Judaea Department of Education, Zionist Organization of America.
- THE YOUNG JUDAEAN. 55 Fifth Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1910.
Organ of Young Judaea.
- YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION BULLETIN. 92d and Lexington Av., New York City. Weekly. Est. 1900.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

- YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION BULLETIN. 121 Haight, San Francisco, Calif. Monthly. Est. 1918.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of San Francisco.
- YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION ECHO. 507 17th Av., Seattle, Wash. Weekly. Est. Aug., 1916.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Seattle.
- THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION NEWS. 712 Union, Nashville, Tenn. Monthly. Est. Feb., 1914.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association.
- YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION NEWS LETTER. 975 St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Weekly. Est. Oct., 1919.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Washington Heights.
- YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION NEWS LETTER. 3123 Troost Av., Kansas City, Mo. Monthly. Est. 1914.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Kansas City.
- YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION REVIEW. 11th and Penn Av., N. W., Washington, D. C. Monthly. Est. 1918.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Washington.
- ZETA BETA TAU QUARTERLY. Cambridge, Mass. Est. 1912.
Organ of Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity.
- ZIONIST EDUCATION. 55 5th Av., New York City. Monthly. Est. 1920.
Organ of Department of Education, Zionist Organization of America.

JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PAST

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, 1812-1884. Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
CANTOR, JACOB A., 1854- . Rep. from N. Y., 1913-1915.
EINSTEIN, EDWIN, 1842-1906. Rep. from N. Y., 1879-1881.
EMERICH, MARTIN, 1847- . Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
FISCHER, ISRAEL F., 1858- . Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899.
FRANK, NATHAN, 1852- . Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
GOLDZIER, JULIUS, 1854- . Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, 1867- . Sen. from Colo., 1907-1913.
HART, EMANUEL B., 1809-1897. Rep. from N. Y., 1851-1853.
HOUSEMAN, JULIUS, 1832-1891. Rep. from Mich., 1883-1885.
JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1834-1911. Sen. from La., 1879-1885.
LESSLER, MONTAGUE, 1869- . Rep. from N. Y., 1902-1903.
LEVIN, LEWIS CHARLES, 1808-1860. Rep. from Pa., 1845-1851.
LEVY, DAVID. See YULEE, DAVID LEVY.
LEVY, JEFFERSON MONROE. Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901, 1911-1915.
LONDON, MEYER. Rep. from N. Y., 1915-1917.
LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, 1859- . Rep. from N. Y., 1897-1907.
MAY, MITCHELL, 1871- . Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901.
MEYER, ADOLPH, 1842-1908. Rep. from La., 1891-1908.
MORSE, LEOPOLD, 1831-1892. Rep. from Mass., 1877-1885, 1887-1889.
PHILLIPS, HENRY MYER, 1811-1884. Rep. from Pa., 1857-1859.
PHILLIPS, PHILIP, 1807-1884. Rep. from Ala., 1853-1855.
PULITZER, JOSEPH, 1847-1911. Rep. from N. Y., 1885-1886.
RAYNER, ISIDOR, 1850-1912. Rep. from Md., 1887-1895; Sen. from
Md., 1905-1912.
SIMON, JOSEPH, 1851- . Sen. from Ore., 1898-1903.
STRAUS, ISIDOR, 1845-1912. Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
STROUSE, MYER, 1825-1878. Rep. from Pa., 1863-1867.
WOLF, HARRY B., 1880- . Rep. from Md., 1907-1909.
YULEE, DAVID LEVY, 1811-1886. Del. from Fla., 1841-1845; Sen. from
Fla., 1845-1851, 1855-1861.

PRESENT

(MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS)

BACHRACH, ISAAC, Republican, Representative, Atlantic City, 1915-
GOLDFOGLE, HENRY M., Republican, Representative, New York City,
1901-1915, 1918-

KAHN, JULIUS, Republican, Representative, San Francisco, 1889-
1902, 1905-

KRAUSS, MILTON, Republican, Representative, Peru, Ind., 1917-

SABATH, ADOLPH J., Democrat, Representative, Chicago, 1907-

SIEGEL, ISAAC, Republican, Representative, New York City, 1915-

STATISTICS OF JEWS

(Prepared by The Bureau of Jewish Social Research)

A. JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The statistics of Jewish population given below are based largely upon estimates made before the World War. The population figures for the countries which have not been affected by the shifting boundaries as a result of the war are repeated as given in the previous issue of the Year Book. As to the newly established states, and the countries whose geographical boundaries were fixed by the terms of the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Neuilly, and for which no revised official population figures were available, estimates of the general and Jewish population were made on the basis of the population data for the political subdivisions constituting the respective countries as they existed before the war.

All new political subdivisions which have been generally recognized as independent states have been listed as such. For the sake of convenience, the various parts of European Russia for which independence is claimed are also listed separately under the general heading "Russia in Europe."

In the case of those countries where the boundaries are still contested, and where special plebescite areas are in question, the most reliable estimates were obtained, the sources for each being indicated in the appended notes.

It was not possible to make allowance for loss of life due to war conditions, but it is reasonable to assume that these losses were counterbalanced by the natural increase of population and by the temporary cessation of emigration.

TABLE I
JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD BY CONTINENTS

Continent	Jewish population	Continent	Jewish population
North America.....	3,379,668	Asia	433,332
South America.....	116,557	Africa	359,722
Europe	11,433,968	Australia.....	19,415
Total.....		15,744,662	

TABLE II

NUMBER OF JEWS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRIES

Countries	Year*	Total population	Jewish population	Per ct. of total
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	1911	7,204,838	75,681 ¹	1.05
Cuba	1916	2,627,536	2,000	.07
Jamaica	1917	850,000	1,487	.17
Mexico	1912	15,501,684	500	.003
United States	1918	103,000,000	3,300,000	3.2
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentine Republic	1917	9,000,000	110,000	1.22
Brazil	1917	20,000,000	4,000	.02
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	1916	88,750	882	.97
Curacao	1917	30,000	600	2.00
Peru	1917	.....	300	....
Uruguay	1917	1,100,000	300	.02
Venezuela	1917	2,755,685	475	.01
EUROPE				
Austria	1920	6,071,978	200,000	3.29
Belgium	1910	7,423,784	15,000	.2
Bulgaria	1919	4,500,000	45,000 ³	1.0
Czecho-Slovakia	1910	14,000,000	349,000 ⁴	2.48
Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta	1911	523,000	1,445	.27
Denmark	1911	2,775,076	5,164	.2
Finland	1919	3,300,000	2,000 ⁵	.06
France	1919	41,476,272	150,000 ⁶	.36
Germany	1919	58,122,273	500,000 ⁷	.88
Greece	1919	6,336,000	120,000 ⁸	1.80
Hungary	1919	15,500,000	450,000 ⁹	2.9
Italy	1919	36,548,542	43,000 ¹⁰	.11
Luxemburg	1910	259,891	1,270	.45
Netherlands	1910	5,945,155	106,809	1.79
Norway	1910	2,391,782	1,045	.04
Poland	1919	31,000,000	4,100,000 ¹¹	13.22
Portugal .....	....	5,482,132	1,000	.02
Roumania	1919	17,300,000	1,000,000 ¹²	5.77
Russia in Europe:				
Soviet Russia	1919	95,000,000	200,000 ¹³	.21
Estonia	1919	512,500	7,500 ¹⁴	.06
Latvia	1919	2,522,000	150,000 ¹⁵	5.9
Lithuania	1919	2,000,000	250,000 ¹⁶	12.5
Ukraine	1919	30,000,000	3,300,000 ¹⁷	11.0
Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Jugo-Slavia)	1919	11,600,000	100,000 ¹⁸	.85
Spain .....	....	19,503,068	4,000	.02
Sweden	1910	5,136,441	3,912	.07
Switzerland	1910	3,741,971	19,023	.51
Turkey in Europe	1919	1,250,000	75,000	6.0
United Kingdom	1918	46,407,037	275,000	.59

* Year refers to Jewish population.

TABLE II (continued)

Countries	Year*	Total population	Jewish population	Per ct. of total
ASIA				
Aden	1911	46,165	3,747	8.12
Afghanistan and Turkestan	1916	6,000,000	18,316	.31
Dutch East Indies (Java, Madura, etc.) ..	1912	48,000,000	10,842	.02
Hong Kong and Straits Settlement	1911	366,145	685	.04
India	1911	315,156,396	20,980	.006
Palestine	1916	700,000	85,000 ¹	12.00
Persia .....	....	9,500,000	40,000	4.02
Russia in Asia	1913	10,295,900	76,262 ²⁰	.74
Turkey in Asia (other than Palestine) ..	....	20,650,000	177,500	.86
AFRICA				
Abyssinia .....	....	.....	25,000	....
Algeria	1914	5,563,828	70,271	1.2
Egypt	1907	11,287,359	38,635	.34
Morocco .....	....	5,000,000	103,712	2.11
Tripoli	1911	523,176	18,860	3.6
Tunis	1914	1,878,620	54,664	2.9
East African Protectorate	1916	4,038,000	80	.002
Rhodesia	1914	1,610,000	1,500	.09
Union of South Africa	1911	5,973,394	47,000	.78
AUSTRALASIA				
Australia	1911	4,455,005	17,287	.39
New Zealand	1916	1,099,295	2,128	.21

* Year refers to Jewish population.

¹ CANADA.—This is the figure given in the Canadian census of 1911. Since that time the Jewish immigration to Canada has aggregated 27,301. Assuming that the natural increase was two per cent per annum, and that there was not any considerable emigration from Canada, there should now be approximately 120,000 Jews in British North America.

² AUSTRIA.—The Republic of Austria, as at present constituted, consists of Lower and Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carinthia (including the southern plebiscite area), Styria, Northern Tyrol, and Vorarlberg. According to the official Austrian Census of 1910 (the 1920 Austrian census takes no account of religion), these provinces had a Jewish population of about 190,000. Immigration from the eastern sections of the former empire has increased this number to at least 200,000.

³ BULGARIA.—The frequent changes in the boundaries of Bulgaria make it difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the general and the Jewish population. By the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly, the present boundaries of Bulgaria approach

again those of 1910, when the official Bulgarian Census gave the Jewish population as 40,070. The present Jewish population of Bulgaria is estimated by D. J. Florentin (*Ha'Olam*, London, November 21, 1919) to be about 45,000.

⁴ CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The Czecho-Slovak republic comprises the territory of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, as well as Slovakia and Ruthenia, which were formerly parts of Hungary.

According to the official statistics of the last census, which took place in 1910 both in Austria and Hungary, the number of Jews in these provinces was as follows:

Bohemia	85,827
Moravia	41,183
Silesia	13,442
Slovakia	143,545

283,997

To this must be added the Jews of Ruthenia, estimated by the Czecho-Slovak Jewish National Council to be at least 65,000, giving a total of 348,997 Jews in the whole of the Republic, out of a total population of 14,000,000.

⁵ FINLAND.—This estimate was made by Nahum Sokolow (*Zionist Bulletin*, London, February 25, 1920.)

⁶ FRANCE.—The estimate of the Jewish population of France in 1911 is 100,000. The return of Alsace-Lorraine adds a population of 30,483 (German Census 1910), thus making the total Jewish population of France for 1911 about 130,000. During the past decade the Jewish population has increased by immigration from Eastern Europe and the Balkans, especially Salonica, and is now estimated by Davis Trietsch at about 150,000. (*Jewish Chronicle*, December 12, 1919.)

⁷ GERMANY.—The German Census of 1910 gives the Jewish population of Germany as 615,021. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany through cession and by plebiscite loses the following territories:

	Jewish population (Census 1910)
Silesia (regency of Opole)	18,217
Posen	26,512
West Prussia	13,954
East Prussia (Allenstein)	2,587
Alsace-Lorraine	30,483
Schleswig	20,000 (estimated)
Total	111,753

This leaves for the republic of Germany as at present constituted a Jewish population of 503,268.

⁸ GREECE.—According to the Greek Provisional Census of 1913, the kingdom of Greece, (including Crete) and the territories of Macedonia, Epirus, and the Ægean Islands, acquired as a result of war with Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912-1913, had a Jewish population of 88,787. By the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly and the provisional terms submitted by the Supreme Council to Turkey, Greece will probably come into possession of the whole of Thrace, Northern Epirus, the entire Ægean littoral, and will establish her mandatory over Smyrna. The latter territories have a Jewish population of about 30,000. The total Jewish population of Greater Greece would thus be about 120,000.

⁹ HUNGARY.—The Austro-Hungarian Census of 1910 gives the Jewish population of Hungary proper as 907,610. By the terms of the Peace Treaty, Hungary cedes the following territories to her neighbors:

	Jewish population
Transylvania (ceded to Roumania).....	240,000
Banat of Temesvar (ceded to Roumania).....	50,000
Slovakia (ceded to Czecho-Slovakia).....	143,545
	<hr/>
	433,545

Hungary as at present constituted is thus left with a Jewish population of about 475,000. Davis Trietsch's estimate is 450,000. (*Jewish Chronicle*, London, December 12, 1919.)

¹⁰ ITALY.—*Il Vessillo Israelitico*, May 15, 1919, p. 237.

¹¹ POLAND.—The republic of Poland as constituted at present includes the following regions which in 1910 had Jewish populations distributed in the manner indicated in this table:

Congress Poland	1,770,000
Lithuania and White Russia	1,359,000
Teschen (Austrian Silesia)	19,900
Galicia	872,975
Opole (Silesia)	18,217
Posen	26,486
Allenstein (East Prussia)	2,587
	<hr/>
Total	4,069,165

The figures for Congress Poland and Lithuania and White Russia are based on the official population estimate of Russia made in 1910. The figures for the other regions are taken from the German and Austrian Censuses of 1910.

¹² ROUMANIA.—Roumania at present has possession of Russian Bessarabia, the Dobrudja, ceded to her by Bulgaria, the Aus-

trian province of Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat of Temesvar. The distribution of the Jewish population in these territories is as follows:

	Jewish population
Kingdom of Roumania (as constituted in 1914)	241,000
Bessarabia	300,000
Transylvania	240,000
Banat of Temesvar.....	50,000
Bukowina	103,000
	<hr/>
	934,000

The figures for Transylvania, the Banat of Temesvar, and Bukowina are based on the Austrian and Hungarian Census of 1910. The estimate for Bessarabia was made by Dr. Jacob Bernstein-Cohn, (*Jewish Chronicle*, London, March 5, 1920.)

Dr. Diamant, (*Ha'Olam*, London, January 23, 1919) estimates the Jewish population of Roumania in 1919 to be about 1,000,000. This agrees with the official estimate reported by the American Legation at Bucharest.

¹³ SOVIET RUSSIA.—This includes the Caucasus which in 1913 had a Jewish population of 78,831.

¹⁴ ESTHONIA.—This estimate was made by Dr. Klampas, member of the Jewish National Council of Esthonia. (*Zionist Bulletin*, London, February 25, 1920.)

¹⁵ LATVIA.—Includes all of Courland, four southern districts of Livonia and Letgalen (the three north-western districts of Vitebsk). The figure for the Jewish population given (150,000) is based on the Russian Census of 1897, the only official source available.

¹⁶ LITHUANIA.—The territory included in Lithuania at present consists of the province of Kovno, part of Suvalki, and portions of White Russia not held by Poland. Recent official information from the Ministry of Jewish Affairs of Lithuania gives the Jewish population of that country as 144,527. This does not include the numerous refugees about to be repatriated which the Ministry estimates to be about 100,000. The Jewish population may, therefore, be fixed at about 250,000.

¹⁷ UKRAINE.—This estimate was made by Davis Trietsch (*Jewish Chronicle*, December 12, 1920.)

¹⁸ SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE (JUGO-SLAVIA).—The kingdom of the Serbs, Slovenes, and Croats is composed of part of Albania, the greater part of the former Serbia, and the following parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, viz.: Croatia and Slavonia, part of Styria, part of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within these provinces there was in 1913 a Jewish population of

about 100,000, which estimate is based upon the official Austro-Hungarian Census of 1910 and the Serbian Census of 1913. The estimate of Davis Trietsch (*Jewish Chronicle*, London, December 12, 1919) is about 200,000.

¹⁹ PALESTINE.—No revised population figures for the whole of Palestine are at present available. Dr. A. Ruppin has stated that the Jewish population of Palestine has not increased during the war period. A census taken, by the Jaffe-Palestine Office in 1916-1917, of one section of the country, Judea, gave the Jewish population of this particular section as 41,704, of whom 26,605 were residents of Jerusalem. The Jewish population of the Holy City in 1913 numbered 58,390. Lord Sydenham in a statement made in Parliament on June 29, 1920, gave these figures for Palestine: Muslims 515,000, Christians 62,500, Jews 65,300, others 5,050; the Jews number about 10 per cent.

²⁰ RUSSIA IN ASIA.—The distribution of the Jewish population in Asiatic Russia in 1913 was:

Siberia	58,730
Central Asia	17,532
Total	76,262

Since 1913 the Jewish population in these regions was considerably increased by immigration from the former "Pale of Settlement."

TABLE III
JEWS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Total, 504,923¹

EUROPE		AFRICA	
United Kingdom	286,000	Union of South Africa	47,000
Cyprus, Gibraltar,		Egypt	50,000
Malta	1,445	East African Protectorate	120
AMERICA		AUSTRALASIA	
Canada	75,681 ²	Australia	17,287
Jamaica	1,200	New Zealand	2,128
ASIA			
Aden	3,747		
India	20,980		
Hong Kong and Straits Settlement	535		

¹ English Jewish Year Book, 1920. The total population of the British empire is given as 439,959,000, the Jews thus forming 00.11 per cent of the total.

² See Note 1, on p. 363.

B. JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Government of the United States, in making its various censuses, takes no account of religious affiliations. There are, therefore, no official, authoritative statistics of the Jewish population of the United States. All figures concerning the number of Jews in this country are based entirely upon estimates. Following is a table giving the number of Jews in the United States as estimated by various authorities at different times.

TABLE IV
ESTIMATES OF THE JEWISH POPULATION MADE AT VARIOUS TIMES

Year	Authority	Number
1818	Mordecai M. Noah.....	3,000
1824	Solomon Etting.....	6,000
1826	Isaac C. Harby.....	6,000
1840	The American Almanac.....	15,000
1848	M. A. Berk.....	50,000
1880	Wm. B. Hackenburger.....	230,257
1888	Isaac Markens.....	400,000
1897	David Sulzberger.....	937,800
1905	The Jewish Encyclopedia.....	1,508,435
1907	American Jewish Year Book.....	1,777,185
1910	American Jewish Year Book.....	2,043,762
1914	Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research.....	2,933,874
1918	Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research.....	3,300,000

The latest estimate, that for 1918, was made by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, under the direction of Doctor Samson D. Oppenheim. A complete statement of the methods of computation which resulted in the figure presented is contained in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5679, pp. 31-74.

The last previous estimate, that made by the editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK in 1910, was based on the increase in the population of fifty cities during the years 1907-1910. For these fifty cities, the total population in 1910, as estimated by the Industrial Removal Office, was 15 per cent greater than that estimated by the editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5668. It was assumed that there had been a similar increase in the Jewish population throughout the country, and that the total Jewish population for 1907, given as 1,777,185, had by 1910 become 2,043,762.

The estimate made in 1907 by the editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5668 was obtained by securing from individuals in almost every Jewish community an estimate of the Jewish population of the place. These were added together and gave, as a basis for calculation, the figure 1,777,185. Table V gives the Jewish population, by states, as estimated at that time, and eleven years later by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics. It will be noted that, assuming these estimates to have been valid, the Jewish population of the United States has practically doubled within eleven years. The explanation of this extraordinary increase lies chiefly in the movement of Jews from abroad, the total number of Jewish immigrants during the period being 863,526.

Table VI, arranged according to geographical sections, will facilitate comparison with population tables given by the United States Census Bureau. As the complete results of the 1920 Census have not yet been published, the official estimates for 1918 are given.

In the article on the Jewish Population of the United States, in AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5679, attention was called to the interesting fact that nine-tenths of all Jews in the country live in the following twelve states of the union: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Connecticut, California, Maryland, Michigan, and Indiana (see Table VII). It will be noted that seventy-five per cent of the total are residents of the five states ranking first in manufactures, according to the United States census of 1910, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

TABLE V
JEWISH POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

States	Estimated 1907	Estimated 1918	Increase
Alabama	7,000	11,086	4,086
Alaska	.....	500	500
Arizona	500	1,013	513
Arkansas	3,085	5,012	1,927
California	42,000	63,652	21,652
Colorado	6,500	14,565	8,065
Connecticut	22,000	66,862	44,862
Delaware	1,600	3,806	2,206
District of Columbia	5,100	10,000	4,900
Florida	3,000	6,451	3,451
Georgia	9,300	22,414	13,114
Hawaiian Island	100	150	50
Idaho	300	1,078	778
Illinois	110,000	246,637	136,637
Indiana	12,000	25,833	13,833
Iowa	6,000	15,555	9,555
Kansas	1,500	9,450	7,950
Kentucky	10,000	13,362	3,362
Louisiana	12,000	12,723	723
Maine	5,000	7,387	2,387
Maryland	41,000	62,652	21,652
Massachusetts	90,000	189,671	99,671
Michigan	16,000	63,254	47,254
Minnesota	13,000	31,462	18,462
Mississippi	3,300	3,881	581
Missouri	52,000	80,807	28,807
Montana	1,500	2,518	1,018
Nebraska	6,500	13,547	7,047
Nevada	300	503	203
New Hampshire	1,000	3,257	2,257
New Jersey	70,000	149,476	79,476
New Mexico	800	858	58
New York	905,000	1,603,923	698,923
North Carolina	1,500	4,915	3,415
North Dakota	1,000	1,492	492
Ohio	85,000	166,361	81,361
Oklahoma	1,000	5,186	4,186
Oregon	6,000	9,767	3,767
Pennsylvania	150,000	322,406	172,406
Philippine Islands	100	500	400
Porto Rico	100	200	100
Rhode Island	12,000	20,502	8,502
South Carolina	2,500	4,816	2,316
South Dakota	300	1,262	962
Tennessee	10,000	14,034	4,034
Texas	16,000	30,839	14,839
Utah	1,000	3,737	2,737
Vermont	1,000	2,221	1,221
Virginia	10,000	15,403	5,403
Washington	5,500	9,117	3,617
West Virginia	1,500	5,129	3,629
Wisconsin	15,000	28,531	13,531
Wyoming	300	498	198
Total	1,777,185	3,390,301	1,613,116

TABLE VI

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

Division and State	Jewish population estimated 1918	General population estimated 1918	Per cent of total
NEW ENGLAND	289,900	7,551,208	3.9
Maine	7,387	782,191	.94
New Hampshire	3,257	446,352	.72
Vermont	2,221	366,192	.6
Massachusetts	189,671	3,832,790	4.9
Rhode Island	20,502	637,415	3.2
Connecticut	66,862	1,286,268	5.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,076,805	22,525,427	9.22
New York	1,603,923	10,616,989	15.06
New Jersey	149,476	3,080,371	4.86
Pennsylvania	322,406	8,798,067	3.66
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	530,666	20,133,376	2.13
Ohio	166,361	5,273,814	3.15
Indiana	25,833	2,854,167	9.05
Illinois	246,637	6,317,734	3.9
Michigan	63,254	3,133,678	2.
Wisconsin	28,581	2,553,983	1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL ...	153,575	12,716,499	.12
Minnesota	31,462	2,345,287	1.34
Iowa	15,555	2,224,771	.69
Missouri	80,807	3,448,498	2.05
North Dakota	1,492	791,437	.18
South Dakota	1,262	735,434	.17
Nebraska	13,547	1,296,877	1.04
Kansas	9,450	1,874,195	.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	135,576	13,650,712	.99
Delaware	3,806	216,941	1.75
Maryland	62,642	1,384,539	4.52
District of Columbia ..	10,000	374,584	2.66
Virginia	15,403	2,234,030	.68
West Virginia	5,129	1,439,165	.35
North Carolina	4,915	2,466,025	.19
South Carolina	4,816	1,660,934	.22
Georgia	22,414	2,935,617	.76
Florida	6,451	938,877	.68
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	42,363	9,126,536	.46
Kentucky	13,362	2,448,547	.46
Tennessee	14,034	2,321,253	.64
Alabama	11,086	2,395,270	.46
Mississippi	3,881	2,001,466	.19
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ...	53,760	10,656,651	.5
Arkansas	5,012	1,792,965	.27
Louisiana	12,723	1,884,778	.67
Oklahoma	5,186	2,377,629	.21
Texas	30,839	4,601,279	.67
MOUNTAIN	24,770	3,430,512	.72
Montana	2,518	486,376	.51
Idaho	1,078	461,766	.23
Wyoming	498	190,380	.26
Colorado	14,565	1,014,581	1.43
New Mexico	858	437,015	.19
Arizona	1,013	272,034	.37
Utah	3,737	453,648	.82
Nevada	503	114,742	.43
PACIFIC	82,536	5,668,233	1.45
Washington	9,117	1,660,578	.54
Oregon	9,767	888,243	1.09
California	63,652	3,119,412	2.04
Total	3,388,951	105,259,184	3.22

TABLE VII

TWELVE STATES WHICH CONTAIN NINETY PER CENT OF THE JEWS
IN THE UNITED STATES

State	Jewish population	Per cent of total Jewish population	State	Jewish population	Per cent of total Jewish population
New York.....	1,603,923	48.60	Connecticut ..	66,862	2.02
Pennsylvania..	322,406	9.76	California	63,652	1.92
Illinois.....	246,637	7.47	Maryland.....	63,642	1.92
Massachusetts..	189,671	5.74	Michigan.....	63,254	1.91
Ohio.....	166,361	5.04	Indiana.....	25,833	.78
New Jersey....	149,476	4.52	Total.....	3,042,524	92.16
Missouri.....	80,807	2.44			

Another point of interest developed by the inquiry of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research is that approximately three-quarters of the Jewish population of the United States are concentrated in only ten cities which hold only about 14 per cent of the total general population of the United States. This brings out graphically the industrial and commercial tendencies of the Jewish population of the United States.

TABLE VIII

TEN CITIES LEADING IN JEWISH POPULATION

City	Jewish population estimated 1918	General population estimated as of Jan. 1, 1917	Per cent Jews to total	Per cent of total Jewish population
New York.....	1,500,000	5,670,167	26.45	45.45
Chicago.....	225,000	2,521,822	8.92	6.81
Philadelphia	200,000	1,750,000	11.43	6.06
Cleveland.....	100,000	750,000	13.33	3.03
Boston.....	77,500	767,589	10.09	2.34
Baltimore.....	60,000	595,000	10.08	1.81
St. Louis.....	60,000	850,800	7.05	1.81
Pittsburgh.....	60,000	590,000	10.16	1.81
Newark.....	55,000	401,000	13.71	1.66
Detroit.....	50,000	825,000	6.06	1.51
Total.....	2,387,500	14,720,578	16.21	72.34

In the following table of cities in which there are more than 1000 Jewish inhabitants, the total general population for 1917, as estimated by the Census Bureau, is also given, in order to facilitate comparison.

TABLE IX

CITIES HAVING ONE THOUSAND OR MORE JEWISH INHABITANTS

Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917	Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917
Akron, Ohio	2,000	130,000	Gary, Ind.	1,200	16,802
Albany, N. Y.	7,000	110,000	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,000	132,000
Allentown, Pa.	1,200	65,000	Harrisburg, Pa.	4,000	80,000
Altoona, Pa.	1,000	60,000	Harrison, N. J.	1,000	14,520
Atlanta, Ga.	10,000	200,000	Hartford, Conn.	16,000	150,000
Atlantic City, N. J. .	4,000	53,000	Haverhill, Mass.	3,500	55,000
Augusta, Ga.	2,500	41,040	Hoboken, N. J.	5,000	71,000
Baltimore, Md.	60,000	595,000	Holyoke, Mass.	1,000	63,000
Bangor, Me.	1,000	26,000	Houston Tex.	5,000	148,000
Bay City, Mich.	1,000	50,000	Indianapolis, Ind.	10,000	301,000
Bayonne, N. J.	10,000	70,000	Jacksonville, Fla.	2,000	96,000
Binghamton, N. Y. .	1,500	55,901	Jersey City, N. J. .	12,500	270,903
Birmingham, Ala. .	3,500	198,990	Joliet, Ill.	1,100	34,670
Bloomfield, N. J. .	1,000	17,306	Kansas City, Kan. .	3,500	100,000
Boston, Mass.	77,500	767,589	Kansas City, Mo. .	12,000	300,000
Braddock, Pa.	1,600	32,357	Lincoln, Neb.	1,200	55,000
Bridgeport, Conn. .	12,000	170,000	Lancaster, Pa.	1,400	47,227
Brockton, Mass.	1,500	65,000	Lawrence, Mass.	2,000	100,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	20,000	480,000	Little Rock, Ark.	1,500	60,000
Butte, Mont.	1,000	100,000	Long Branch, N. J. .	1,300	14,565
Cambridge, Mass. .	8,000	110,000	Los Angeles, Cal. .	18,000	600,000
Camden, N. J.	2,000	106,000	Louisville, Ky.	9,000	265,420
Canton, Ohio.	1,000	70,000	Lowell, Mass.	6,000	117,000
Carbondale, Pa.	1,000	17,040	Lynn, Mass.	7,500	97,000
Charleston, S. C. .	1,900	65,000	Malden, Mass.	9,000	48,907
Charleston, W. Va. .	1,000	22,996	McKeesport, Pa.	3,000	42,694
Chattanooga, Tenn. .	1,400	65,000	Memphis, Tenn.	7,000	150,000
Chelsea, Mass.	13,000	43,426	Meriden, Conn.	1,000	32,000
Chester, Pa.	1,000	38,537	Milwaukee, Wis.	20,000	448,765
Chicago, Ill.	225,000	2,521,822	Minneapolis, Minn. .	15,000	370,000
Cincinnati, Ohio. .	25,000	450,000	Mobile, Ala.	2,200	60,060
Cleveland, Ohio.	100,000	750,000	Montgomery, Ala. .	1,650	48,650
Columbus, Ohio.	9,000	210,000	Mt. Vernon, N. Y. .	3,000	40,000
Council Bluffs, Ia. .	1,000	35,000	Nashville, Tenn.	3,000	139,000
Dallas, Tex.	8,000	135,000	Newark, N. J.	55,000	401,000
Dayton, Ohio.	4,000	135,000	New Bedford, Mass. .	3,500	114,106
Denver, Colo.	11,000	253,000	New Britain, Conn. .	2,500	43,916
Des Moines, Ia.	3,200	110,000	New Brunswick, N. J.	3,000	32,000
Detroit, Mich.	50,000	825,000	New Haven, Conn. .	18,000	160,000
Duluth, Minn.	2,300	104,000	New London, Conn. .	1,000	19,659
East St. Louis, Ill. .	1,000	58,547	New Orleans, La. .	8,000	400,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	5,000	85,000	Newport News, Va. .	2,000	20,205
Elmira, N. Y.	1,200	45,000	New Rochelle, N. Y. .	3,000	36,000
El Paso, Tex.	1,800	39,279	New York, N. Y. .	1,500,000	5,670,167
Erie, Pa.	1,500	90,000	Norfolk, Va.	5,000	89,612
Evansville, Ind.	1,500	90,000	Norwich, Conn.	1,500	20,367
Fall River, Mass. .	7,500	126,000	Oakland, Cal.	5,000	250,000
Fort Wayne, Ind. .	1,650	78,700	Oklahoma, Okla. .	1,000	92,000
Fort Worth, Tex. .	2,250	110,000	Omaha, Neb.	10,000	210,000
Galveston, Tex.	1,100	51,000	Passaic, N. J.	6,000	62,664

TABLE IX (continued)

Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917	Cities	Jewish population 1918	General population 1917
Paterson, N. J.....	15,000	130,000	Seattle, Wash.....	5,000	330,834
Pensacola, Fla.....	1,000	22,982	Shreveport, La.....	1,500	23,015
Peoria, Ill.....	1,750	75,000	Sioux City, Ia.....	2,500	65,000
Perth Amboy, N. J..	5,000	39,719	Somerville, Mass....	2,000	90,000
Philadelphia, Pa....	200,000	1,750,000	South Bend, Ind....	2,000	70,030
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	60,000	590,000	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1,300	19,973
Pittsfield, Mass....	1,500	39,607	South Norwalk, Conn.	1,000	8,968
Plainfield, N. J....	1,500	24,516	Spokane, Wash.....	1,100	125,000
Port Chester, N. Y..	1,000	15,129	Springfield, Mass....	6,000	110,000
Portland, Me.....	1,000	67,000	Stamford, Conn.....	1,500	25,138
Portland, Ore.....	2,500 ¹	275,000	Stockton, Cal.....	1,000	23,253
Portsmouth, Va.....	8,000	33,190	Syracuse, N. Y.....	12,000	150,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y..	1,600	33,000	Tampa, Fla.....	1,000	68,275
Providence, R. I....	15,000	251,000	Toledo, Ohio.....	7,500	250,000
Pueblo, Colo.....	1,000	60,000	Topeka, Kan.....	1,000	51,476
Quincy, Mass.....	1,250	40,000	Trenton, N. J.....	7,000	110,000
Reading, Pa.....	1,750	110,000	Troy, N. Y.....	3,000	80,000
Revere, Mass.....	6,000	25,178	Utica, N. Y.....	1,600	35,000
Richmond, Va.....	4,000	160,000	Waco, Tex.....	5,001	26,425
Rochester, N. Y....	20,000	265,000	Washington, D. C....	10,000	365,000
Saginaw, Mich.....	1,000	65,000	Waterbury, Conn....	6,000	100,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	3,300	85,000	West New York, N. J.	1,500	22,943
St. Louis, Mo.....	60,000	850,000	Wheeling, W. Va....	1,000	43,972
St. Paul, Minn....	10,000	290,000	Wilkes-Barre, Pa....	3,000	76,000
Salem, Mass.....	1,500	37,200	Wilmington, Del....	3,500	106,374
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,500	120,000	Winthrop, Mass.....	1,500	12,758
San Antonio, Tex....	3,000	140,000	Woodbine, N. J.....	1,900	1,900
San Francisco, Cal..	30,000	530,000	Worcester, Mass....	10,000	175,000
Savannah, Ga.....	5,000	90,000	Yonkers, N. Y.....	5,000	95,000
Schenectady, N. Y...	3,500	95,000	Youngstown, Ohio...	5,000	125,000
Seranton, Pa.....	7,500	145,000			

¹ 9000 according to a recent estimate of the Federation of Jewish Charities of that city.

Approximately half the Jews in the United States reside in the city of New York, where they constitute about twenty-five per cent of the total population. The following table of the Jewish population of New York City, by boroughs, as estimated from figures of public school attendance by Doctor Alexander Dushkin, is taken from the *Jewish Communal Register*, published by the New York Kehillah, in 1918.

TABLE X

ESTIMATE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH

Manhattan	696,000
The Bronx	211,000
Brooklyn	568,000
Queens	23,000
Richmond	5,000

Total1,503,000

It is interesting to note that, while New York contains such a large quota of the Jews of the United States, it is not proportionately the most Jewish city. Chelsea, Mass., has a Jewish population of 13,000, or twenty-eight per cent of the general population. The three Jewish agricultural colonies which make up the bulk of the populations of Rosenhayn, Carmel, and Woodbine, all in New Jersey, constitute, respectively, fifty per cent, sixty per cent, and one hundred per cent of the general population of those places.

C. JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES

The following tables give the main figures relating to the Jewish immigration to the United States from the year 1881 to June 30, 1919. For the earlier years, from 1881 to 1900, the results are only for the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; from 1899 onwards, the figures are from the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. In some instances the figures refer only to the year 1917-1918, continuing those of previous issues of the YEAR BOOK.

TABLE XI

JEWISH IMMIGRATION, 1881-1900, THROUGH THE PORTS OF NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE

Year	Number admitted	Year	Number admitted
1881-84.....	74,310	1893.....	32,943
1885.....	19,611	1894.....	22,108
1886.....	29,658	1895.....	32,077
1887.....	27,468	1896.....	28,118
1888.....	31,363	1897.....	20,684
1889.....	23,962	1898.....	27,409
1890.....	34,303	1899 ¹	16,021
1891.....	69,139	1900 ¹	49,816
1892.....	60,325		
		Total	599,315

¹ To July. Includes, for Philadelphia, the figures to Nov. 1.

The complete statistics of immigration to the United States, as shown by the Commissioner-General's reports, are given below for the period 1899-1919. It will be seen that for this period of twenty-one years Jewish immigration has been 1,551,315, amounting to 10.43 per cent of the total immigration.

TABLE XII
NUMBER OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS
ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1919

Year ¹	Jewish immi- grants	All immi- grants	Year ¹	Jewish immi- grants	All immi- grants
1899.....	37,415	311,715	1910.....	84,260	1,041,570
1900.....	60,764	448,572	1911.....	91,223	878,587
1901.....	58,098	487,918	1912.....	80,595	838,172
1902.....	57,688	648,743	1913.....	101,330	1,197,892
1903.....	76,203	857,046	1914.....	138,051	1,218,480
1904.....	106,236	812,870	1915.....	26,497	326,700
1905.....	129,910	1,026,499	1916.....	15,108	298,826
1906.....	153,748	1,100,735	1917.....	17,342	295,403
1907.....	149,182	1,285,349	1918.....	3,672	110,618
1908.....	103,387	782,870	1919.....	3,055	141,132
1909.....	57,551	751,786	Total..	1,551,315	14,861,483

¹ Year ending June 30.

Since 1908, the number of aliens leaving the United States is given as well as the number admitted. It will be observed that for the twelve years the total number of Jews returning is approximately 7 per cent of the Jews admitted. This figure contrasts strikingly with the total number of departures, over 34 per cent.

TABLE XIII
RATIO OF DEPARTURES TO ADMISSIONS, 1908-1919

Year ¹	Number admitted		Number departed		Per cent departed of admitted	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
1908.....	103,387	782,870	7,702	395,073	7.44	50.46
1909.....	57,551	751,786	6,105	225,802	10.60	30.03
1910.....	84,260	1,041,570	5,689	202,436	6.75	19.43
1911.....	91,223	878,587	6,401	295,666	7.01	33.65
1912.....	80,595	838,172	7,418	333,262	9.20	39.76
1913.....	101,330	1,197,892	6,697	308,190	5.60	25.75
1914.....	138,051	1,218,480	6,826	303,338	4.94	24.89
1915.....	26,497	326,700	1,524	204,074	5.75	62.46
1916.....	15,108	298,826	199	129,765	1.31	43.42
1917.....	17,342	295,403	329	66,277	1.89	22.43
1918.....	3,672	110,618	687	94,585	18.70	85.51
1919.....	3,055	141,132	373	123,522	1.22	87.51
Total, 1908-1919..	722,071	7,882,036	49,950	2,681,990	6.91	34.02

¹ Year ending June 30.

The Jewish immigration since 1881 is approximately 2,150,000. On the basis of the percentage leaving the United States since 1908, the total number departed during this period would be 149,000, leaving a net increase through immigration of 2,001,000.

Of interest in connection with the number of immigrants admitted are the data for those rejected on application for admission and those returned from the United States after admission. The figures are shown in the table below.

TABLE XIV
IMMIGRANTS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED

Year ¹	Number debarred		Per cent of Jews to total	Number deported		Per cent of Jews to total
	Jews	Total		Jews	Total	
1899-1910.....	10,785	116,255	9.27	1,303	12,177	10.70
1911.....	1,999	22,340	8.84	209	2,788	7.17
1912.....	1,064	16,057	6.62	191	2,456	7.77
1913.....	1,224	19,938	6.14	253	3,461	7.31
1914.....	2,506	33,041	7.58	317	4,137	7.66
1915.....	1,398	24,111	5.79	68	2,670	2.54
1916.....	949	18,867	5.02	79	2,906	2.71
1917.....	607	16,028	3.78	46	1,918	2.39
1918.....	222	7,297	3.04	27	796	3.39
1919.....	199	8,626	2.30	17	3,102	.54
Total, 1899-1919....	20,953	282,569	7.41	2,510	36,411	6.89

¹ Year ending June 30.

During a period of twenty-one years, the number of Jews rejected on application for landing was 20,953, or approximately 7.41 per cent of the total number of immigrants debarred. This is considerably less than the proportion which Jews form of the total immigration for the same period, 10.43 per cent.

For the same period, the number of Jews returned after landing was 2510, or 6.89 per cent of the total number deported. This, again, is lower than the proportion of Jews in the total immigration.

IMMIGRATION 1918-1919

Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1920, are not yet available. The significant facts respecting the immigration of the previous year are given herewith.

During 1918-1919, there were admitted 3055 Jews. The number departing was 373. The net increase through immigration was thus 2682. The net increase for 1917-1918 was 2985. The figures for 1918-1919 as also those for the three previous years betray the influence of the European war, and the unsettled conditions following it, on Jewish as on general immigration.

Herewith is shown the number of Jewish immigrants for the leading ports, according to data supplied by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America. They are not the complete figures for the United States, and should not be compared in detail with the Government figures.

TABLE XV

JEWISH IMMIGRATION AT LEADING PORTS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Ports	Number of immigrants
New York	2,000 ¹
Philadelphia	17
Boston	69
Baltimore .....	.....
Seattle	220
San Francisco	184
Total	2,490

¹ It was impossible to obtain figures for immigrants arriving at the port of New York during the year 1918-19. The port of New York and the immigration station at Ellis Island came under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and the Department of Justice prohibited the gathering of any data. The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society estimates that 2000 Jewish immigrants arrived at the port of New York during the year ending June 30, 1919.

TABLE XVI

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND DEPARTING THERE-
FROM, BY STATES, 1918-1919

States destination or departure	Number admitted		Number departed		Net increase	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
California	347	16,575	16	6,869	331	9,715
Colorado	13	738	..	889	13	151*
Connecticut	36	1,653	2	3,836	34	2,183*
Dist. of Columbia	15	816	..	310	15	506
Illinois	198	3,951	14	4,638	184	687*
Indiana	13	560	..	685	13	125*
Iowa	13	743	1	514	12	229
Maine	21	2,809	4	954	17	1,855
Maryland	27	618	..	369	27	249
Massachusetts	158	11,408	12	8,642	146	2,766
Michigan	213	8,490	17	2,871	196	5,619
Minnesota	109	2,326	9	1,073	100	1,253
Missouri	11	690	..	810	11	120*
Montana	19	951	1	488	18	463
New Jersey	89	2,860	4	4,023	85	1,163*
New York	1,293	28,715	204	40,935	1,089	12,220*
North Dakota	11	746	..	172	11	574
Ohio	109	2,168	41	6,174	68	4,006*
Pennsylvania	159	3,844	21	14,327	138	10,483*
Texas	10	21,629	1	6,233	9	15,396
Vermont	11	1,486	..	274	11	1,212
Virginia	20	1,221	..	312	20	909
Washington	65	6,309	19	1,769	46	4,630
Wisconsin	10	817	..	572	10	245
Other States and Possessions	85 ¹	18,919 ²	7 ³	15,792 ⁴	78	3,127
Total	3,055	141,132	373	123,522	2,682	17,610

¹ Alabama, 4; Arkansas 7; Delaware, 2; Florida, 2; Georgia, 4; Idaho, 2; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 9; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 2; North Carolina, 4; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 5; Rhode Island, 2; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 6; West Virginia, 4.

² Alabama, 241; Arkansas, 98; Delaware, 86; Florida, 2578; Georgia 187; Idaho, 430; Kansas, 389; Kentucky, 103; Louisiana, 1355; Mississippi, 120; Nebraska, 350; New Hampshire, 1668; New Mexico, 782; North Carolina, 118; Oklahoma, 216; Oregon, 1329; Rhode Island, 1637; South Carolina, 112; South Dakota, 301; Tennessee, 156; Utah, 588; West Virginia, 235; Wyoming, 153.

³ Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 2.

⁴ Alabama, 81; Arkansas, 52; Delaware, 193; Florida, 1514; Georgia, 104; Idaho, 176; Kansas, 994; Kentucky, 45; Louisiana, 379; Mississippi, 32; Nebraska, 314; New Hampshire, 826; New Mexico, 1087; North Carolina, 54; Oklahoma, 533; Oregon, 350; Rhode Island, 1226; South Carolina, 48; South Dakota, 126; Tennessee, 57; Utah, 388; West Virginia, 892; Wyoming, 148.

* Net decrease.

TABLE XVII

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO UNITED STATES AND DEPARTING THERE-
FROM, BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Countries	Number admitted		Number departed		Net increase	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
Denmark	10	1,352	..	599	10	753
France, including Corsica	70	3,379	..	3,792	70	413*
Netherlands	12	1,098	..	596	12	502
Russian Empire & Finland	503	1,403	98	1,868	405	465*
United Kingdom	157	7,271	71	6,093	86	1,178
Other Europe	29 ¹	10,124 ²	7 ³	71,583 ⁴	23	61,459*
Total Europe	781	24,627	175	84,531	605	59,904*
China	16	1,964	1	2,199	15	235*
Japan	9	10,064	1	2,195	8	7,869
India	2	171	..	161	2	10
Turkey in Asia .....	..	19	13	26	13*	7*
Other Asia	6	456	3	79	3	377
Total Asia	33	12,674	18	4,660	15	8,014

¹ Austria, 1; Hungary, 1; Greece, 4; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 6; Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands, 2; Roumania, 3; Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands, 1; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 4; Turkey in Europe, 3.

² Austria, 26; Hungary, 27; Belgium, 268; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 22; German Empire, 52; Greece, 386; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 1884; Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands, 1222; Roumania, 19; Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands, 1573; Sweden, 2243; Switzerland, 381; Turkey in Europe, 10.

³ Belgium, 3; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 1; Greece, 3.

⁴ Austria, 201; Hungary, 100; Belgium, 634; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 2891; German Empire, 26; Greece, 15,482; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 38,245; Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands, 3447; Roumania, 39; Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands, 6280; Sweden, 1738; Switzerland, 403; Turkey in Europe, 47.

TABLE XVII (continued)

Countries	Number Admitted		Number Departed		Net Increase	
	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
Africa	7	189	6	74	1	115
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	4	1,234	3	362	1	872
British North America	2,114	57,782	161	10,726	1,953	47,056
Central America	27	2,589	1	413	26	2,176
Mexico	15	29,818	1	18,000	14	11,818
Pacific Islands (not specified)....	3	76	.....	19	3	57
South America	52	3,271	5	914	47	2,357
West Indies	19	8,826	2	3,806	17	5,020
Other Countries .....	.....	46	.....	17	.....	29
Total other Continents.....	2,241	103,831	179	34,331	2,062	69,500
Grand Total	3,055	141,132	373	123,522	2,682	17,610

TABLE XVIII

SEX AND AGE OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, 1919

Sex	Jews	Total	Age	Jews	Total
Male.....	1,566	83,272	Under 16.....	985	26,373
Female.....	1,489	57,860	16-44.....	1,762	97,341
			45 and over.....	335	17,418
Total.....	3,055	141,132	Total.....	3,055	141,132

The larger percentage of women and children among Jewish immigrants is indicative of the permanent and family character of this immigration, an aspect which is further emphasized by the low percentage of Jewish immigrants departing from the United States.

D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

For a period of nineteen years, beginning July 1, 1900, the Jewish immigration into Canada was 75,998. The immigration during the past fiscal year, ending March 31, 1919, was only 22.

Below are shown the yearly figures. It will be observed that during this period the Jewish immigration has amounted to approximately 10 per cent of the immigration from all countries exclusive of the United States and the United Kingdom, but less than 3 per cent of the total immigration.

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS
ADMITTED TO CANADA

Year ¹	Jewish immi- grants	Total conti- nental immi- grants, etc. ²	All immigrants
1901.....	2,765	19,352	49,149
1902.....	1,015	23,732	67,379
1903.....	2,066	37,099	128,364
1904.....	3,727	34,786	130,331
1905.....	7,715	37,364	146,266
1906.....	7,127	34,472	189,064
1907 ³	6,584	34,217	124,667
1908.....	7,712	83,975	262,469
1909.....	1,636	34,175	146,908
1910.....	3,182	45,206	208,794
1911.....	5,146	66,620	311,084
1912.....	5,322	82,406	354,237
1913.....	7,387	112,881	402,432
1914.....	11,252	134,726	384,878
1915.....	3,107	41,734	144,789
1916.....	65	2,936	48,537
1917.....	136	5,703	75,374
1918.....	32	4,582	79,074
1919.....	22	7,073	50,000 ⁴
Total	75,998	842,739	3,303,796

¹ Fiscal year ended June 30 for 1900-1906; thereafter March 31.

² Excluding immigration from the United States and the United Kingdom.

³ Nine months ended March 31.

⁴ Estimated.

TABLE XX

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION FIGURES ⁵

	Total	Jewish	% Jewish to all	% Jews to non-Jews
Immigration, July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1919..	3,303,796	75,998	2.3	2.3
Deportations, December, 1902, to March, 1916..	11,718	159	1.3	1.4
Rejections, December, 1902, to March, 1916....	12,244	752	6.1	6.5

⁵ The Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion of Canada does not publish any detailed statistics by "nationalities" of the deportations and rejections subsequent to 1916.

PROFESSIONAL TENDENCIES AMONG JEWISH STUDENTS IN COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

(Memoir of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research)

It is a matter of common observation that the Jews of the United States are becoming an important factor in the professional life of the country. The extent of their participation in the liberal professions, however, has been a matter of speculation, there being heretofore no factual basis for judgment. It was in order to secure a concrete indication of present professional tendencies that the Bureau of Jewish Social Research gathered statistics concerning the number of Jewish students in American colleges, universities, and professional schools, according to the professional or vocational studies pursued.

For the purposes of this study, 106 of the most prominent educational institutions were selected, representing locations in or near the large Jewish population centers of the country. The students' registers of these institutions for the academic year 1918-1919 served as the source of information. Only regular students in all departments, with the exception of theology, were included; those registered in the summer schools, extension departments, and in the Student Army Training Corps being disregarded. The lists of students in these schools were carefully examined by a member of the Bureau staff, and the names classified as Jewish, non-Jewish, and doubtful. The registers of schools located in New York City were rechecked by an officer of the local chapter of the Menorah Society. Only those judged Jewish by both checkers were accepted, the remainder being finally grouped together as non-Jewish. Rechecking in case of schools outside of New York City was done by other members of the Bureau's staff. The results thus obtained, it is felt, represent conservatively the number of Jewish students in the schools considered.

Table I shows the number and proportion of Jewish students enrolled in the 106 institutions covered. The Jewish enrolment is seen to be 14,837 or 9.7 per cent of the total registration 153,085. The Jewish population of the United States (AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5680, p. 606) is given as 3,388,951, constituting only 3.22 per cent of the general population of the country. From these figures it would appear that the Jewish enrolment in higher

educational institutions is three times the proportion of Jews in the country at large. This generalization, however, is not justifiable, inasmuch as the educational institutions included are located in the larger Jewish population centres.

That the Jewish student representation, nevertheless, is appreciably higher than that of the non-Jewish element becomes apparent from the consideration of the statistics for the nine large institutions located in New York City, namely, Adelphi College, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Columbia University, Fordham University, Hunter College, Long Island Hospital Medical College, New York University, College of the City of New York, and the College of Dental and Oral Surgery. The total enrolment of these institutions was 18,552, of which 7,148 or 38.5 per cent were Jewish. Whereas the proportion of Jews in the general population of Greater New York is only about 25 per cent, the proportion of Jewish students in these educational institutions is more than 13 per cent above that percentage.

Comparison of the distribution according to sex of the non-Jewish and Jewish groups is interesting. Of the 138,247 non-Jewish students registered in these schools, 89,962 were male and 49,285 female, the latter forming more than one-third of the entire enrolment. Among the Jewish students, however, out of a total of 14,837 only 2756 are females, a ratio of about one to five.

It should be noted that six institutions—New York University, College of the City of New York, Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago, and Hunter College—have a combined Jewish registration of 7410, or one-half of the total Jewish registration in all of the 106 schools considered.

Tables II and III, with their respective Summary Tables IIA and IIIA, present statistics regarding the distribution of Jewish students according to studies pursued. Table II gives the proportion of Jewish students in each department *to the total enrolment of Jewish students in all departments*, and thus indicates the proportion of the total number of Jewish students pursuing professional studies. Table III gives the proportion of Jewish students in each department *to the total registration in that department*.

The total number of Jewish students taking professional or vocational courses (excluding the regular Arts and Science Course) is 8142 or 10.7 per cent of the total registration in these courses. The largest number, 1885, or nearly one-fourth of the total number of Jewish students, were taking courses in commerce and finance; 1496, or 18.4 per cent, were studying medicine; 1325, or 16.3 per cent, engineering; 1194, or 14.7 per cent, law; 981, or 12 per cent, dentistry. These five branches of study—commerce and finance, medicine, engineering, law, and dentistry—had 6881, or 84.5 per cent, of the total Jewish enrolment; in other words,

85 out of every 100 Jewish students in the professional schools are preparing to enter one or the other of these five fields. It is also of interest to note that the combined Jewish registration in the schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy is 2976, or 36.5 per cent. Attention should be directed to the fact that engineering in its various branches ranks third, ahead of law and dentistry, in popularity among Jewish students registered in professional schools.

Striking differences appear in a comparison between the distribution of Jews and non-Jews in the professional schools. Only 11.8 per cent of the non-Jewish students are enrolled in schools of commerce and finance, as against 23.1 per cent of the Jewish students. The proportion of non-Jewish students in medicine is only 11.2 per cent compared with 18.4 per cent of Jewish students. The proportion of non-Jewish students in law and dentistry is 6.4 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively, as against 14.7 per cent and 12 per cent. The proportion is reversed, however, when comparison is carried into the technical pursuits; the ratio of non-Jewish students registered in schools of engineering is 30.9 per cent, as against 16.3 per cent of the Jewish group. A similar relation obtains in agriculture and forestry, where the Jewish registration of 1.6 per cent contrasts with the non-Jewish registration of 8.1 per cent. In education, too, the Jewish proportion is 5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding figure of 13.5 per cent for the non-Jewish group.

Table III shows the proportion of Jews in the total enrolment of each department. The significant point here is that, whereas in the total student registration the Jews form 9.7 per cent, their proportion is markedly higher in the registration for the following courses of study: pharmacy, 27.9 per cent; dentistry, 23.4 per cent; law, 21.6 per cent; commerce, 19.1 per cent, and medicine, 16.4 per cent.

Several noteworthy facts are disclosed upon analysis of the distribution of the Jewish female students according to professional or vocational studies pursued. As in the case of the male Jewish students, commerce and finance attract the greatest proportion—32.1 per cent, or nearly one-third. Next in order of popularity is education, which has 28.4 per cent of the total Jewish female registration; but it is to be noted that the proportion of non-Jewish female students who prepare for the teaching profession is 46.6 per cent.

The high proportion of Jewish women, 14 per cent, enrolled in law schools deserves special mention, it being almost equal to the proportion of Jewish men engaged in the study of law—14.8 per cent—and contrasting with the proportion of 1.7 per cent for the non-Jewish females. Mention should also be made of the fact that the proportion of Jewish females studying pharmacy and

dentistry is 3.3 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with 0.9 per cent and 0.5 per cent for non-Jewish female students.

To summarize the outstanding facts of the study are:

(1) The Jewish enrolment in the 106 institutions covered is 14,837 or 9.7 per cent of the total registration, 153,085.

(2) For the institutions in New York City, where comparison could be made on the basis of population, the proportion of Jewish students in the educational institutions is 38.5 per cent compared with a 25 per cent representation in the general population.

(3) The proportion of Jewish female students to the Jewish registration is one to five, a much lower ratio than in the non-Jewish group where the proportion of females is more than one to three.

(4) The following five branches of study, in the order mentioned, attract the largest number of Jewish students: Commerce and finance, medicine, engineering, law, and dentistry, representing together 84.5 per cent of the total Jewish enrolment in professional schools.

(5) Of the total registration of Jewish female students 32.1 per cent are enrolled in departments of commerce and finance, 28.4 per cent in schools of education, and 14 per cent are in law schools, the latter proportion being almost equal to the proportion of Jewish men preparing to enter this field.

This study, although limited in scope, nevertheless presents some fundamental facts indicating professional tendencies among Jews. Similar studies extended to the whole of the country over a period of many years, and carried into actual participation in the professions, would undoubtedly shed more light on the social and economic life of the Jews in the United States.

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF JEWISH STUDENTS ENROLLED IN 106 COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE U. S. FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1918-1919

Name of Institution	Location	Jewish enrolment		Total enrolment		Per cent Jews	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Adelphi College	Brooklyn, N. Y.	...	42	42	...	...	309
2. University of Akron	Akron, Ohio	21	4	25	355	5.9	13.5
3. Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	8	...	8	421	4.	5.6
4. Armour Inst. of Technology	Chicago, Ill.	95	...	95	605	1.9	15.7
5. Baldwin-Wallace College	Berea, Ohio	46	9	55	457	10.	8.3
6. Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	2	4	6	119	1.2	9.8
7. Boston University	Boston, Mass.	128	41	169	693	1.4	9.9
8. Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	14	...	14	774	1.9	1.9
9. Polytechnic Inst. of Bklyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	97	...	97	329	...	29.4
10. Brown University	Providence, R. I.	22	12	34	872	2.5	4.4
11. Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	...	13	13	...	...	2.9
12. Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	6	6	12	372	...	2.9
13. University of California	Berkeley, Calif.	175	98	268	3,455	1.6	2.2
14. Carleton College	Northfield, Minn.	1	2	3	199	2.6	3.6
15. Case School of Applied Science	Cleveland, Ohio	65	...	65	896	1.	8.7
16. University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	571	190	761	2,507	7.2	7.2
17. University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	95	72	167	987	9.6	18.5
18. Clark University & College	Worcester, Mass.	17	...	17	1,987	7.2	8.4
19. Clarkson College of Technology	Potsdam, N. Y.	2	...	2	218	7.8	7.3
20. Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	5	...	5	171	1.1	1.1
21. University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	37	13	50	137	3.6	3.6
22. Columbia University	New York, N. Y.	1,226	249	1,475	1,045	3.5	3.
23. Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	268	49	317	3,749	32.7	21.2
24. Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	33	...	33	2,679	5.9	9.1
25. Delaware College	Newark, Del.	5	...	5	1,173	...	2.8
26. University of Denver	Denver, Colo.	24	12	36	301	1.6	1.6
27. Doane College	Grete, Neb.	3	...	3	409	5.8	4.2
28. Fargo College	Fargo, N. D.	5	11	16	118	2.6	4.2
29. Fordham University	New York, N. Y.	286	4	290	155	...	1.1
30. University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	21	...	21	382	4.1	3.1
31. Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa	3	...	3	1,077	2.3	23.2
32. Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	3	1	4	854	2.6	2.4
33. Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	385	...	385	55	...	8
34. Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	2	1	3	298	5.7	10.
					3,843	10.	16.6
					155	1.3	

TABLE I.—CONTINUED

Name of Institution	Location	Jewish enrolment		Total enrolment		Per cent Jews	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
35. Hiram College	Hiram, Ohio	2	....	237	117	8	....
36. Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	1	....	94	297	1.1	....
37. Hollins College for Women	Hollins, Va.	....	2	....	....	....	....
38. Hunter College	New York, N. Y.	....	502	....	1,295	....	38.7
39. University of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	8	6	14	205	1.3	2.9
40. University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	245	19	4,465	1,742	5.4	1.
41. East. Ill. State Normal Sch.	Charleston, Ill.	....	....	41	259	....	....
42. Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md.	288	39	1,496	487	18.9	8.
43. University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	23	2	25	970	2.4	9
44. Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa.	48	....	1,511	....	3.2	....
45. L. I. Hosp. Med. Col.	New York, N. Y.	187	2	189	333	56.	20.
46. Lovell Textile School	Lovell, Mass.	14	....	14	223	6.3	....
47. University of Maine	Orono, Me.	7	....	9	260	2.7	1.1
48. Miami University	Miami, Ohio	3	2	5	545	6	4
49. University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	269	28	6,066	1,245	4.4	2.2
50. University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	84	19	2,313	1,197	3.6	1.6
51. Mt. Holyoke College	So. Hadley, Mass.	....	9	9	1,171	....	....
52. University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	40	20	3,888	2,276	1.2	9
53. University of Nevada	Reno, Nevada	1	....	1	76	1.3	....
54. N. J. State Normal School	Trenton, N. J.	....	16	....	436	....	....
55. University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M.	1	2	3	135	7	2.1
56. New York University	New York, N. Y.	2,113	410	2,532	1,267	5,586	33.1
57. N. Y. State Col. for Teachers	Albany, N. Y.	12	16	73	58	47.8	4.4
58. College of the City of N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	1,544	....	1,961	....	16.4	....
59. Col. of Dental & Oral Surg.	New York, N. Y.	485	42	539	50	80.7	84.
60. University of N. Dakota	Grand Forks, N. D.	8	4	12	462	1.7	1.4
61. Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	184	37	221	1,738	10.5	6.9
62. Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	5	7	12	438	1.1	1.
63. Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	201	33	3,699	1,489	5.4	2.2
64. University of Oregon	Eugenia, Oregon	15	....	3,767	833	1.9	....
65. U. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	545	51	3,471	601	15.7	8.5
66. U. of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa.	372	71	2,621	1,006	14.2	7.1
67. Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	80	....	1,142	....	2.6	....
68. Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	22	2	2,421	132	9	1.5
69. Randolph-Macon Women's Col.	Lynchburg, Va.	....	2	....	610	....	....
70. Reed College	Portland, Oregon	9	1	10	187	3.8	6
71. Rensselaer Polytech. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	27	....	639	....	4.2	....

TABLE I.—CONTINUED

Name of Institution	Location	Jewish enrolment		Total enrolment		Per cent Jews	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
72. Rhode Island State College.....	Kingston, R. I.....	9	...	212	43	3.7	...
73. U. of Rochester.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	20	7	27	267	6.8	2.7
74. Rose Polytech. Inst.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	8	...	8	223	3.5	...
75. Rutgers College.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	42	1	43	52	1.9	8.3
76. St. Lawrence University.....	Canton, N. Y.....	133	36	169	156	53.2	23.9
77. St. Louis University.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	27	2	29	898	3.1	4.8
78. Simmons College.....	Boston, Mass.....	52	52	104	1,251	4.1	3.1
79. Skidmore School of Arts.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	2	2	4	197	1.1	1.1
80. Smith College.....	Northampton, Mass.....	99	99	198	2,103	4.7	4.7
81. U. of Southern Calif.....	Los Angeles, Calif.....	49	12	61	3,636	1.6	1.6
82. Stevens Inst. of Technology.....	Hoboken, N. J.....	46	...	46	518	8.8	8.8
83. Swarthmore College.....	Swarthmore, Pa.....	2	...	2	217	...	...
84. Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	142	57	199	1,538	3.6	...
85. U. of Texas.....	Austin, Texas.....	33	9	42	3,317	8.4	...
86. Agricul. & Mech. Coll. of Texas.....	Austin, Texas.....	27	...	27	3,216	1.7	...
87. Temple University.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	207	59	266	1,854	1.5	...
88. Trinity College.....	Hartford, Conn.....	29	...	29	237	6.8	...
89. Tufts College.....	Boston, Mass.....	291	19	310	1,833	12.2	12.2
90. Tulane University of La.....	New Orleans, La.....	88	45	133	1,685	10.3	18.9
91. Tusculum College.....	Greensville, Tenn.....	2	3	5	600	6.3	7.1
92. Union University.....	Greensville, N. Y.....	75	5	80	1,122	1.6	4.2
93. Vanderbilt University.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	9	3	12	24	20.8	6.9
94. Vassar College.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	...	37	37	1,152	6.6	...
95. U. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	19	3	22	477	2.4	2.8
96. University of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, Va.....	51	...	51	1,222	...	...
97. Wake Forest College.....	Wake Forest, N. C.....	3	...	3	658	4.4	1.4
98. Washington & Lee University.....	Lexington, Va.....	12	...	12	1,399	3.7	...
99. Wells College.....	Aurora, N. Y.....	...	...	...	448	7	...
100. U. S. Mil. Academy at West Pt.....	West Point, N. Y.....	22	...	22	504	2.4	...
101. Western College for Women.....	Oxford, Ohio.....	...	8	8	234	...	...
102. Westminster College.....	New Wilmington, Pa.....	...	...	...	994	2.2	...
103. Williams College.....	Williams, Mass.....	7	...	7	267	3	...
104. University of Wisconsin.....	Madison, Wis.....	91	52	143	83	1.4	...
105. Worcester Polytechnic Inst.....	Worcester, Mass.....	22	64	86	481	2.7	8.3
106. Western Reserve University.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	205	...	205	4,314	4.6	...
Total.....		12,081	2,756	14,837	153,084	11.8	9.7

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH STUDENTS ACCORDING TO PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL STUDIES
PURSUED FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1918-19, SHOWING PROPORTION IN EACH DEPARTMENT TO THE
TOTAL ENROLMENT (ALL DEPARTMENTS)

School or Department	Total enrolment			Non-Jewish enrolment			Jewish enrolment			Percentage each department to total enrolment (all departments)				
										Non-Jewish		Jewish		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1. Agriculture	4,774	670	5,444	4,666	658	5,324	108	12	120	9.3	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.4
2. Forestry	166	...	166	159	...	159	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
3. General Engineering	7,134	28	7,162	6,660	28	6,688	474	...	474	13.2	...	6.7	...	5.8
4. Aeronautical Engineering	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Architectural Engineering	145	...	145	141	...	141	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
6. Ceramic Engineering	157	...	157	152	...	152	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7. Chemical Engineering	2,332	21	2,353	2,090	19	2,109	242	2	244	4.2	...	3.1	...	...
8. Civil Engineering	2,794	9	2,803	2,592	9	2,601	202	...	202	5.1	...	3.8	...	3.0
9. Electrical Engineering	3,247	1	3,248	3,132	1	3,133	115	...	115	6.2	...	4.6	...	2.5
10. Mechanical Engineering	5,131	12	5,143	4,900	11	4,911	231	1	232	9.7	...	7.3	...	1.4
11. Marine Engineering	61	...	61	59	...	59	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2.8
12. Mining & Metal Engineering	855	32	887	829	31	860	26	1	27	1.6	...	1.3	...	2.0
13. Municipal & Sanitary Engineering	36	...	36	31	...	31	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
14. Railway Engineering	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Textile Engineering	250	...	250	236	...	236	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
16. Architecture	403	38	441	363	36	401	38	2	40	...	...	...	...	...
17. Law	5,085	430	5,515	4,030	291	4,321	1,055	139	1,194	8.0	...	6.4	...	14.8
18. Medicine	8,285	503	8,788	6,870	474	7,344	1,415	29	1,444	13.6	...	10.9	...	17.7
19. Veterinary Medicine	317	...	317	265	...	265	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
20. Dentistry	4,067	123	4,190	3,131	78	3,209	936	45	981	6.2	...	4.7	...	...
21. Pharmacy	1,598	193	1,791	1,132	160	1,292	466	33	499	2.3	...	1.9	...	12.0
22. Commerce & Finance	7,863	1,947	9,810	6,297	1,628	7,925	1,566	319	1,885	12.5	...	9.4	...	6.1
23. Journalism	180	163	346	161	158	319	19	8	27	...	...	...	...	23.2
24. Education	1,216	8,313	9,529	1,094	8,031	9,125	122	282	404	2.2	...	1.5	...	32.1
25. Library Science	7	262	269	...	7	257	264	...	5	...	...	...	...	5.0
26. Social Work	36	321	357	35	307	342	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...
27. Health Nursing	...	720	720	...	712	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Physical Training	...	129	129	...	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Fine Arts	331	1,942	2,273	313	1,894	2,207	18	4	22	...	...	...	...	...
31. Household Economy	114	720	834	113	705	818	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...
32. Military Training	994	...	994	972	...	972	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
33. Applied Optics	10	1	11	9	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57,617	18,222	75,839	50,446	17,228	67,674	7,148	994	8,142	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE IIA
SUMMARY TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH STUDENTS ACCORDING TO PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL STUDIES PURSUED FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 1918-19, SHOWING PROPORTION IN EACH DEPARTMENT TO THE TOTAL ENROLMENT (ALL DEPARTMENTS)

School or Department	Total enrolment			Non-Jewish enrolment			Jewish enrolment			Per cent non-Jewish to total in all departments			Per cent Jewish to total in all departments		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pharmacy	1,598	193	1,791	1,132	160	1,292	466	33	499	2.2	.9	2.	6.5	3.3	6.1
Dentistry	4,067	123	4,190	3,131	78	3,209	936	45	981	6.2	.5	4.7	13.1	4.5	12.0
Law	5,085	430	5,515	4,030	291	4,321	1,055	139	1,194	8.	1.7	6.4	14.8	14.0	14.7
Commerce & Finance..	7,863	1,947	9,810	6,297	1,628	7,925	1,565	319	1,885	12.5	9.4	11.8	22.	32.1	23.1
Medicine ¹	8,602	503	9,105	7,135	474	7,609	1,467	29	1,496	14.1	2.8	11.2	20.5	2.9	18.4
Engineering	22,171	103	22,274	20,850	99	20,949	1,321	4	1,325	41.3	.6	30.9	18.4	.4	16.3
Agriculture & Forestry.	4,940	670	5,610	4,825	658	5,483	115	12	127	9.6	3.8	8.1	1.6	1.2	1.6
Education	1,216	8,313	9,529	1,094	8,031	9,125	122	282	404	2.2	46.6	13.5	1.7	28.4	5.0
All others ²	2,075	5,940	8,015	1,975	5,809	7,784	100	131	231	3.9	33.7	11.4	1.4	13.2	2.8
Total	57,617	18,222	75,839	50,469	17,228	67,697	7,148	994	8,142	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes veterinary medicine.

² Includes architecture, journalism, library science, social work, health nursing, physical training, music, fine arts, household economy, military training, applied optics.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH STUDENTS IN 106 COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL STUDIES PURSUED FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 1918-19, SHOWING PROPORTION OF JEWISH STUDENTS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH DEPARTMENT

School or Department	Jewish enrolment			Total enrolment			Per cent Jewish to total in each department		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Arts and Science.....	4,932	1,762	6,694	44,426	32,820	77,246	11.1	5.4	8.7
2. Agriculture	108	12	120	4,774	670	5,444	2.3	1.8	2.2
3. Forestry	7	...	7	166	...	166	4.2	...	4.2
4. General Engineering	474	...	474	7,134	28	7,162	6.7	...	6.6
5. Aeronautical Engineering	1	...	1	6	...	6	16.7	...	16.7
6. Architectural Engineering	4	...	4	145	...	145	2.8	...	2.8
7. Ceramic Engineering	5	...	5	157	...	157	3.2	...	3.2
8. Chemical Engineering	242	2	244	2,332	21	2,353	10.4	9.5	10.3
9. Civil Engineering	202	...	202	2,794	9	2,803	7.2	...	7.2
10. Electrical Engineering	115	...	115	3,247	1	3,248	3.6	...	3.5
11. Mechanical Engineering	231	1	232	5,131	12	5,143	4.5	8.3	4.5
12. Marine Engineering	2	...	2	61	...	61	3.3	...	3.3
13. Mining & Metal Eng.	26	1	27	855	32	887	3.	3.1	3.
14. Municipal & Sanitary Eng.	5	...	5	86	...	86	13.8	...	13.8
15. Railway Engineering .....	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...
16. Textile Engineering	14	...	14	250	...	250	5.6	...	5.6
17. Architecture	38	2	40	403	38	441	9.4	5.3	9.1
18. Law	1,035	139	1,194	5,085	430	5,515	20.7	32.3	21.6
19. Medicine	1,415	29	1,444	8,285	503	8,788	17.1	5.8	16.4
20. Veterinary Medicine	52	...	52	317	...	317	16.4	...	16.4
21. Dentistry	936	45	981	4,067	123	4,190	23.	36.6	23.4
22. Pharmacy	463	33	499	1,598	198	1,791	29.2	17.1	27.9
23. Commerce and Finance....	1,566	319	1,885	7,863	1,947	9,810	19.9	16.4	19.2
24. Journalism	19	8	27	180	166	346	10.6	4.8	7.8
25. Education	122	282	404	1,218	8,313	9,539	10.	3.4	4.2
26. Library Science	5	5	10	7	262	269	...	1.9	1.8
27. Social Work	1	14	15	36	321	357	2.8	4.4	4.2
28. Health Nursing .....	...	8	8	...	720	720	...	1.1	1.1
29. Physical Training .....	...	4	4	...	129	129	...	3.1	3.1
30. Music	18	48	66	331	1,942	2,273	5.4	2.5	2.9
31. Fine Arts	1	15	16	114	790	834	8.8	2.1	1.9
32. Household Economy .....	...	27	27	...	1,641	1,641	...	1.6	1.6
33. Military Training	22	...	22	994	...	994	2.3	...	2.3
34. Applied Optics	1	...	1	10	1	11	10.	...	10.
Total	12,080	2,756	14,836	102,043	51,042	153,085	11.8	5.4	9.7

TABLE IIIA

SUMMARY TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH STUDENTS IN 106 COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL STUDIES PURSUED FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 1918-19, SHOWING PROPORTION OF JEWISH STUDENTS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH DEPARTMENT

School or Department	Jewish enrolment			Total enrolment			Per cent Jewish to total in each department		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arts & Science.....	4,932	1,762	6,694	44,426	32,820	77,246	11.1	5.4	8.7
Pharmacy	466	33	499	1,598	193	1,791	29.2	17.1	27.9
Dentistry	936	45	981	4,067	123	4,190	23.	36.6	23.4
Law	1,055	139	1,194	5,085	430	5,515	20.7	32.3	21.6
Commerce and Finance.....	1,566	319	1,885	7,863	1,947	9,810	19.9	16.4	19.1
Medicine ¹	1,467	29	1,496	8,602	503	9,105	17.5	5.8	16.4
Engineering	1,321	4	1,325	22,171	103	22,274	5.9	3.9	5.9
Agriculture & Forestry.....	115	12	127	4,940	670	5,610	2.3	1.8	2.3
Education	122	282	404	1,216	8,313	9,529	10.	3.4	4.2
All others ²	100	131	231	2,075	5,940	8,015	4.8	2.2	2.8
Total	12,080	2,756	14,836	102,043	51,042	153,085	11.8	5.4	9.7

¹ Includes veterinary medicine.

² Includes architecture, journalism, library science, social work, health nursing, physical training, music, fine arts, household economy, military training, applied optics.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, LOUIS MARSHALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, { CYRUS ADLER.
JULIUS ROSENWALD.

TREASURER, ISAAC W. BERNHEIM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CYRUS ADLER (1922), Chairman.....Philadelphia, Pa.
ISAAC W. BERNHEIM (1921).....Louisville, Ky.
HARRY CUTLER (1923).....Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF (1921).....New York, N. Y.
ABRAM I. ELKUS (1922).....New York, N. Y.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1922).....Chicago, Ill.
IRVING LEHMAN (1923).....New York, N. Y.
LOUIS MARSHALL (1923).....New York, N. Y.
A. C. RATSHESKY (1923).....Boston, Mass.
JULIUS ROSENWALD (1921).....Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF (1922).....New York, N. Y.
OSCAR S. STRAUS (1921).....New York, N. Y.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER (1921).....New York, N. Y.
MAYER SULZBERGER (1921).....Philadelphia, Pa.
A. LEO WEIL (1922).....Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 31 Union Square, W., New York City.
Telephone, Stuyvesant 3916.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS

Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 4 members: Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga. (1922); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1923).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 3 members: Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala. (1923); Levi Rothenberg, Meridian, Miss. (1920); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1923).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. 5 members: Max Heller, New Orleans, La. (1924); Marion M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla. (1922); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1921).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 5 members: Chas. Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark. (1924); C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo. (1923); Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan. (1923).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 7 members: Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1921); *I. W. Hellman, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. (1922); Ben Selling, Portland, Ore. (1922); Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash. (1924).

Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 9 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1924); *Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1920); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1924); Nat. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis. (1922).

Dist. VII: Illinois. 8 members: A. G. Becker (1923); James Davis (1924); M. E. Greenebaum (1923); B. Horwich (1922); Julian W. Mack (1923); Julius Rosenwald (1920); Joseph Stolz (1924), all of Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, Ill. (1921).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 6 members: Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind. (1920); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1922); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1921); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1924); Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1923); Louis Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va. (1920).

Dist. IX: City of Philadelphia. 6 members: Cyrus Adler (1923); Wm. Gerstley (1924); Ephraim Lederer (1922); B. L. Levinthal (1920); M. Rosenbaum (1920); Mayer Sulzberger (1923).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 5 members: David Snellenberg, Wilmington, Del. (1924); Fulton Brylawski, Washington, D. C. (1920); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1920); Siegmund B. Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md. (1920); E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. (1922).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 6 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1921); A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, Mass. (1922); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1921).

* Deceased.

Dist. XII: New York City. 36 members: Isaac Allen (1920); S. Benderly (1920); B. B. Berkowitz (1921); Louis Borgenicht (1920); Elias A. Cohen (1919); Isaac Cohen (1919); Samuel Dorf (1919); Julius J. Dukas (1919); H. J. Epstein (1921); Harry Fischel (1920); William Fischman (1920); *Israel Friedlaender (1919); Henry M. Goldfogle (1921); Isidore Herschfield (1921); S. L. Hurwitz (1921); Jacob Kohn (1920); David Kornbluh (1920); Israel Lack (1921); Leo Lerner (1921); Adolph Lewisohn (1921); William Lieberman (1919); Judah L. Magnes (1921); Louis Marshall (1920); H. Masliansky (1921); Jacob Massel (1921); H. Pereira Mendes (1921); Eugene Meyer, Jr. (1919); S. Neumann (1920); A. E. Rothstein (1919); S. Rottenberg (1920); Leon Sanders (1920); Jacob H. Schiff (1920); Bernard Semel (1919); P. A. Siegelstein (1921); Joseph Silverman (1920); I. M. Stettenheim (1920); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1920); Israel Unterberg (1919); Felix M. Warburg (1921); Jacob Wertheim (1919).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 3 members: Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo (1920); Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean (1921); Horace J. Wolf, Rochester (1923).

Dist. XIV: New Jersey and Pennsylvania (exclusive of Philadelphia). 4 members: Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J. (1924); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1922); Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1921); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1924).

Members-at-Large for 1920: Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Abram I. Elkus, Lee K. Frankel, Herbert Friedenwald, Max J. Kohler, Irving Lehman, Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Strauss, all of New York City; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Abel Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Albert D. Lasker, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Chas. Eisenman, Cleveland, O.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES FROM ORGANIZATIONS

Fred. M. Butzel, National Conference of Jewish Charities. Samuel C. Lamport, United Synagogue of America.

* Deceased.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 19, 1919

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, October 19, 1919. Louis Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members were present: Cyrus Adler, S. Benderly, B. B. Berkowitz, Isaac W. Bernheim, Nathan Bijur, Louis Borgenicht, Isaac Cohen, Harry Cutler, James Davis, Samuel Dorf, Julius J. Dukas, Charles Eisenman, Abram I. Elkus, H. J. Epstein, S. Marcus Fechheimer, Harry Fischel, Simon Fleischmann, Isaac W. Frank, Lee K. Frankel, Israel Friedlaender, Herbert Friedenwald, Felix Fuld, Henry M. Goldfogle, Max J. Kohler, I. Kornbluh, Israel Lack, Samuel C. Lamport, Irving Lehman, Leo Lerner, Ephraim Lederer, B. L. Levinthal, Julian W. Mack, Judah L. Magnes, Jacob Massel, H. Pereira Mendes, Leon Moisseiff, L. Neumann, M. Rosenbaum, Julius Rosenwald, Leon Sanders, P. A. Siegelstein, Jacob H. Schiff, Joseph Stolz, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Henry N. Wessel, and A. Leo Weil.

Regrets at their inability to attend were received from: Joseph Barondess, A. G. Becker, Jacob Billikopf, Fulton Brylawski, Henry M. Butzel, Emanuel Cohen, Morris M. Cohen, Nathan Cohn, J. Walter Freiberg, M. E. Greenebaum, B. Horwich, Louis E. Kirstein, H. Masliansky, David Philipson, A. C. Ratschesky, S. E. Rauh, Emanuel Rosenberg, Victor Rosewater, J. M. Stettenheim, M. C. Sloss, Nat Stone, Mayer Sulzberger, A. Waldheim, Henry Wallenstein, and Horace J. Wolf.

The President appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Messrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Fuld, and Massel.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

The Executive Committee presented its report for the past year.

Upon motion, the report of the Executive Committee was received and ordered printed.

A report of Doctor Ludwig B. Bernstein, the Director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and Statistics with which the Bureau of Jewish Statistics of the American Jewish Committee had been merged, was read and, upon motion, received and ordered printed.

Mr. Julian Leavitt, the Director of the Office of Jewish War Records of the Committee, presented a report of the work of that office during the past year. Upon motion, this report was received and ordered printed.

The report of Joseph L. Kun, Esq., President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, was also presented and ordered printed.

Doctor Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah (Jewish Community), of New York City, stated that he would present, in time for publication, the report of the Kehillah for the past year.

The Committee on Nominations made the following recommendations:

For officers:

For President: Louis Marshall.

For Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald.

For Treasurer: Isaac W. Bernheim.

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1920.

Harry Cutler,
Irving Lehman,

Louis Marshall,
A. C. Ratschesky.

To fill expired terms or vacancies:

- District III. Max Heller, New Orleans, La., to be elected for term expiring 1925, to succeed the late Maurice Stern.
- District IV. Charles Jacobson, Little Rock, Ark., to be elected for term expiring 1925.
- District V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle, Wash., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.
- District VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich., Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.
- District VII. James Davis, Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.
- District VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.
- District IX. Henry N. Wessel, Philadelphia, Pa., to be elected for term expiring 1925.
- District X. David Snellenburg, Wilmington, Del., to be elected for term expiring 1925.
- District XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J., A. Leo Weil, Pittsburg, Pa., to be reëlected for term expiring 1925.
- At Large. Herman Bernstein, Nathan Bijur, Abel Davis, Charles Eisenman, Abram I. Elkus, S. Marcus Fechheimer, Lee K. Frankel, Herbert Friedenwald, Louis E. Kirstein, Max J. Kohler, Albert D. Lasker, Irving Lehman, Jacob M. Loeb, Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Straus, Jr., and Aaron Waldheim.

There being no other nominations, the Assistant Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the

Committee on Nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

The Committee on Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer reported that it had duly audited these accounts and found them correct.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Your Executive Committee begs leave to submit the following report for the past year:

A. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Almost forty-eight hours after our Twelfth Annual Meeting was adjourned, hostilities of the Great War were declared at end upon the signing of an armistice. This event was universally hailed with joy. Our co-religionists in all countries had an additional cause for rejoicing in that they believed that the especially cruel sufferings and privations, the persecution and proscription to which their brethren in Eastern Europe had been subjected would come to an end and that the latter could set about to reconstruct their lives, rehabilitate their fortunes, and reestablish their communal and religious institutions.

But, alas, this hope was premature. The transition from war to peace has always been difficult and characterized by uncertainty, confusion and rapid changes. At the close of the late war, the most gigantic in history, these conditions,

prevalent everywhere, appeared in the most exaggerated form in Eastern Europe, the home of more than three-quarters of the Jewish population of the world. Here, old frontiers are being rapidly effaced, new boundaries created, and new sovereignties set up; here, hitherto suppressed peoples are experiencing a rebirth of intense national feeling, as a result of which several new wars on a small scale have superseded the world struggle which ended but yesterday. And the Jewries of Eastern Europe appear to be the greatest sufferers from these chaotic conditions. From all quarters, we hear the lamentations of our unfortunate brethren who are being crushed between the upper and the nether millstone.

The explanation of this lamentable condition is not far to seek. Several generations will come and go before the peoples of Eastern Europe will be able to live down the inimical attitude toward their Jewish compatriots which was inculcated in them by the spectacle of a people upon whom the official stamp of outlawry has been placed, in the shape of a mass of special laws, interpretations, decisions, and regulations calculated to lead to their ultimate annihilation. It may be many decades before the Jews of the erstwhile Russian empire will recover from the effects of the long oppressive and repressive régime of the Czars; it will be many years before the peoples of Eastern Europe will forget the Pale of Settlement, the educational percentage norm, and the thousand and one commercial, industrial, and domiciliary restrictions which hedged the Jews about for so many generations. The true emancipation of the Jews of Eastern Europe will come only with the emancipation of the non-Jews from the rôle of oppressor, from the psychology of the persecutor.

RUSSIA

The bitter fruits of Czarism are now being gathered everywhere. In that part of Russia known as Central or "Soviet" Russia, we find the Jews oppressed as bourgeois, on the one hand, by the Bolsheviki, and massacred or proscribed, on the other hand, to be made to expiate the sins of the few leaders of the Maximalists who happen to be of Jewish origin. It does not matter that for each Trotsky, Kamenev, and Sverdlov, there are dozens of Vinavers, Dans, Minors, Gotzs, and Sliosbergs; it is of no moment that the Jews are bearing their share of proscription, oppression and confiscation at the hands of the Bolshevik oligarchy. It was not in vain that the Czar and his ministers taught the ingenious stratagem of making the Jews the scapegoat of every misfortune that befell Russia.

POLAND

In Poland, the artificial breach consciously created between Jews and Poles by the common oppressor, has resulted in a deep-seated mutual suspicion and distrust, which culminated in the notorious economic boycott which has not ceased to prevail since its inception in 1912, and which has been advocated and encouraged by the Polish chauvinists who still wield a great influence among the masses. The propaganda of these boycott leaders has succeeded to a terrible degree and has resulted in an almost irreconcilable racial antagonism. The Polish chauvinists have seized upon the prominence of men of Jewish birth in the Bolshevik dictatorship as a pretext for preaching continued and more intense hostility toward the Jews. Added to this is the fact that Poland has been, since the armistice, in conflict with her neighbors—Lithuania on the north, Russia on the east, and the Ukraine on the south and

southeast. As a consequence, we have had anti-Jewish riots, the wholesale looting of commercial and domestic property of Jews, summary executions without trial, the levying of "contributions," deportations, arson, rapine, and murder, which at such times and under such conditions fall to the lot of an unprotected minority at the hands of an uncontrolled military. The violent outbreaks, however shocking and horrible, were but the symptoms of the widespread degradation and insult to which the Jewish population has been subjected.

THE UKRAINE

In the Ukraine, this condition of affairs is known to be infinitely worse than in Poland. In that region, political chaos prevails, and the very existence of the Jewish population is in jeopardy. As in Central Russia, an intense conflict has been in progress here between the Bolsheviki and their foes and the Jews have suffered at the hands of both. Some notion of the magnitude of a single pogrom may be had from the statement of a representative of the Ukrainian Government that it had appropriated the sum of three million rubles to indemnify the "accidental victims" of the riots which took place at Berditchev last January. The latest reports from reliable sources place the number of Jews who have lost their lives in Ukrainian riots and pogroms at over twenty thousand.

LITHUANIA AND BALTIC PROVINCES

But little is known of the condition of our co-religionists in Lithuania and in what were formerly the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire. Although the Lithuanian and Lettish peoples appear to be actuated by an enlightened self-interest

in their attitude toward the Jews, to be inclined to admit them to the state councils, and to give them a share in the government, yet sporadic anti-Jewish outbreaks are not altogether absent in this region. Here, too, the Jews suffered at the hands of both camps in the sanguinary struggles between the Bolsheviks and their opponents.

ROUMANIA

In Roumania, our brethren appear to have been free from any pogroms on a large scale, although the anti-Jewish agitation which has always existed in that country is still in progress. True to the precedent set after the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, the several attempts of the Roumanian politicians at the ostensible emancipation of the Jews, both after the pledge made in the Treaty of Bucharest with Germany, and later in an attempt to anticipate the action of the Peace Conference, were so insincere and so cynical as to have called forth the indignation of all fair-minded statesmen and publicists.

CENTRAL EMPIRES

The picture becomes brighter as we pass westward, and yet here, too, it is not lacking in shadows. The decline in the military fortunes of the Central empires was the signal for the blazing-up of anti-Jewish feelings which had always smouldered there. The various revolutions which have occurred in Austria, in Germany, and in Hungary, with their unsettling effects on public life, have served to give free sway to the passions of the bigoted and reactionary elements in those countries, leading in some cases to outbreaks of violence. Due to the war, we have had very little authentic informa-

tion from these countries, for the past three years; but the few reports that have been received indicate that they have borne their share of the heavy sacrifice and intense suffering which have been the lot of the entire population of these countries.

PALESTINE

The bright forecasts of the political future of Palestine, the assurance that it will have an enlightened and free government under whose benign influence and protection the Jewish settlements in that country will be able to increase and prosper, have filled the Jews of the Holy Land with hope, and they will no doubt speedily reorganize and reconstruct their communal and religious institutions, and, with the encouragement and assistance of their brethren throughout the world, develop economic and industrial forces for the rehabilitation of the land.

THE JEWISH CONGRESS

From the very inception of the European War your Committee foresaw that the contest was bound to bring many changes and that opportunities might present themselves for an international discussion of many questions, among them the so-called Jewish question. This view was shared by the entire Jewish community of America and led to an agitation for the convening of an American Jewish Congress for the purpose of discussing the situation of our brethren in the states affected by the war with a view to deciding upon the program for bringing the entire question before the Peace Conference when that should be held.

It will be recalled that after several conferences and discussions, the American Jewish Committee agreed to give its adherence to the movement for a Congress and to send representatives to it provided it be not held before the termination of hostilities; that the discussion be limited to the issues which gave rise to it; and that no resolution involving the perpetuation of the Congress be introduced, considered, or acted upon.

The Congress was held in Philadelphia on December 15, 1919. Your Committee was represented by Messrs. Louis Marshall, Mayer Sulzberger, Abram I. Elkus, Jacob H. Schiff and A. Leo Weil. Judge Julian W. Mack was elected the President of the Congress and Mr. Louis Marshall one of the Vice-Presidents. The Congress agreed upon a series of formulæ for Jewish rights and elected a committee to make representations on the basis of these formulæ to the delegations of the various powers at the Peace Conference.

On March 2, a committee of the Congress consisting of Judge Julian W. Mack, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mr. Bernard G. Richards and Mr. Louis Marshall waited upon the President of the United States and presented to him two Memorials, one bearing upon the general situation of the Jews of Europe and the other dealing with the question of Palestine.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

At its meeting on December 9, 1918, your Committee decided to send a delegation of its own to the Peace Conference, and it appointed as its representatives the President and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. In a resolution which was adopted for the guidance of its representatives

to the Peace Conference, your Committee declared that "it does not claim for the Jews any rights in any land other than those which are possessed by or conferred upon the citizens of the lands in which they dwell; but it does claim for them these rights in their entirety." The delegates of the American Jewish Committee left the United States on March 12 and returned to this country on July 24.

The treaties drafted by the Peace Conference which have thus far been published are of vital interest and importance to our people as they not only proclaim the absolute equality of all citizens of the countries involved but also include epoch-making clauses for the protection of the rights of all persons "who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion."

In Article 86 of the Treaty with Germany, the Czecho-Slovak State, and in Article 93 of the same document, Poland accepts and agrees "to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said powers to protect the interests of the inhabitants" of those States "who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion."

The Treaty between Poland, on the one hand, and the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, on the other, which embodies the provisions referred to, was signed on June 28, 1919, the same day upon which the Treaty with Germany was signed. You have already been made familiar with the text of this treaty. You are also conversant with the letter from M. Clemenceau, the President of the Peace Conference, to M. Paderewski, one of the representatives of Poland, which explains the motives of the Allied and

Associated Powers in setting down these provisions, and which restates eloquently and unequivocally certain principles which have long ago become incorporated in the law of nations respecting the rights of racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

The treaty with Poland, the prototype of the treaties which are to be concluded with other new states and with other countries which are to receive additional territory, is, in the words of the President of the Committee, "literally a charter of liberty, and the final act in the emancipation of those who for centuries have been bereft of elemental human rights. It admirably supplements the Covenant of the League of Nations by removing one of the most constant and persisting causes for discontent and controversy. It recognizes the principles of justice and absolute equality and destroys forever the vicious idea that majorities may degrade minorities, treat them as inferiors, withhold from them the right of participation in the political and industrial activities of their fellow-countrymen, and make them the objects of oppressive and exceptional laws and regulations. . . . By this series of treaties to which in turn Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Greece, Austria, Bulgaria, and eventually Russia, or the states which are to be erected within its former territory, are to become parties, these new or enlarged States of Eastern Europe voluntarily recognize that not only they themselves but the entire civilized world are directly concerned in carrying out the great concepts of human equality, and that the enforcement of the principles declared becomes the subject of international cognizance."

B. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1. OFFICE OF JEWISH WAR RECORDS

At the last Annual Meeting your Committee referred to the work which it was doing in collecting the records of the war service of American Jews. At the close of the war your Committee made representations to the Jewish Welfare Board as to the vital importance of this work to the Jewish community of America and of its relation to the program of that Board. As a result of these representations, the Jewish Welfare Board agreed to contribute a stated amount for this work and to assist in all other ways within its power. This made it possible to prosecute the work even more extensively and industriously than before. A separate office of Jewish War Records was established in the charge of Mr. Julian Leavitt, who had since the beginning directed the collection of the data. The nature and scope of the work will be outlined in a report of the Director of the Bureau to be presented later on.

2. ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION

The termination of hostilities brought to an end some of the abnormal conditions which had during the previous year and a half resulted in a number of instances of anti-Jewish discrimination as described in the report presented to you at the Twelfth Annual Meeting. Happily your Committee has but few matters of this character to bring to your attention at this meeting.

(a) UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Your Committee received several complaints of alleged discrimination at various offices of the United States Employ-

ment Service of the Department of Labor. These were referred to the Hon. J. B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service, who instituted a thorough investigation and it was found that in a number of cases the complaints arose from misunderstandings, while in others discrimination was not practised by the United States Employment Service but by employers of labor who make application for help to the Service. The examiners were forbidden to make any inquiries regarding the race, religion or nationality of the applicant for the position, but it was not within the power of the Service to stipulate the terms upon which employers might apply for assistance.

(b) AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN THE NEAR EAST

At the end of January last a member of the Committee called attention to a circular issued by the Ohio Division of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and signed by the State Director of Meetings and Speakers. This circular offered suggestions for sermons to be delivered on Sunday, January 26, or on Saturday, January 25, and contained several unnecessary and derogatory statements tending to stir up racial animosity. Your President called this matter to the attention of the officers of the Committee for Relief in the Near East and received a suitable apology from the official responsible for the circular.

(c) SENATE INQUIRY ON BOLSHEVISM

Last winter a Special Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, under the chairmanship of Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, was

empowered by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the subject of Bolshevism in Russia and the United States. This Sub-Committee held a number of hearings and at the hearing on Thursday, February 13, 1919, Doctor George S. Simons, who had been for a number of years in Russia, testified respecting the alleged activities of Jews in the Bolshevik movement in Russia and stated that the present conditions there are due, in large part, to the activities of Yiddish agitators from the East Side of New York City who went to Russia immediately following the overthrow of the Czar. Doctor Simons stated further that the Bolshevik movement in Russia was being supported financially and morally by certain elements on the East Side of New York City.

The President of the Committee immediately issued a reply to these charges which was printed in the New York Times of Saturday, February 15 and was made a part of the hearings of the Sub-Committee.

3. IMMIGRATION

Upon the opening of the third session of the sixty-fifth Congress in December, 1918, a number of measures aimed to restrict and, in some cases, to prohibit immigration were introduced in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Sustaining its attitude toward the restriction of immigration by arbitrary means as unjust, your Committee immediately requested a hearing on these measures before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives. At the same time your President, in a letter to the Hon. Isaac Siegel, a member of that Commit-

tee, enumerated the main objections to the proposals made.

In view of his projected departure for Europe, Mr. Marshall was unable to attend the hearings, but filed a brief which is appended to this report.

Your Committee hopes that the Congress will not close the doors of this country to honest, industrious and law-abiding men and women who seek an opportunity here to improve their lot and who, in doing so, contribute materially to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Recently, there was introduced in the House of Representatives a measure proposing that the stringent war-time passport regulations remain in force for one year after the conclusion of peace. The aim of the measure was to give the State Department the power to scrutinize the credentials of all immigrants as it did during the period of the war. Your Committee feared that these regulations would make very difficult the reunion of families some of whose members had come to the United States before the war expecting to have others join them. Accordingly upon invitation of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs to which the measure was referred, the President sent the following telegram:

Congressman Siegel informs me that your Committee has kindly postponed consideration House Joint Resolution two hundred and five until tomorrow to enable me to express my views as President American Jewish Committee with regard thereto. After full consideration I have reached the conclusion that there can be no reasonable objection to the continuance for one year after the conclusion of peace of the terms of the act of May 22, 1918, on the assumption that

the State Department shall have the power to make or modify regulations which shall in strict conformity with existing immigration legislation make it possible to reunite families, some members of which are here and others in foreign lands. Thus, for example, the father, son or brother of a family may have migrated to America before the war with the view of having his wife, children, parents or brothers and sisters subsequently join him here. The war has interfered with the accomplishment of this laudable and permitted purpose. In the meantime those left abroad have suffered and are suffering unspeakable privations and hardships. Now that it becomes possible their entry into this country should in the interest of humanity be facilitated. Should there be any doubt under the present act as to the power of the State Department to deal on a basis of liberality with such cases, that should be obviated in express terms. It is only in behalf of these meritorious classes of desirable immigrants that we are now concerned. It is of course understood that so far as relates to a permanent policy we are not to be regarded as favoring restrictions more severe than those now on the statute book.

4. THE FALASHAS

It will be recalled that at the Ninth Annual Meeting held on November 24, 1915, your Executive Committee reported that following an appeal by Doctor Jacques Faitlovitch, the representative of the International Pro-Falasha Committee, on behalf of the Falashas, our co-religionists in Abyssinia, your Committee had decided to appropriate \$5,000 for their relief and to take over the supervision of the collection of funds in America which had been pledged for this work.

Due to the war it was impossible for Doctor Faitlovitch to undertake the trip to Abyssinia which he had projected, and

because of this fact and the many demands upon the generosity of the Jewish community which were being made, your Committee did not collect the donations promised during the years of the war.

In the meantime, the International Pro-Falasha Committee has been disbanded because of the death of several of its leading members, and there is now no organization in existence which devotes itself to the material and spiritual relief of these thousands of our isolated brethren. Doctor Faitlovitch has come to the United States to endeavor to organize in this country a committee to collect funds for the work and to supervise his activities in Abyssinia for which country he expects to depart within the next few weeks. At his request, your Committee has agreed to endeavor to secure the cooperation of other national Jewish organizations in the United States, for the promotion of efforts on behalf of the Falashas.

5. AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

The American Jewish Year Book for 5680 was like former issues since 1909, prepared in the office of the Committee. This year the task of editing the Year Book was entrusted to the Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

The American Jewish Year Book 5680 contains articles on the participation of the Jews of various countries in the war. The article on the Jews of the British Empire is by the Rev. Michael Adler, Senior Jewish Chaplain; the article on the Jews of France is by Captain Sylvan Halff of the French army; the article on the Jews of the United States, which is only a brief summary of some of the results of the work of the office of Jewish War Records was prepared by the

Director of that office, Mr. Julian Leavitt; there is also a timely article on the Jewish battalions and the British campaigns in Palestine by Mr. Joshua H. Neumann. The Year Book also contains a directory of Local Jewish Organizations in the United States. This supersedes a similar directory published eleven years ago in the Year Book 5668, and is the result of almost two years of effort.

Besides these special features, the Year Book also contains the useful calendars, lists and directories which are published from year to year, and the Twelfth Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

1. MEETINGS

Your Committee has held meetings on the following dates: November 9, and December 9, 1918, and January 12, February 16, March 2, March 6, and October 12, 1919.

2. DEATHS

Your Committee reports with sorrow the death during the past year of two members, Louis Edward Levy of Philadelphia and Maurice Stern of New Orleans, La. At a meeting of your Executive Committee the following resolutions expressing the Committee's sentiments were spread on the minutes:

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death on February 19, 1919, of Louis Edward Levy who was a member of the Committee since 1914. Mr. Levy, who was a well-known inventor, was both as a member of the American Jewish Committee and as the President of the Jewish Com-

munity of Philadelphia, most zealous in cooperating in all efforts to relieve the distress of Jews both in this country and abroad, was extremely active in resisting attempts to restrict by arbitrary means the immigration of law-abiding and industrious persons and in general to maintain on a high plane the best principles of Judaism and Americanism. The Committee will for many years feel the loss of this active and loyal member and co-worker.

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee wishes to give expression to its sorrow at the death of Maurice Stern of New Orleans, La. Mr. Stern, who was a highly respected banker and merchant, was a member of the Committee since 1910 and always responded cheerfully to all calls made upon him to aid the Committee both materially and morally in pursuit of its objects. He was a generous contributor to its funds and was especially helpful in the cooperation which he lent the Committee in its efforts to combat the arbitrary restrictions of immigration and to put an end, by the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with the former Empire of Russia, to the denial by that country to Americans of the Jewish faith of their rights as citizens. In Mr. Stern the Committee has lost an active and influential helper.

3. MEMBERS

Your Committee begs leave to report that the following gentlemen who were re-elected to membership at your last Annual Meeting have agreed to serve:

District

- I. Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C.
- II. Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.
- IV. Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.
- VII. A. G. Becker, M. E. Greenebaum, Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.

- VIII. Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O.
- IX. Cyrus Adler, Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.
- XIII. Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.

At Large: Herman Bernstein,
 Nathan Bijur,
 Abram I. Elkus,
 Charles Eisenman,
 S. Marcus Fechheimer,
 Lee K. Frankel,
 Herbert Friedenwald,
 Albert D. Lasker,
 Irving Lehman,
 Jacob M. Loeb,
 Max J. Kohler,
 Oscar S. Straus,
 Aaron Waldheim.

The terms of the following members expire this year:

District

- III. Maurice Stern, New Orleans (Deceased).
- IV. Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock.
- V. Emanuel Rosenberg, Seattle.
- VI. Henry M. Butzel, Detroit; Victor Rosewater,
 Omaha.
- VII. James Davis, Joseph Stolz, Chicago.
- VIII. David Philipson, Cincinnati.
- IX. Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia (Deceased).
- X. Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del.
- XIV. Felix Fuld, Newark; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

Successors are also to be chosen at this meeting to the following members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, 1919:

Harry Cutler,

Jacob Hollander,

Louis Marshall,

Isador Sobel.

Your Committee recommends the election of the following to membership at large:

LIST OF PERSONS NOMINATED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR
MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE FOR YEAR 1920

Herman Bernstein, New York City.

Judge Nathan Bijur, New York City.

Abel Davis, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Eisenman, Cleveland, O.

Abram I. Elkus, New York City.

S. Marcus Fechheimer, Cincinnati, O.

Lee K. Frankel, New York City.

Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Long Island.

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.

Max J. Kohler, New York City.

Albert D. Lasker, New York City.

Judge Irving Lehman, New York City.

Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.

Oscar S. Straus, New York City.

Lewis Straus, Jr., New York City.

Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.

4. FINANCES

Your Committee is pleased to report that there has been encouraging improvement in its financial affairs during the past year. Almost all the contributors have shown a willingness to give the same amount as they gave last year when all were asked to double their annual contributions in order to help provide funds to carry on the work of the collection of the war records of American Jews. The total amount raised during the eleven months from November 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919, was \$18,385.61 as compared with \$19,007.65 contributed during the whole of last year. A statement of receipts from the various districts as compared with their quotas, follows:

District	Quota	Amount received
I.....	\$400.00.....	\$210.00
II.....	400.00.....	148.00
III.....	400.00.....	406.00
IV.....	400.00.....	344.00
V.....	400.00.....	493.00
VI.....	400.00.....	526.50
VII.....	2,600.00.....	2,482.50
VIII.....	1,000.00.....	861.00
IX.....	1,800.00.....	1,015.50
X.....	600.00.....	451.00
XI.....	1,000.00.....	719.00
XII.....	10,000.00.....	8,395.75
XIII.....	1,000.00.....	253.00
XIV.....	600.00.....	817.00
Alaska		20.00
Canada		10.00
England		10.00

The report of the auditor of the Committee follows:

November 6, 1919.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request, we have made an audit of the books and records of the American Jewish Committee and herewith submit the following exhibits:

Exhibit "A." Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended October 31, 1919.

Exhibit "B." Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended October 31, 1919.

Exhibit "C." Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

MYERSON & LEVINE.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the accompanying statements of Cash Receipts and Disbursements and Income and Expenditure and Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1919, are correct and also that the cash balances in the Union Exchange Bank of \$1,156.85 and the State Bank balance of \$4,733.22 are reconciled with the bank balances and found correct.

THEODORE LEVINE,

Certified Public Accountant,

New Jersey.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1919

Balances November 1, 1918:

Union Exchange National Bank.....	\$1,474.32
State Bank	1,520.33
Petty Cash	50.00

Total Cash Balances..... \$3,044.65

RECEIPTS

Contributing Members	\$1,284.95
Sustaining Members	19,245.41
<hr/>	
Total Contributions	\$20,530.36
Refund from Bureau of Statistics.....	200.00
From Emergency Trust Fund for Peace Confer- ence Trip	3,608.75
Refund from Peace Conference Expenses.....	500.00
<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$24,839.11
<hr/>	
Total Receipts and Cash Balances.....	\$27,883.76

DISBURSEMENTS

For General and Administrative Purposes:

Salaries	\$4,868.00
Books and Periodicals.....	82.05
Postage	702.40

Stationery and Printing:

Reprints of 11th Annual Report....	\$311.65
Twelfth Annual Report.....	896.00
Reprints of Same.....	150.00
Bulletins	224.00
Miscellaneous	796.23
<hr/>	
	2,377.88
Telephone and Telegraph.....	156.24
General Expenses	388.45
Rent Office	938.39
Clippings	359.74
<hr/>	

Total General and Administrative..... \$9,873.15

For Special Purposes:

Bureau of Statistics:

Before Amalgamation\$2,171.72

Appropriation \$5000 per annum.. 2,500.00

Total—Bureau of Statistics.....	\$4,671.72
Transportation	191.06
Executive and General Meetings.....	265.85
American Jewish Congress.....	1,250.00
To Acquire Asset of Furniture and Fixtures.	869.47
Appropriated for Office of War Records.....	713.69
Peace Conference	3,608.75
Unexpended Sum Returned to Emergency	
Trust Fund	500.00

Total Special Purposes.....\$12,070.54

Total Disbursements \$21,943.69 |

Balances October 31, 1919:

Union Exchange National Bank.....	\$1,156.85
State Bank	4,733.22
Petty Cash Fund.....	50.00

Total Cash Balances October 31, 1919..... 5,940.07

Total Disbursements and Cash Balance.....\$27,883.76

EXHIBIT " B "

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
OCTOBER 31, 1919

INCOME

Contributing Members	\$1,284.95
Sustaining Members	19,245.41

Total Income\$20,530.36

EXPENDITURES

General and Administrative Expense:

Salaries	\$4,868.00
Books and Periodicals.....	82.05
Postage	702.40
Stationery and Printing.....	2,377.88
Telephone and Telegraph.....	156.24
General Expense	388.45
Rent	938.39
Clippings	359.74

Total General and Administrative Expense..... \$9,873.15

OTHER EXPENDITURES

Bureau of Statistics.....	\$2,171.72
Appropriated to Bureau of Statistics.....	2,750.00
Transportation	191.06
Meetings	265.85
Furniture	869.47
Appropriation to War Service Statistics.....	713.69
American Jewish Congress.....	1,250.00

Total Other Expenditures..... 9,211.79

Total Expenditures\$19,084.94

Transferred to Surplus..... 1,445.42

Total Expenditures and Surplus for the Year.....\$20,530.36

EXHIBIT "C"

BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 1, 1919

ASSETS

Cash in Union Exchange National Bank.....	\$1,156.85
Cash in State Bank.....	4,733.22
Petty Cash Fund.....	50.00

Total Assets \$5,940.07

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Appropriation to Bureau of Statistics Due

October 1, 1919	\$1,250.00
Surplus November 1, 1918.....	\$3,244.65
Surplus for 1919 as per Exhibit "B" ..	1445.42

Total Surplus November 1, 1919.....	<u>4,690.07</u>
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Total Liabilities and Surplus.....	<u>\$5,940.07</u>
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For several years past, your Committee has on various occasions found itself compelled to limit its activities or to refrain from undertaking certain tasks because of the insufficiency of its funds which have been barely adequate for the maintenance of its office. During the period of readjustment in Europe which will follow the conclusion of peace, the situation of our brethren in various countries will require careful study and they will need and will surely receive the encouragement, advice, and assistance of all their coreligionists, especially in our country. The responsibility of this Committee and similar bodies will therefore be tremendously increased and funds such as have been raised in the past will be inadequate for the maintenance of the necessary organization. Your Committee has therefore decided to recommend that for the year now ensuing the budget of the Committee be based upon an income of \$50,000, to be allotted to the various districts. Your Committee is confident that with the cooperation of the members it will not be difficult to secure the necessary funds.

5. BUREAU OF STATISTICS

During the second half of 1918, the suggestion was made that the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the

American Jewish Committee, the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and the Bureau of Philanthropic Research of New York City be consolidated, and in December, the Committee was informed that the Trustees of the New York Foundation which had previously cooperated with the Committee in the support of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research had appropriated the sum of \$7,500.00 "towards a Central Bureau, consolidated from the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, Bureau of Philanthropic Research and Field Bureau of National Conference of Jewish Charities, payable in quarterly instalments during the year 1919, provided the American Jewish Committee will contribute to this Central Bureau during the year 1919 the sum of \$2,500.00 and that in addition to the foregoing amounts \$15,000.00 be raised from other sources for the 1919 budget of the Central Bureau (total \$25,000)."

In view of this offer and of the acquiescence to this arrangement of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research and of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, your Committee agreed to the plan and voted the sum of \$2,500 toward the budget of the New Bureau for 1919. The Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research thus became amalgamated in the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and Statistics the Director of which is Doctor Ludwig B. Bernstein. A report of its activities will be presented hereafter. It should be stated that by mutual agreement the editing of the American Jewish Year Book remains with your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

APPENDIX

MEMORANDUM ON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION PENDING IN
THE UNITED STATES CONGRESSTHE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*Gentlemen:*

Availing myself of the privilege conferred upon me of filing a brief relative to the provisions of H. R. 14163, entitled "A Bill to prohibit immigration for a period of four years, and to restrict immigration thereafter," I present to you the following comments:

(1) In communications addressed to Congressman Siegel and which I understand have heretofore been submitted to you, I stated the reasons which led me to oppose the prohibition of immigration for a period of four years from and after the passage of the pending bill. I also called attention to various inequalities and defects in the bill as framed which should be considered in the event of a decision that there should be a general prohibition of immigration for a fixed period.

I shall not repeat what I said in those communications, convinced as I am that they will receive due consideration.

(2) I shall, therefore, in this memorandum, confine myself to the provisions contained in Section 6 of the bill which relate to a limitation and restriction of the number of aliens who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year "after four years next after the passage of the act."

By the terms of this provision the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any year is limited "to such percentage not less than ten nor more than thirty of the number of males of such nationality twenty-one years of age and over naturalized and resident in the

United States at the time of the United States decennial census next preceding as the Secretary of Labor shall determine as hereinafter provided. . . . For the purposes of this provision nationality shall be determined by country of birth."

Briefly stated, my objections to this plan are as follows:

(a) It is an attempt to legislate for a period which is not to begin until four years hence.

Such legislation is not only unusual, but unnecessary. It is impossible for anybody to prognosticate to-day what our economic condition will be four years from now. There may be such a dearth of vigorous and competent workmen as to make it highly desirable to add to our industrial and agricultural population. Business conditions may be such as to make it difficult to cope with the demands for production without an increase of labor. There may have occurred in the meantime a large emigration from this country to the Eastern Hemisphere. There is every reason to believe that, as soon as conditions abroad are settled, there is likely to arise a tendency on the part of Italians, Greeks and Slavs to return to the lands of their birth. If such should be the case, then the maintenance of our public works, of our mines, and of many of our important industrial establishments, will imperatively demand labor recruits to do that class of work which has heretofore been performed in large measure by immigrants. During the next four years Congress will be enabled to ascertain through various agencies what the exact conditions are and whether there is any reason to limit immigration, and if so, to what extent. If Section 6 were now enacted it would be utterly useless during the next four years, and if it were to be found to be contrary to the interests of the Nation it would have to

be repealed. Why, then, at this time, make provision for what may or may not be found wise four years from now? As well might one now undertake to legislate for what may be done ten, twenty, or forty years hereafter. In view of the fact that Congress is in annual session and its functions are to deal with practical things and not with mere theories, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to defer legislation on this point until the facts calling for action may be understood.

(b) The plan of limiting immigration on the percentage basis set forth in the bill is unjust.

It bases the right of immigration on the nationality of the alien seeking admission, and not on his physical, moral and mental qualifications. Hitherto the nationality of our immigrants has been regarded as unimportant, and experience has shown that our past theories in that regard have been sound. With but few exceptions the immigrants who have come to this country, without regard to nationality, have become national assets of great value, and to a great extent they have been absorbed and assimilated into the American people. Irrespective of nationality they have performed important duties in civil life, and during the present war they have fought the battles of the Republic and have given their lives and sacrificed their limbs in its defense.

It is unfortunate to emphasize this idea of nationality. It should be the desire of all Americans to make of the immigrant a part of our Nation. An examination of the antecedents of the members of Congress will show that the blood of almost every nationality of Europe is to be found running in the veins of our Representatives. If we were to proceed on the basis of nationality, the number of French, Belgian and Serbian immigrants who would be admitted to this country would be

infinitesimally small as compared with German, Austrian and Hungarian immigrants, because the percentage of naturalized males of German, Austrian and Hungarian nationality is enormous compared with those of French, Belgian and Serbian nationality. We would be thus excluding our allies and admitting our enemies by the application of the rule set forth in the bill.

(c) The plan is likewise unreasonable because the percentage is based on the number of naturalized males twenty-one years of age and over, excluding, as it does, all females and both naturalized males and females under twenty-one years of age, while the immigrants to be affected are both females and males and would include in both instances those under twenty-one years of age.

The very statement of this proposition demonstrates the fallacy of the underlying theory of this proposed legislation. Female immigration is certainly no more objectionable than male. The need of domestic female servants is notorious. The usefulness of women in our industries was never more evident than during the past two years, when it was necessary to employ them in our munition plants and when it became evident that, if the war was to continue, they would have to be called upon to perform innumerable services that had formerly been rendered exclusively by males. And yet, under this theory, every female immigrant would supplant a male immigrant, because the basis of calculation is made exclusively that of naturalized males of the nationality to which the immigrant women might belong.

It may be claimed that women have not been naturalized in large numbers, but it is nevertheless true that, upon marriage to a citizen, an alien woman becomes at once a citizen, just as

the children of an immigrant under twenty-one years of age become citizens on the naturalization of their father, and yet no account of that fact is made in the bill.

(d) The theory of the bill is further erroneous because the percentage is based on naturalized males of the several nationalities.

Why should naturalization be a condition? To a very great extent it has been impossible for those who came to this country during 1913 and 1914 to become naturalized. The difficulties of naturalization are not appreciated. Our court sessions are not so arranged as to make it practicable for immigrants who desire to become citizens to carry out their purposes without enormous sacrifice of time. While I acted as a member of the Immigration Commission of the State of New York appointed by Governor Hughes in 1909, this subject received careful consideration, and the report of the Commission calls attention to the serious abuses which have prevailed in respect to the artificial obstacles to naturalization. Speaking parenthetically, that is an abuse which calls for a remedy. This bill penalizes those who desire in good faith to come to this country, by keeping them out because of the failure of some of their own nationality to become naturalized, when such failure is, as I have sought to point out, in a very large degree not due to the fault of the unnaturalized immigrant.

(e) The definition of nationality is one which would give rise to innumerable complications.

The bill says that "nationality shall be determined by country of birth." It is believed that such a definition would lead to disastrous results in view of the chaotic condition which now exists with respect to the subject of nationality in European lands. If the new Poland is created it will consist of territory heretofore constituting parts of Russia, Austria

and Prussia. The immigrants who have come from those countries are classified as Russian, Austrian and German. On what basis would one make calculations as to the number of Poles coming from the new Poland who are to be admitted to this country? Russia included not only Poland, but Ukrainia, Lithuania, Esthonia, the Lettish provinces, and many other provinces. Austria included not only Galicia, but Bosnia, Herzegovina, Transylvania, Hungary and Bohemia. Suppose that Czecho-Slovakia were to be organized including Bohemia and other States in which those of the Czech nationality reside. Heretofore there has been no such classification of immigrants. Suppose, as is quite likely, that Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bucovina shall be added to Roumania, what is to be the effect on the inhabitants of the several territories to which Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bucovina heretofore belonged? The same is true of Jugo-Slavia. It is evident that the result would be confusion worse confounded. It would be practically impossible to make a calculation because of the uncertainty of the factors, of the nationality of the immigrant seeking admission and the nationality of the naturalized male immigrants whose numbers are to be considered.

In the case of the Jews a more unfortunate complication arises. If they are to be regarded from the standpoint of their religion, as most of us contend and as they are recorded in the immigration records, then what is meant by the country of their birth? Jewish immigration has come from Russia, Roumania, Galicia, the various Balkan States, Hungary, Bohemia and Turkey. I defy anybody to take the census returns and determine from them the number of Jewish males who are naturalized and over twenty-one years of age who came from these several countries. If that cannot be done then obviously the theory of the law is erroneous. If all naturalized

Jews in this country are to be regarded as a unit, irrespective of the country of their birth, then it might be possible to make a computation. But a subject of this tremendous importance should not be left to interpretation, it should be so clearly expressed that there can be no chance for confusion. When one considers that the Jews of Eastern Europe have been deprived of the rights of nationality their status becomes one of great seriousness. Until the Russian revolution it is notorious that they had no rights in Russia. In Roumania, although they had lived there for centuries, they have been and still are regarded as aliens. So in other lands they have not been regarded as of the nationality of the countries of their birth.

(f) The provision that the Secretary of Labor shall in April of each year determine the per centum limit for the following fiscal year, is a delegation of legislative power to an individual, which is contrary to a sound governmental policy.

With the utmost respect for the present incumbent of the office and for his fairness and freedom from prejudice, it is conceivable that he may be succeeded by one whose economic views would lead him to exercise power of the most drastic nature. Congress alone should set the standard. It should not be left to any administrative officer to lay down the rule which shall determine the weal or woe of the immigrant or the policy of our Government with respect to the admission or exclusion of immigrants.

For these reasons I earnestly oppose the enactment of Section 6, adhering at the same time to the objections heretofore urged to other features of the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

New York, January 25, 1919.

SECOND REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF JEWISH WAR
RECORDS

October 19, 1919.

DR. CYRUS ADLER, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
American Jewish Committee,
New York.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the second annual report of the Office of Jewish War Records.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The wisdom of the American Jewish Committee in determining upon the collection and publication of an authentic war record of American Jews has been fully confirmed by the events of the past two years. The remarkable record of Jewish service, as exhibited in the First Report of this office, not only received widespread, and exceptionally favorable, publicity in the public press, but was also welcomed by historians and scholars, Jewish and non-Jewish, as the first instalment of a valuable contribution to American and Jewish history. In brief, it may well be said that during the war this work served as a solvent of anti-Jewish prejudice among non-Jews, and as a binding force among the diverse elements of American Jewry itself; while in the immediate future, and for generations to come, it will prove invaluable as a source book of American Jewish history and demography.

CURRENT ACCESSIONS

The progress of the Office of War Records in the course of the past year has been marked by a thorough consolidation of

all the work in hand, by an extension of its researches into fields hitherto inaccessible, by a systematic accumulation of records, which now amount to 150,000, and by a steady increase in co-operative effort among Jewish and non-Jewish institutions and organizations, particularly with the Jewish Welfare Board, whose magnificent support and co operation is making this work possible.

The volume of current accessions during the year has been enormous. On November 10, 1918 (the date of the last report) the Office of War Records had in its files some 65,000 records. In the eleven months following the office received, all told, no less than 250,000 individual records. More than two-thirds of these, however, were found, upon examination, to be duplicates, and were consequently rejected, thus leaving, as the net accessions for this period, approximately 80,000 records.

At the present time there are on hand about 175,000 records, of which 142,000 have been carefully searched, and freed, as far as possible, of duplicates. The 35,000 remaining to be searched will probably net at least 10,000. It is therefore proper to state that the office now possesses at least 150,000 individual records, *net*.

The detailed figures showing the distribution by states and cities, by branches of service, and by rank, are submitted in the four tables attached. As may be seen from these tables, New York leads with about 50,000, and Pennsylvania follows with about 14,000. The Army is represented by 114,278 men, the Navy by 13,386, and the Marine Corps by 2,160. The total number of commissioned officers listed to date is 8,005, including, in the Army, 69 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 370 Majors, 1,263 Captains, and 5,524 Lieutenants; in the Navy,

one Rear-Admiral, five commanders, twelve Lieutenant-Commanders; in the Marine Corps, one Brigadier-General.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

The last report of this office pointed out the remarkable significance of the figures then available—first, that the Jews, on the basis of population, had contributed at least thirty-three per cent more than their quota; second, that, in proportion to their numbers, they had excelled in the combatant, rather than in the non-combatant, branches of the services; and third, that their percentage of casualties and citations was above that of the American Expeditionary Forces in general.

The more complete figures now available tend to amplify and confirm, in a striking manner, the statements made in the First Report. On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, the forces of the United States numbered approximately 4,800,000 men. The Jews of America, constituting, as they do, about three per cent of the population, should have contributed about 132,000 men to these forces; but the Office of War Records already has 150,000 individual Jewish soldiers, sailors and marines listed; and its work is but two-thirds done. From present indications it may therefore be predicted that the final figures will reach a total of from 200,000 to 250,000, or from four to five per cent of the total American forces. In other words, the present figures tend strongly to confirm the estimate made a year ago—that the Jews of America have probably contributed, numerically, from thirty-three to fifty per cent more than their quota.

The predominance of Jews among the combatant branches may be demonstrated from the fact that while the combatant branches of the American Expeditionary Forces—Infantry,

Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, and Signal-Aviation—constituted 60 per cent of the total, among the 114,000 records of Jewish soldiers in our possession the distribution among these combatant branches is fully 75 per cent. The Infantry branch constituted 26.6 per cent of the entire army, while among the Jewish records it constituted 48 per cent. Artillery was 14 per cent of the United States army, 8 per cent of the Jewish total. In cavalry the rate for the entire army was 2 per cent, for the Jews only 1.3 per cent. The engineer corps contributed 11 per cent of the army strength, and but 3 per cent among the Jewish records. The signal and aviation corps represented 7 per cent of the United States total, and 15 per cent of the Jewish total. The medical corps was 8 per cent of the army total, 9 per cent of the Jewish total. Ordnance was 1.7 per cent of the army total, and 1.5 of the Jewish total. The quartermaster corps was 6.2 per cent of the army total and 5.9 per cent of the Jewish total.

If additional evidence be needed to demonstrate the high quality of Jewish service in the war, it is to be found in the official citations for gallantry in action issued by the various Allied commands. Of such honors there are so far recorded some six hundred to the credit of American Jews, of which 378 were conferred by the American command, 162 by the French command, and the remainder by other Allied commands. What proportion these six hundred bear to the total of such honors conferred it is, as yet, impossible to estimate with exactness, but all available data would seem to indicate that these greatly exceed the proportion of Jews in the service.

Of the rare Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest distinction awarded by the United States, of which only 78 have been conferred to date, the Jews have at least three to their

credit—Sergeant Sydney G. Gumpertz, of Chicago and Sergeant Benjamin Kaufman, of New York—both of whom are still living—and Private Jacob L. Sawelson, who was killed in action.

The total casualties recorded to date is 2,200 deaths, and 7,000 wounded. These lists, however, are known to be far from complete. It is estimated that probably 1,000 additional names of casualties (deaths) and 4,000 wounded will be located—making the total of Jews who have either given their lives in the defence of the American cause, or incurred wounds serious enough to be recorded in the casualty lists, aggregate from 14,000 to 15,000.

STATUS OF WORK

From these preliminary figures it will be clear that the work which the Office of War Records has undertaken is well under way, and that it depends, for its early conclusion, solely upon a grant of adequate funds. The magnitude of the project should by this time be fully apparent. As a historical enterprise it may well compare, in the complex and arduous character of the researches involved, with the foremost historical works of our time. It is estimated that the completed work will cover approximately 200,000 records. When ready for publication the War Record of American Jews will probably comprise one volume of historical text, one volume of local and special studies, one volume of statistical tables and charts, and from twelve to fifteen volumes, of 1,000 pages each, of individual war records.

The problem of completing this monumental work resolves itself into several distinct processes:

1. *Collection of Material.*—It has already been estimated that the total number of Jews in the service will probably be found to aggregate from 200,000 to 250,000. This estimate is based upon several independent calculations which tend strongly to confirm one another. The 150,000 records that have been collected to this date have been gathered by *extensive* rather than by *intensive* methods, for practical reasons that need not be entered into at this point. These 150,000 records represent, therefore, only the first pick. Thus it has been found that in several towns where, for exceptional reasons, an *intensive* survey was made, at least fifty per cent of new names were added to the collection. Should this average increment prevail for the country at large, it would add 75,000 names to our present figures, thereby bringing the total to 225,000. In addition to this, New York, in particular, is at present grossly under-represented. When thoroughly surveyed it will probably add 25,000 more records to the present total, bringing it up to 250,000.

According to this calculation, therefore, there are still from 50,000 to 100,000 records to collect. What proportion of these records may ultimately be collected it is now impossible to predict, but the obvious duty is to cover the ground as thoroughly as conditions will permit.

Community Surveys.—In order to achieve the maximum in this respect it will be necessary, first, to organize a system of *community surveys* that shall cover every important center of Jewish population in the country. By the organization of local War Record Committees, representing, as far as possible, all elements of local Jewry, it should be possible to comb out nearly every Jewish record. Such an organization was attempted in the spring of this year, but was abandoned, with

great regret, because of lack of funds. It is therefore recommended that an adequate fund be provided wherewith to resume this necessary work at the earliest moment possible.

2. *Civilian War Service.*—The office at present has a considerable collection of records of civilian service during the war. These were not gathered systematically, however, nor has any attempt been made to complete them. In fact, the problem of establishing an authentic record of civilian war service has yet received no adequate attention, partly because of the pressure of work necessitated by the immense volume of strictly military and naval records, and partly because of the great increase in cost that such an undertaking would involve. The Jewish Welfare Board, however, by resolutions of January 28 and March 26, proposed to enlarge the scope of the war records work to include all *civilian* and military activities of American Jews in connection with every phase of the World War since *August 1, 1914*. It is therefore recommended that if the available funds permit, provision be now made to organize a comprehensive civilian war record.

3. *Verification. Search of Official Records in Washington.*—As already reported, the records hitherto have been gathered from every possible quarter—from the Jewish Welfare Board; from local congregations, Talmud Torahs, Zionist Organizations, fraternal associations, labor unions, etc.; from the soldiers, sailors and marines, or their friends and relatives; from a search of miscellaneous lists issued by the War Department, etc. It is obvious that while these lists are in the main reasonably accurate, their publication in final form would be most inadvisable without verification—first, as to their Jewish origin; and, second, as to the entire accuracy of the military record—for it occasionally happens, on the one hand,

that names sent in good faith as Jewish prove, upon investigation, to be those of non-Jews; while, on the other hand, records sent in by the men themselves are not always complete on the military side. The methods of verification now being developed systematically from experience will, it is believed, serve to reduce all such errors to a minimum. But a final re-check of all official records in Washington would seem to be indispensable.

4. *Editing.*—The enormous amount of work involved in the editing and final preparation of copy for the fifteen to twenty volumes of records is too obvious for detailed discussion at this point. It is proposed to reduce this work, to some extent, by circulating proof sheets of local records throughout the country for close revision by persons directly on the ground and acquainted with the facts at first hand.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The character of the routine work of the office has already been suggested indirectly in this report. It may not be out of place, however, to review several of the more important activities of the past year that have not been described.

Distribution of First Report.—About eight thousand copies of the report of this office, published in January, 1919, have been distributed in the course of the year among the leading newspapers, the leading public and university libraries of the country, all state and historical libraries, war history commissions, etc. It is apparent, from the acknowledgments and inquiries that have been received, that this report has made a most profound impression. Practically all the higher institutions of learning in the country have made application to be placed on a mailing list in order to receive future publi-

cations of this office; while the majority of state war history commissions have volunteered to exchange information, and such exchanges are now under way. In fact, the response from this quarter has been so cordial, and the co-operation effected thereby has been so close, that it will not only serve to increase the immediate effectiveness of the work of the office, but will also tend to secure better recognition for the service of local Jewish communities in the many official state histories that are now in process of compilation throughout the country.

Information Furnished.—In addition to the circularization of the First Report, specific information has been furnished to many Jewish communities which requested literature to offset hostile local tendencies; also to relief organizations for use in local campaigns; to press services, lecturers, etc. The Office of War Records has, in fact, become a clearing house for all information relating, directly or indirectly, to Jewish participation in the war.

Circularization.—Sixteen thousand questionnaires have been sent out to Commissioned Officers, Citations, Casualties (wounded), and to the next of kin of those who died in the war—resulting in the receipt of five thousand replies to date, which furnish not only complete biographical data as to the subjects themselves, but also the names of about 15,000 other men known to these subjects, many of which were new to the files.

Two hundred and fifty thousand war record cards have been sent to men overseas, and to their relatives, friends, employers, etc., resulting in a considerable body of first-hand information as to the men in the A. E. F.

Directory of Small Towns and Villages.—A directory of over 4,000 towns and villages where Jews are known to reside,

including the name of the leading Jew in each community has been compiled from various lists, and a local roster sent to each town, resulting in the gathering of thousands of new records, and in the correction and revision of old records that were deficient in some respects.

Directory of Correspondents.—A complete list of active Jewish leaders in each large community, carefully selected from lists furnished by the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Relief Committee, Jewish Publication Society, Zionist Organization, Central Relief Committee, People's Relief Committee, etc., has been compiled and their active co-operation enlisted in the tracing of local service men whom we have not otherwise been able to locate or identify. The indefatigable service of these busy men of affairs in the tracing of obscure names has already proven of incalculable value to the work. Incidentally, it indicates, better than mere reports may show, the grave importance with which they themselves view this great undertaking.

HALL OF RECORDS

In addition to the 150,000 records in the files, the office is in possession of a tremendous mass of historical material of the greatest possible usefulness to the Jews of America for generations to come. Among this material may be mentioned.

Twenty-five thousand press clippings, in English and Yiddish, covering every phase of Jewish participation.

Five thousand questionnaires, filled out by officers and privates, furnishing details not only of their war records, but also of their civilian careers.

Numerous photographs, diaries, letters from the trenches, and other valuable documents.

This material is now being augmented rapidly, as the men of the American Expeditionary Forces learn of the record and contribute their mementos thereto. It is therefore suggested that steps be taken, in co-operation with the American Jewish Historical Society and the Jewish Welfare Board, to house these collections in permanent quarters. Perhaps no more fitting memorial to our dead could be designed than a historical building where the record of their devotion and sacrifice may be forever preserved.

BOARD OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

In the process of editing the great work many questions arise upon which it would be advisable to have the guidance and counsel of Jewish officers who have been overseas and who possess first-hand knowledge of the facts. Hitherto the friendly services of the War Department News Bureau and of the Historical Section of the Army War College have been utilized, but it would be of great advantage to the work to have a consultative body of Jewish army and navy officers of high rank, competent to advise particularly upon all phases of Jewish participation. It is therefore recommended that such a body be organized at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIAN LEAVITT, *Director.*

TABLE 1

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
AND NAVY FROM EACH STATE OF THE UNION AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alabama	576	Nevada	12
Arizona	43	New Hampshire	126
Arkansas	254	New Jersey	5,044
California	2,071	New Mexico	40
Colorado	1,025	New York	50,838
Connecticut	2,706	North Carolina	142
Delaware	158	North Dakota	126
Dist. of Columbia	447	Ohio	4,741
Florida	195	Oklahoma	228
Georgia	447	Oregon	560
Idaho	51	Pennsylvania	13,896
Illinois	6,955	Rhode Island	431
Indiana	710	South Carolina	208
Iowa	556	South Dakota	64
Kansas	163	Tennessee	601
Kentucky	546	Texas	1,484
Louisiana	957	Utah	86
Maine	375	Vermont	102
Maryland	1,761	Virginia	622
Massachusetts	5,761	Washington	588
Minnesota	1,565	West Virginia	226
Mississippi	443	Wisconsin	781
Missouri	2,205	Wyoming	26
Montana	184	States Unknown	28,696
Michigan	1,889		
Nebraska	636	Total	142,347

TABLE 2

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
AND NAVY FROM THE *LEADING CITIES* OF THE UNION

New York	42,677
Philadelphia	8,833
Chicago	5,738
Pittsburgh	2,037
Cleveland	1,723
Baltimore	1,596
Boston	1,458
Detroit	1,406
Newark	1,303
St. Louis	1,366
Cincinnati	1,178
San Francisco	1,117
Minneapolis	873
New Orleans	565
Portland	478
Washington	443

TABLE 3

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
AND NAVY BY BRANCHES OF SERVICE

Army	Commissioned	Non-Coms	Men	Total
Infantry	1,207	2,534	21,762	25,503
Artillery				
Coast	155	274	1,592	2,021
Field	283	538	3,692	4,513
Unknown	81	206	1,283	1,570
Cavalry	85	122	957	1,164
Engineers	246	328	2,197	2,771
Medical	1,775	715	4,484	6,974
Signal	261	160	1,303	1,724
Aviation	312	343	2,231	2,886
Quartermaster	511	930	4,551	5,992
Ordnance	268	338	1,146	1,752
Other Branches	475	1,330	12,483	14,288
Unknown Branches ...	1,799	2,373	38,948	43,120
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7,458	10,191	96,629	114,278
Navy	486	691	12,209	13,386
Marines	61	473	1,626	2,160
Service Unknown (including miscellaneous, Jewish Legion, etc.) .....	....	....	12,523	12,523
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	8,005	11,355	122,987	142,347

TABLE 4
PRELIMINARY COUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

ARMY							
	Colonels and Lt. Colonels	Majors	Captains	1st Lts.	2d Lts.	Lieutenants grade unknown	Commissioned Officers grade unknown
Infantry	8	30	194	273	433	267	....
Artillery							
Coast	1	5	31	31	61	26	....
Field	6	11	37	71	116	38	....
Unknown	1	1	10	18	32	21	....
Cavalry	1	4	24	17	24	13	....
Engineers .....	..	7	41	61	88	51	6
Medical	12	172	446	966	27	147	....
Signal	1	6	12	52	110	22	1
Aviation .....	..	6	12	71	74	88	3
Quartermaster	5	24	102	102	195	94	....
Ordnance	2	8	34	55	83	84	1
Other Branches	7	26	92	110	118	114	2
Unknown Branches...	25	70	228	220	225	926	207
Total	69	370	1,263	2,047	1,586	1,891	220
Grand total.....							7,446
MARINE CORPS							
(HIGHER OFFICERS)							
Brigadier General	Colonels	Majors	Rear Admiral	(HIGHER OFFICERS)			
			Commanders	Lt. Commanders	Captains		
1	1	3	1	5	12	1	1

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the agreement entered into by the Executive Boards of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research, the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, a merger of these three bodies was effected at the beginning of the present year and the Bureau of Jewish Social Research created as the organization to perform all the functions previously distributed among the organizations above mentioned.

Due to the time element incident to organization, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research did not begin actual work until April. In order to prevent delay in the publication of the American Jewish Year Book 5680, on which considerable work had already been done by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, it was decided that this task be continued independently by the staff of the latter Bureau under the direction of Mr. Harry Schneiderman. The preparation of material for the Year Book was completed the first week in August. On September 1 with the return from their vacations, of the workers of the former Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, the Department of Information and Statistics was organized as a definite division of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

A plan for the operation of this Department was drawn up and submitted to Dr. Cyrus Adler and to the members of the Advisory Committee of the Bureau. The plan in its main features comprises the following:

1. Preparing material for the American Jewish Year Book.
2. Keeping in touch with current events of interest to Jewry, through the medium of the press and through the possible development of a correspondence system.
3. Making basic statistical studies of Jewish population, in America, and undertaking such special statistical inquiries as may be deemed important.
4. Compiling directories of Jewish communal organizations and lists of such groups of individuals as would be of interest to Jewry.
5. Serving as a central source of information upon social and communal questions pertaining to Jewry.
6. Making abstracts from all sources of significant facts of Jewish sociological interest.
7. Preparing bulletins on Jewish questions of moment, for the enlightenment of public opinion.
8. Providing important bibliographical service, reviewing books, and compiling reference lists of current articles of value in the interpretation of Jewish problems.

It is recognized that the full development of the program outlined is far beyond the resources of the Bureau at this time. The work has therefore been organized on a much more modest scale, so that it can be performed by the staff at present available. Prime emphasis will be placed on the preparation of material for the American Jewish Year Book.

The Department of Information and Statistics has now been in operation but six weeks, and in this period is included the Jewish holiday season. The work to date may be thus summarized:

1. *The routine reading* of thirty odd English-Jewish papers and periodicals for notation of important matter to be incorporated in the American Jewish Year Book has been continued.

2. *Lists* have been prepared of indices, information bureaus, year books, directories, representative foreign newspapers, magazines of particular interest, etc.

3. *The reference catalogues* at the Russell Sage Foundation Library, Columbia Library and the New York Central Library were carefully perused in order to learn the character and quantity of material relating to Jews available at these important libraries. Interviews were held with the librarian of the Jewish Theological Seminary for the same purpose.

4. *The census reports* issued by the various European countries are now being carefully read, with a view of determining the character of statistical material pertaining to Jews available in these reports.

5. A *study* was made of *library methods* of housing pamphlets and clipping material, to decide upon the best plan for handling such material. A memorandum was prepared on this subject.

6. The reports and publications bearing upon Jewish organizations in the United States, and collected by the Bureau of Philanthropic Research, the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research have been consolidated, listed and indexed. Letters are now being sent to all Jewish institutions throughout the country requesting that they send us their latest reports and place the Bureau on their mailing lists.

7. One of the interesting tasks of the year will be the *compilation of a directory of South American Jewish Communal organizations*. Plans are now being made for this task.

8. Through the medium of foreign directories, the *beginning of a list of Jewish organizations in European countries has been made*. An attempt will now be made to compile fairly complete lists of more important Jewish organizations in various countries of Europe.

9. *Requests for information* upon Jewish organizations and other general inquiries are now handled by this Department. Four agencies have been reported on and four other inquiries have been answered.

10. All the *more important periodicals* of sociological and philanthropic interest, for the months of August and September have been read and *significant articles* noted. This reading of current sociological magazines and compilation of bibliographical lists will be continued as a routine function with a view to keeping the various workers of the Bureau in touch with the most recent thought in their respective fields.

It is apparent from the foregoing statement that emphasis has thus far been placed in laying the foundation for the future work of this Department. With the holiday season now terminated, the work will be effectively prosecuted, as far as practicable, along the lines indicated in the plan.

The *staff* assigned to the Department of Information and Statistics consists of three workers: Miss Rose A. Herzog, who is occupied exclusively with the reading of English-Jewish papers and periodicals to secure material for the American Jewish Year Book; Miss Bertha Sherline, who is being used at present in bibliographical research; and Miss Ada Aneckstein, who is mainly serving in a secretarial capacity, and is also assigned to general information work. The Department is proceeding under the general direction of Mr. Hyman Kaplan.

Respectfully submitted,

LUDWIG B. BERNSTEIN,
Executive Director.

REPORT OF THE KEHILLAH (JEWISH
COMMUNITY) OF NEW YORK CITY

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

I beg leave to submit herewith on behalf of the Kehillah (the Jewish Community) of New York City, reports of the activities of the various departments which are affiliated with the Kehillah.

Very respectfully yours,

J. L. MAGNES,

Chairman, Executive Committee.

I. REPORT OF COUNSEL

Submitted by William Liebermann

Five-Day Week.—During the 1919 session of the New York State Legislature, the Kehillah successfully opposed several bills which, by penalizing overtime work beyond eight hours, would have interfered with the five-day working week of 44 hours under which Jewish working men in several important industries are now enabled to observe the Sabbath.

Use of Foreign Languages.—By inviting the attention of the Federal authorities to the injury to the Victory Loan campaign which would result from the passing of ordinances by the New York Board of Aldermen to prohibit the use of any language other than English at public gatherings, the Kehillah was instrumental in securing the withdrawal of the proposed measures.

Polish Boycott.—A boycott movement among the Poles of Greater New York against Jewish storekeepers was suppressed by enlisting the newspapers and the public authorities in an energetic campaign, and in securing convictions through the

courts. The Kehillah also helped to prevent a proposed counter-boycott of Polish retail storekeepers by Jewish wholesale merchants.

Hotel Advertisements.—The publishers of several important newspapers, having been informed of “Christians only” advertisements of summer hotels in their papers, sent apologies and promised a stricter censorship in future.

Meat Strikes.—Consumers’ strikes against the kosher butchers of Harlem and Yorkville were settled by working out a scale of prices and the appointment of a permanent arbitrator.

Discrimination in Employment.—Several cases of discrimination in employment were handled with satisfactory results.

Arbitration.—A system of arbitration worked out by the Kehillah is being tested in the Yorkville Kehillah District, which has installed a court of arbitration for the District, and also a Beth Din, so that litigants may have the choice of either the civil or the religious form of procedure.

Child Welfare Cases.—Appeals have been received and cared for looking to the discharge of Jewish children from institutions after their parents have proved their competency to care for them properly.

Jewish University Students.—Conferences with the heads of a leading university with regard to discrimination against Jewish students give reason to hope for a better understanding and more harmonious relations in the future.

II. BUREAU OF INDUSTRY

Submitted by Dr. Paul Abelson, Director

The Kehillah, through its Committee on Industrial Relations, concerns itself with the problem of furthering satisfac-

tory relations between Jewish employers and employees, especially in the needle trades.

The Committee functions through the Bureau of Industry. The Bureau of Industry at the present time is carrying on the following lines of work:

1. It keeps in touch with the problems of employers and employees in the needle trades.
2. It fosters and encourages the making of collective agreements between associations of employers and the unions.
3. It furnishes impartial arbitrators and administrators for the adjustment of industrial disputes by collective agreements in lieu of strikes, these collective agreements being negotiated through the efforts of the Bureau of Industry.

The success of the Bureau is illustrated in the work that it has been doing in the fur industry and in the millinery trade. In the fur industry, the relations between the organized employers and the organized workers have been so satisfactory that there has been no general conflict during the past seven years.

In the ladies' machine-made millinery trade there has been but one conflict in a period of five years. These two industries hold the record for reasonable industrial peace in the needle trades in the City of New York.

The Committee on Industry also functions as occasional arbitrator in specific disputes where an individual employer and the workers of the union agree to arbitrate the dispute or difference.

III. REPORT OF THE MILAH BOARD

Submitted by Dr. M. Hyamson, Chairman

The Board consists of three Rabbis: Rabbi Guth, Rabbi Dr. Philip Klein and Rabbi M. Z. Margolies; Dr. Abraham L.

-Wolbarst, representing the Medical Department, and three representatives of the Agudath Ha-Mohelim. The Board has now been in existence for five years, during which it has performed a useful and necessary work quietly and successfully, by the certification of competent Mohelim and so preventing *Chilul Hashem* and possibly saving human life.

The present number of certified Mohelim is 41. These have satisfied the Rabbis of the Board as to their religious and moral character, and as to their adequate knowledge of the laws of Milah. They have been instructed in the hygienic rules that should be observed in circumcision. Their mode of performing the operation has been witnessed and the results inspected by physicians appointed by the Medical Department of the Board. Only after passing all these tests satisfactorily, have certificates been granted to them. Their names and addresses are regularly advertised in the Jewish press—Yiddish and English. With the certification of an increasing number of such Mohelim, New York will not need to fear the disease and death that have too often overtaken Jewish babes because of the uncleanly and unhygienic procedure of inexpert, careless, or incompetent Mohelim.

The Board of Health of the City is deeply interested in our efforts in this direction, and has endorsed the "Manual of Instruction for Mohelim," prepared and issued by the Board.

The arrangement of a rota of certified Mohelim at the Beth Israel Hospital has been in force for three years and works well. The Lebanon Hospital has also appointed a staff of Mohelim, all of whom have to be certified by the Milah Board.

At the Gouveneur Hospital, Mohelim certified by the Board have the privilege of entry. The authorities at the Fordham Hospital have appointed our certified Mohelim to perform circumcision in its wards.

It is hoped that in course of time, all hospitals in the city will be opened to our certified Mohelim, that all the competent Mohelim in the city will be enrolled on our list, and that the Jewish public will be careful to employ only such Mohelim as are certified to be fully competent. To attain so desirable a result, publicity is requisite, and to meet the cost of this, increased monetary support is solicited.

REPORT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PHILADELPHIA

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen:

The following summary of the activities of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia for the past year is respectfully submitted.

The last annual meeting of the Committee was not held until January 26, 1919, at which a detailed report for the year then ending was submitted by the late President, Mr. Louis Edward Levy. The postponement of the annual meeting enabled Mr. Levy to report that he had appeared before the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives in Washington on January 21, 1919, and presented a protest on behalf of this Community against the very stringent immigration bill then under consideration. Mr. Levy, who had spent almost a life time in the interest of liberal immigration, was able to present the opposition to the proposed legislation with great force and intelligence, because of his thorough knowledge of the subject. Mr. Levy stated in his annual report that acknowledgment was due to Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, and to Congressman Isaac Siegel of New

York, the latter being a member of the Immigration Committee, for their good offices in obtaining for him, a hearing before the Committee.

It is with the profoundest regret that the death of Mr. Levy on February 16, 1919, is reported.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council held on February 23, 1919, suitable resolutions of sympathy were adopted, published and sent to Mr. Levy's family.

The following excerpts therefrom may be quoted:

He gave of himself freely, enthusiastically and without limit to serve his Jewish brethren. With his broad vision, born of a philosophic attitude toward history, his interests had no narrow limitations. At the same time, no phase of human distress was too trivial to receive his individual attention. Not only did general Jewish movements find in him a discriminating participant, but every local Jewish activity was also sure to enlist his sympathetic interest.

In his death, the Jewish Community has lost one of its most ardent and useful workers, and we, the Members of the Council will miss the presence of a lovable and inspiring associate.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council the undersigned was elected President of the Community to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Levy.

On March 23, 1919, a Memorial Service in memory of the late President of the Community was held at the Broad Street Theatre. The President of the Community made an address and acted as Chairman of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Leon H. Elmaleh and addresses were also delivered by Jonathan L. Bernstein of New York, Joseph Gross, Esq., Bernard Harris, Esq., and Dr. A. Neuman.

The attention of the Community was called to an objectionable story published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of March

22, 1919, entitled "The Best Laid Plan," reflecting very much against Jews. The President of the Community in a letter to the *Post* took exception to the publication, in reply to which the Editor of the *Post* wrote a disclaimer of any intention to print anything anti-Semitic in that publication.

In the issue of June 5, 1919, of the *Public Ledger* there was published a copy of a letter of one G. J. Sosnowsky, 59 Wall Street, New York, addressed to "Hon. Nathan Straus, and to leaders of International Jewry, New York City." The published communication contained so many slanderous and vile references to the Jewish people that the undersigned as President of the Community wrote a strong rejoinder thereto which was given the same publicity by the *Public Ledger* in its issue of June 12, 1919.

Dr. Cyrus Adler called the attention of the President of the Community to a circular notice issued by the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania fixing Saturday, October 11, as the date for competitive examinations for state scholarships. The matter was taken up promptly with Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, the State Superintendent, who agreed to make special arrangements for Jewish applicants this year, and in subsequent years to fix a date for such examinations which would not be objectionable to any religious group.

A committee of the Executive Council continued during the year to co-operate in the social and religious work in behalf of the Jewish inmates of Penal Institutions in and around Philadelphia.

As in previous years requests were made of Federal, State and City authorities and of Public Service Corporations to grant leaves of absence to Jewish employees for the High Holidays. These requests were generally complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. KUN,

President.

REPORT
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND YEAR
OF
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY
OF AMERICA
1919-1920



THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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¹ Term expires in 1921. ² Term expires in 1922. ³ Term expires in 1923.

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SELIGMAN J. STRAUSS ¹	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
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HENRIETTA SZOLD.....	New York
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¹ Term expires in 1921. ² Term expires in 1922. ³ Term expires in 1923.

JEWISH CLASSICS COMMITTEE

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The Board of Trustees meets in January, March, May, and October.

The Publication Committee meets in the afternoon of the first Sunday in January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Annual Meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on Sunday evening, March 21, 1920, at the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, of Philadelphia. The President of the Society, Mr. Simon Miller, acted as Chairman, and Mr. I. George Dobsevage, of Philadelphia, as Secretary.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Members of The Jewish Publication Society of America:
When this Society was founded in 1888, the Jewish community of America numbered about 400,000 souls. The foundation was then solidly and wisely laid. During the thirty-two intervening years we have added to the structure of our Organization, though frequently we were obliged to make bricks without straw. The House of Israel in English-speaking countries numbers now 4,000,000 souls, which render the older plans inadequate if we are to fulfil the task entrusted to us. We are assembled, therefore, not only to examine the record of our stewardship, but to deliberate as to how to meet the new demands.

We miss on this occasion the presence of one of the greatest lights in Israel, who for the last thirty-two years has been our guide and counsellor. Happily, the reports from the hospital

indicate that the distinguished patient is making satisfactory progress, and the Jewish community of America, and our Society in particular, may look forward to his continued guidance in the problems confronting us. It is our prayer that Judge Mayer Sulzberger may speedily recover his wonted good health.

Even under the old conditions it was impossible, without incurring a deficit each year, to carry on the manifold activities of the Society at the nominal membership dues. Apart, therefore, from all other factors, we were obliged to increase our dues. We are happy to state that our members have responded satisfactorily. Not only have we a larger membership than ever before, the count being 16,436, but the actual number who have paid their dues at the increased rate slightly exceeds that of any preceding year. The cash receipts from dues amount to \$68,000, as against \$46,000 last year. Losses in membership are offset by our enrolment of 4000 new members, but we have so organized our staff of representatives that it may be confidently asserted that next year's membership will go beyond the twenty thousand mark, and possibly reach twenty-five thousand. Our members have not only paid the increased dues, but a considerable number have purchased our previous publications, the sales for the current year amounting to \$87,000, an increase of \$29,000 over last year. The cash receipts from dues and sales total about \$123,000. This does not take into account the thousands of copies of the Bible sold.

What is particularly gratifying is the character of the books which our members purchase. Graetz's History, the volumes by Schechter, Ginzberg, Ahad Ha'am, Abrahams, Karpeles constitute the major portion of the books sold. To meet the demand for books in sets we have created two new sets or

libraries. In the Library of Tales for Jewish Children are included eleven volumes of a selected list of our juvenile output, in which Isaacs, Miss Solis-Cohen, Pendleton, Cooper, Kraft, Harris are represented, while in the set called Stories of Jewish Life, the works of Zangwill, Wolfenstein, Steinberg, Perez and others are represented. In spite of the increased cost of manufacture, the Society has in no way endeavored to economize on the external make-up of the books, nor have we proportionately raised the prices, always bearing in mind that we are not organized for money-making, but "for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking." An experienced book publisher recently declared that while all other commodities have at least doubled, yet the public now pays only \$1.75 for the book that was once put out at \$1.50, though the cost of making books has doubled in the last eighteen months. This is indeed fortunate, for now, more than ever, it is vital to read good books. This applies with particular force to Jews who must be abreast of the times. Satisfactory, therefore, as are the figures or receipts, the expense column presents difficulties. The cost of paper, printing, binding, shipping, and overhead charges have increased beyond even our more recent calculations, so much so, that it is making serious inroads into our budget.

Three ways suggest themselves to meet the situation: (1) By increasing the number of our members; (2) by increasing the income from sales; (3) by receiving special donations and bequests from those who are able to make them. The problem of increasing the membership with the corresponding increase of income from dues is a matter of concern for the Board. Up to a year ago we had on our list over 1800 members whom we classified as Special Members, paying \$5.00 instead of

\$3.00 a year. Since the annual dues have been increased to \$5.00 that class has automatically disappeared. If these members would retain the special class of membership and agree to be graded as Library Members, paying \$10.00 a year, the income from this source alone would yield approximately \$10,000 additional. An effort will be made to induce the former Special Members to adopt this suggestion. As for realizing more money from sales, we are developing a new selling policy which, judging from experiments, should produce fruitful results in the coming year. As for special donations, subventions and bequests, we can but hope that our public-spirited members will realize that our activities justify their patronage. The Society welcomes any suggestions which may solve the ever present question of at least balancing income with outgo. The Board of Trustees takes occasion at this meeting to urge the importance of subventioning this Society to enable it to carry out its many great projects to the eternal glory of our God and our people.

A number of valuable suggestions have reached us, which will receive the attention of the Board. These criticisms and suggestions, as may be expected from a membership scattered throughout the United States, are sometimes diametrically opposed to one another. Thus, one member from the West suggests, and he undoubtedly speaks for a goodly number, that the Society ought to continue to publish scholarly works rather than popular books. Another member from the East writes that we had better publish more popular works and stop issuing dry-as-dust scholarly books. These conflicting suggestions are referred to our Publication Committee, and it is for them to reconcile the difference. It will be observed that in the books issued during the year the happy medium has

been struck. The first book issued since March 1, 1919, "Under the Sabbath Lamp," by A. S. Isaacs, consisted of a collection of stories intended to provide entertaining reading to the average Jewish household. In these stories, associated chiefly with the atmosphere of the Sabbath Lamp, and written in the guise of fiction, the author has managed to discuss problems of Jewish religious and spiritual interest with an eagerness and light-heartedness of joyous children. In many ways this delightful book is a welcome addition to the healthy home literature, which it is our aim to foster. The American Jewish Year Book for 5680, edited by Mr. Harry Schneiderman, is a book of unusual interest and importance. In addition to giving the usual features, there were leading articles dealing with the part played in the Great War by the Jews of France, Britain, and America, and contained also a description of the Jewish battalions and the Palestine campaign. Excerpts from the various documents emanating from the Peace Conference, which had a bearing upon the Jews, were also included. This Year Book contained a Directory of Jewish local and national organizations in the United States, superseding the list which was published in the Year Book of twelve years ago. As this list is the only communal record of American Jewry, its importance cannot be overrated. It is indisputable that the data which the Year Book has made accessible has helped to organize Israel in America. Recently we have sent to our members a volume on "Hellenism," from the pen of Norman Bentwich. This is the second volume in the "Movements in Judaism Series," the first being the volume on "Zionism," by Professor Gottheil, published several years ago. In this series will be included volumes on Rationalism, Mysticism and Reform Judaism. In the volume on "Hellen-

ism" Mr. Bentwich treats of an important and fascinating period in Jewish history, which not only affected the Jewish people in Palestine and in the diaspora, but determined to a considerable degree the future development of the religious history not alone of the Jews, but of the world generally. The fourth book issued since March 1 is a volume by Dr. Israel Abrahams, entitled "By-Paths in Hebraic Bookland." It is now being delivered to the members. This book is written in the usual charming style of that distinguished Jewish savant. The volume touches upon some very interesting items of Jewish literature which are usually neglected, but Dr. Abrahams brilliantly points out their charm and quaintness. A mere glance at the table of contents will readily indicate the wonderful variety of the subjects treated. The attractiveness of the volume is increased by illustrations of Rembrandt's etching of Menasseh ben Israel, portraits of Isaac Leeser, Emma Lazarus, Grace Aguilar, Isaac M. Wise, and Naphtalie Hertz Imber, the last-mentioned of whom will be remembered for the Ha-Tikuah which has become the anthem of a great movement. Were it not for the delays occasioned in the manufacturing plants, the last two volumes would have appeared on scheduled time. The books will be followed by the third volume of "History of the Jews in Russia and Poland," which will bring to a close the work of S. M. Dubnow, and will contain a most exhaustive index prepared by Prof. Israel Friedlaender, which in reality is almost a syllabus of Russian and Polish Jewish history. The American Jewish Year Book for 5681 will maintain the high standard of past years, while the world will welcome a third series of "Studies in Judaism," by Professor Solomon Schechter, one of the most distinguished essayists in the English language. We shall also publish

"Travels in Northern Africa," by Nahum Slousch, who travelled extensively in Morocco and the Great Desert of Africa, and describes the manners and customs of the Jewish communities settled there. A volume by Mrs. E. E. Levinger, consisting of a collection of stories, entitled "Playmates in Egypt," will shortly be issued. Dr. Halper's "Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature," an anthology containing selections of the best Jewish literature since Bible times, will also appear during the coming year. This book will not only be suitable for reference and general reading, but as the companion volume will contain the Hebrew text very admirably set into type, it will serve as a text-book for schools and colleges. The notes and glossary contain material for the student as well as for the mature scholar. Professor Ginzberg has at last completed and delivered in English the notes to his monumental work, "The Legends of the Jews," which will enable scholars to consult the original sources and trace the storehouses of Jewish folk-loristic literature. As for the several series that have been projected, the Publication Committee reports that the authors, to whom the volumes in the Historical Jewish Community Series have been assigned, have resumed their studies interrupted by the War. In addition to former assignments, London has been undertaken by Mr. Elkan N. Adler. To two French scholars, M. Julien Weill and Dr. Maurice Liber, have been assigned a two-volume history of the Jews of France, while the Committee is also arranging to have a history of the Jews of Spain and Portugal written by a competent scholar. The volume on "Saadia Gaon," by Professor Malter, is now in type, and will appear within a few months. In the Biographical Series we may look forward to an early publication of volumes on Hillel, Sir Moses Montifiore, Baron de

Hirsch, and Judah Touro. The Society has also assigned a series of books about the Bible which will serve as helps to the study of the Holy Scriptures. The volume on the "Bible in the Making," dealing with the Hebrew Canon from the learned hand of Prof. Max L. Margolis, is shortly to appear.

It is with great pleasure we announce that the Pulpit and Family Bible is now ready for delivery. This is probably the finest specimen of book-making found in any Bible issued in America. It is hoped that no synagogue pulpit, no Sabbath-School platform, no lodge-rostrum, and no family which treasures the old tradition of recording family events in their Family Bible will be without it. A non-Jewish version of the Bible is out of place in a synagogue-pulpit and in the Jewish home now that this volume is available.

Last month the Jewish Classics Committee met. It considered a number of the manuscripts which had already been submitted, and it took whatever action was necessary to maintain the standard which had been set for the Series. Considerable time was devoted to the preparation of rules for the guidance of collaborators. The present status of the various assignments indicated that some of the manuscripts were ready for delivery, and that others would be in the hands of the Committee before long. The interest which the announcement that the Society was to publish the treasures of Jewish literature in attractive and handy form has led several important Jewish bodies to consider the spreading of these and other works of Jewish interest. Thus we have recently learned with pleasure that one of our largest national orders has placed on its agenda for consideration at its next convention the question of the dissemination of Jewish literature among its membership. Other bodies interested in some other phase of our work, and

desiring to avoid duplication of effort, have suggested co-operation in these movements. This co-operation will be heartily entered into by your Society.

The Society has recently embarked on a new venture—the publication of educational pamphlets. A number of pamphlets will be published each year, and these will deal in concise and popular form with the various phases of Jewish life appertaining to the home and synagogue. If the plan, as projected, meets with the approval of our membership and the Jewish religious bodies who are interested in pamphlet and tract literature support the project, we feel that a great service will be rendered our community.

The Hebrew Press is happily an accomplished fact. From several friends in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore we have raised the amount of money necessary. The builder has announced that the machines are now ready, and that the matrices containing the type specially designed on the basis of most beautiful models will soon be finished. Then our compositor, trained in the traditions of one of the greatest Hebrew presses of Europe, will start the composition of our sacred literature and our post-biblical treasures.

The Committee on Bible Commentaries also met last month and discussed plans for the early publication of commentaries on some of the books of the Bible. These commentaries will combine scholarly research with popular treatment, and will be thoroughly Jewish in spirit. The Society has no funds for this, but your Board feels that a start should be made on this important work. They have the implicit faith of our forebears that “The Lord will provide.”

The report of the Board of Trustees, which is before you, gives but a very incomplete picture of what the Society has

done during the year. This report is likewise incomplete and insufficient, because figures and reports cannot adequately do justice to the actual work accomplished. It is, nevertheless, the report of our stewardship, and it is the sincere hope of the Trustees that, with the financial and moral co-operation of our membership, we may grow *Me-Hayil el Hayil*—"from strength to strength"—in the fulfilment of Jewish ideals, and help to make America a great center of Jewish culture and learning.

COLONEL WAINER'S ADDRESS

The address of Colonel Max R. Wainer, of Washington, was read by Mr. Joseph H. Hagedorn, after the President had announced that illness prevented Colonel Wainer from attending the meeting. Colonel Wainer's address dealt with the work of education, recreation, welfare, and character building now under way in the army of the United States. His concluding remarks were as follows: "I feel that this work that the army is doing should appeal with particular force to the Jewish people, who have carried the torch of culture through the centuries. The Jew hungers for the light of truth as for the bread of his life. He has died through the ages for his ideals and for the truth as he has seen it. To-day, education for many Jews is obtained at the cost of continual conflict. Here is an opportunity for Jewish boys who cannot otherwise obtain an education, for the sons of immigrants who cannot stop working in order to learn. In the army they may earn and at the same time may learn the truths about American institutions that they must learn if they are to be the best Jews and the best Americans, because the essential American and the essential Jewish ideals are the same, a passion for truth and service and a willingness to die for these.

"I wish to urge this body to give publicity to this new work of the army and to see that all Jews in the United States and in other lands learn of what the United States Government, by means of a strictly governmental agency, the United States Army, stands, ready to do for the earnest young Jewish boy who is fighting odds for his education. I want to urge that Jewish people, everywhere, give this work the immense benefit of their support and that this body include in its general publicity work, such of the army's publications on education, recreation and character building as it desires to place in form for Jewish reading."

MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON'S PLEA FOR THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, of Chicago, honorary president of the Council of Jewish Women, who was present at the meeting, was introduced by the President, and made an eloquent plea for contributions to the campaign for a fund of \$150,000.00 which is being undertaken by the Council for the furtherance of the philanthropic work for Jewish women throughout the country.

GREETINGS TO JUDGE SULZBERGER

Mr. Ephraim Lederer moved that the following message be forwarded to Judge Mayer Sulzberger, who was ill: "The members of the Jewish Publication Society of America in meeting assembled on March 21, 1920, send affectionate greetings to Judge Mayer Sulzberger, and express their sincere hope for his speedy recovery."

This motion was adopted by a rising vote.

On the mention of Mr. Isaac Hassler, of Philadelphia, it was then decided to send a message of sympathy to Colonei Wainer.

MR. LOUIS MARSHALL'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen: The very interesting report of the proceedings of your association during the last year is really a source for sincere congratulation. It is an indication that your Society, which is now thirty-two years of age, is arriving at that period of strength and virility which promises wonderful deeds in the future.

I do not agree with the President when he suggests a kind of Missouri compromise between those who desire scholarly books and those who desire popular books. I do not believe in that kind of a compromise. The President will have "to show me" that that is the proper thing. There are those who desire scholarly books and would be interested only in scholarly books, just as there are those who desire and would be interested in the popular books. We have three million Jews here, and I hope that some time in the not too distant future they will all be members of this association, and every member will have a right to receive such intellectual provender as he desires and you can supply.

This Society is a great monument to that noble sage, that great Jewish leader, Judge Sulzberger, who created it, who fostered it, and has brought it to its present high estate. It is a unique institution; it is one of the finest educational institutions that the Jews of America or of the world have established, and there is much hope that it may become one of the great centers of that activity in educational lines which must be the objective of American Jewry.

Just think for a moment what has been accomplished in recent years. There is the wonderful Bible, the Jewish Bible Translation, that has been produced by American-Jewish scholars, and is a literary triumph. Scholars are now engaged

in the preparation for publication of the Jewish Classics, and there are to follow the Bible Commentaries. There has now been founded the Hebrew Press from which much is to be expected. In history, in essays, in every form of literature, there have been produced great works, and others are certain to follow because Jewish scholarship has made great strides forward during the third of a century which marks the duration or existence of this Society.

I was at a loss, when I came here, to know just what subject I should discuss, but Rabbi Feldman, in his very appropriate prayer, referred to a passage of Amos, which I think will afford an opportunity for a short discussion of an idea which is not a new thing to me or to others, but is one that must be pondered on by every thinking Jew.

He referred to "spiritual famine." We have, during the past five years, been very active in the United States in raising the largest possible sum that could be raised, the largest sum that has ever been raised by the Jews of the world for the purpose of relieving the physical famine of our brethren in Eastern Europe. We have launched one drive after another; we have labored for five years in every community of the United States to that end, and nearly fifty million dollars will have been raised by the time the present campaign is concluded for the purpose of relieving the hunger for food of those unfortunates who are dwelling in the war-zone, or what was the war-zone—yes, it is still the war-zone because we are still at war. But I feel that there is a greater famine than that suffered by those millions of our brethren right here in the United States—the spiritual famine to which I have referred. The tragedy of it is that there are but few who know that we are suffering from that famine; there are few who appreciate

the extent of it or who can foresee what the end will be unless there be relief remedies (if not cures—palliatives) to meet that spiritual need.

We have our synagogues, we have some religious schools, we have theological seminaries, we have the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association; we have the Jewish Welfare Board; we have the Council of Jewish Women; we have a great many organizations each seeking in its way the solution of how to deal with this subject. But we have never engaged in working out a comprehensive plan with which to deal with the great subject of Jewish education. We have not sufficient synagogues; we have not sufficient schools; we have no adequate methods for dealing, in a large way, with this problem.

We all know the figures that have, from time to time, been given in the city of New York with regard to the lack of Jewish education of the young people of our faith in that community. There are, approximately, 1,250,000 of our brethren in the greater city of New York. There are nearly 300,000 Jewish children of school age among them, and yet, it is a shocking fact, that probably not more than 35,000 or 40,000 of them receive Jewish education of any kind—even the most elementary kind. Now what will be the consequence if we permit ourselves to drift as we have permitted ourselves to drift with regard to Jewish education? Why, it will be tragic, for certain it is that a large proportion of the Jewish generation that is growing up and of all future generations will be lost to Judaism, and they will not only be lost to Judaism but they will have no religious training whatsoever. That is the condition which has grown up within the last fifty years; before that time there was no such problem in

Jewry. It has been the result of the hegira from Europe to America—to the West; it has been in consequence of the drifting from ancient moorings. We can very well understand how it happened, and we can also understand why it was that in the early days of this country, and again during the past twenty-five or thirty years, the Jews of this country have not dealt with the problem or have not been able to deal with it as they should, but it is not too late to take it up now; in fact, I believe the time has come when that problem can be taken up, can be solved, must be solved, and will be solved. It merely requires the beginning of a great movement which will first require the study of the problem—in an understanding of the mischief the remedy can be found.

This subject has been discussed here in this very room within the last two weeks. Dr. Adler and Dr. Greenstone have read very interesting papers on the subject in recognition of the difficulty. It has been the subject of conference by those who have seen the seriousness of the problem, and now has come a period, to my mind a very important period, when the revival work must begin, and it can only be carried on successfully after we open our eyes to recognize an existing evil, and then proceed, in the large way, which we are getting to understand better than ever before, to act toward these problems in order to solve them.

If this question had arisen for public discussion five years ago, we would have said: "Why, it is too tremendous a subject to be dealt with; every community will have to take up the subject itself and deal with it on its own initiative. It is not a question in which all Jewry can act." But we have been able to come together, to act as a unit for the purpose of dealing with physical famine. Why cannot we then come

together and act as a unit for the purpose of wiping out and driving away this spiritual famine from which we are suffering and which tends to destroy our usefulness, which tends to destroy Israel? We succeeded in forming national committees to deal with the question of relief. We had the American Jewish Relief Committee, representing one section of American Jewry; the People's Relief Committee, another; the Central Relief Committee, a third. They joined together to form the Joint Distribution Committee, and have been able to achieve what even those who were the projectors of these various organizations did not dream could be accomplished when they began this work five years ago. There has been a response to these calls which shows that the heart of the Jews of America is sound at its core; that there is a spirit of solidarity which has manifested itself on every occasion when the Jews have been called upon to act in unison they have been able to sit around a table and discuss calmly and in a statesmanlike manner the questions involved. There have been differences, there have undoubtedly been errors and mistakes, but, in the main, the work accomplished has been important and constructive.

When we come to this question of Jewish education on a large scale, there should be no difficulty merely because there are Reformed Jews and Orthodox Jews, indifferent Jews, Jews that come from various countries that have varying traditions. The important thing is to co-operate, to come together for the purpose of understanding what must be done, and then finding a way and the best way of dealing with the situation.

I hope that the time is now before us when this question of relief for the sufferers of Europe will no longer occupy our attention, as it has in the past, and when, in the operation of

natural economic conditions, there will be no need for the collection of substantial sums for that purpose. When we have done our full duty to our brethren abroad, it will then become our duty to look out for our own homes, our own firesides, to take care of this spiritual famine here.

How can that be accomplished? Simply by organization. For the first time, the Jews of this country know one another; they have become acquainted with one another. The Jew of New York no longer believes, as he did twenty-five years ago, that New York is a commonwealth in itself and has nothing to do with the hinterland; it was then, and still is, to some extent, very parochial. There are still New Yorkers who believe that the whole world is bounded on the north by the Harlem River, on the east by the East River, on the west by the North River, and on the south by New York Bay. I have always believed there is more vision on the part of Jews outside of New York than there is in those in the city of New York, but I am not going to say anything about the city of New York because it has, in the past, been able to rouse itself and do its duty, and I am sure will rouse itself again because we have discovered right in New York wonderful deposits of humane thought and of a great intelligence, and men who are prepared to make sacrifices, and who begin to understand this problem that I am discussing.

Organization is everything. We have had no difficulty in getting the people to understand what is taking place three thousand miles and more away. We ought to have less difficulty in teaching them what is going on right before their own eyes, at their own door-steps. I am going to be modest in the estimate I make, for I am sure the amount we will require will be much larger than I now state, but I think it will be a very simple thing for the Jews of America, after this campaign,

if I may use that term, to raise annually for Jewish education the sum of at least five million dollars. It will run into larger sums before we get along very far, and it ought to be a very simple thing for three million Jews to raise the five million dollars per annum; even though not everybody contributes, there will be far more who will contribute than we have any idea of.

And what shall be the range of such an organization? I say that it should include everything, every movement, that pertains to Jewish education. It should, of course, have its teachers' institutes, not one, not five, but many institutes where teachers may be trained for the instruction of the young, because without teachers this work cannot be accomplished. It will be necessary to strengthen our seminaries, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Hebrew Union College, the Dropsie College, and other institutions for the training of rabbis. That is essential.

It will be important, it will be necessary to add to our fighting forces; it will have to be considered a mark of distinction to be a rabbi, to be a teacher. It will be necessary to establish in every community schools based not upon the old theories of instruction, which were really scandalous because of their inefficiency, but modern pedagogy must be employed for teaching the young the rudiments of their faith, of their language, of everything that pertains to Jewish education. And the schools will have to be modern schools, not dingy cellars or sub-cellars, not filthy back-rooms. There will have to be light and air in a modern Jewish school.

I know you will all say: "That requires money." Of course, it requires money. Why have we money if it is not to be used for such purposes? The people are beginning to understand duty and obligation in a sense entirely different from their

understanding of a hundred and twenty-five years ago, and they will learn more before they get much older. It will be necessary not only to take care of the young but also of the adolescent because nothing is more important than to continue instruction, to continue to familiarize our boys and girls with the spiritual possessions which are their heritage. Unfortunately, they are not yet possessions, but they will become their possessions if we give them an opportunity to make them their possessions.

Therefore, I say that one of the great movements that has existed but has languished because of lack of support, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, and kindred associations must be strengthened and supported and must all multiply, and I see in the Jewish Welfare Board, that remnant of it which has survived the war, also an organism which may be used to great advantage in this work. And if, after having taken care of the adolescent, it is necessary also to take care of those who have arrived at maturity, we must support such institutions as the Council of Jewish Women, and I say that with all earnestness, because I believe it, but I do think it might have been a more Jewish institution than it has been in certain parts of this country.

That is a program of which I have only given a part because I have not as yet united it with the subject with which I started—The Jewish Publication Society, because I believe that nothing can be more important than to make of the Jewish Publication Society an organization that can reach all Jewry in the same way that the English Bible Society, the American Bible Society, the Methodist book concern, for instance, and other similar organizations reach almost every household in the land. You should have funds enough to

create good literature, create it by paying authors adequately for the products of their pen (I ought to say—their minds). And there are, in hundreds of directions, ramifications of the work with which you are engaged which can be utilized and which must be utilized. I cannot at this late hour indicate what those ramifications may be, but there is a sufficiently comprehensive program to occupy the thoughts of the American Jews for some time to come. I merely indicate that it is not necessary to create new interests, new organizations; the thing is to bring them together, co-operate; to have a unified program, all leading to one result. If the money is forthcoming, the love of their people will, I am sure, unite the Jews to carry out to fruition that plan which will lead to the glorification of our people.

Now, the money question does not frighten me a bit. The problem is a simple one if we are only ready to cope with it. It requires merely the will power; it simply requires the education of the public. When the public once becomes educated and can see the success that will flow from a regenerated and revived Judaism, it will be swift to respond.

I do not desire to add anything more to what I have said except to ask that everyone of you will carefully consider this proposition, discuss it so that the idea shall go forth—that when we have dealt with the subject of physical famine abroad, it will become our duty to deal with the more serious problem of the spiritual famine at home.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees elected the following officers: Treasurer, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Benjamin Alexander, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, I. George Dobseva, of Philadelphia, who also is Secretary to

the Board of Trustees and the Publication Committee; Editor, Dr. B. Halper, of Philadelphia.

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; Hyman G. Enelow, of New York; Herbert Friedenwald of New York; Israel Friedlaender, of New York; Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore; Jacob Kohn, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of New York; Max L. Margolis, of Philadelphia; Alexander Marx, of New York; Leon S. Moisseiff, of New York; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia; Samuel Schulman, of New York; Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Samuel Strauss, of New York; Henrietta Szold, of New York. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications issued during 1918-1919 were as follows:

1. The American Jewish Year Book 5680.
2. Hellenism. By Norman Bentwich.
3. By-Paths in Hebraic Bookland. By Israel Abrahams.
4. Playmates in Egypt. By E. E. Levinger (delayed).

The publications to be issued in 1920-1921 are as follows:

1. The American Jewish Year Book 5681.
2. The History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Vol. III. By S. M. Dubnow.
3. Studies in Judaism. Third Series. By Solomon Schechter.
4. Post Biblical Hebrew Literature—An Anthology. By B. Halper.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Cash in Bank.....		\$18,050.06
Dues Receivable	\$4,511.79	
Sales Receivable	74,498.50	
Income Receivable	802.67	
	<hr/>	79,812.96
Inventories		43,879.50
		<hr/>
Gross Working Capital.....		\$141,742.52
Debts		38,205.94
		<hr/>
Net Working Capital.....		\$113,536.58
Fixed Assets (Invested).....		46,649.17
Advanced Payments		1,332.53
		<hr/>
Total		\$161,518.28

Funds

Loeb Fund	\$12,199.38
Life Membership	9,075.80
Classics Fund	59,949.37
Gitterman Fund	3,270.00
Hebrew Press	21,191.31

The Bible Fund has a stock on hand valued at \$20,000.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Balance on Hand March 1, 1919		\$20,338.63
Receipts:		
Members' Dues	\$68,018.49	
Sales of Books.....	55,404.99	
Income from Investments..	2,420.56	
		<hr/> 125,844.04
Hebrew Press	\$25,170.74	
Sales of Bibles	3,389.68	
Life Membership	450.00	
Jewish Welfare Board....	249.42	
Gitterman Fund	3,200.00	
		<hr/> 178,642.51
Disbursements:		
Salesmen's Commissions and Expenses.....	\$8,901.22	
Publications	55,946.23	
Donation Expenditures (Bible)	21,789.14	
Donation Expenditures (Classic)	306.20	
Donation Expenditures (Commentaries) ...	4,651.35	
Salaries	14,826.44	
Hebrew Press	3,979.43	
General Expenditures	20,182.44	
		<hr/> 160,592.45
CASH BALANCE FEBRUARY 29, 1920.....		<hr/> \$18,050.06

INVESTMENTS, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Bonds:	Par value	Cost value
9 Electric & Peoples Traction Co. 4%....	\$9,000.00	\$8,972.50
1 Lehigh Valley Cons. Mort. Loan 4½%..	1,000.00	1,000.00
1 " " " Annuity Bond 4½%	1,000.00	1,030.00
15 City of Phila. Coupon 4%, due 1939.....	15,000.00	15,037.50
2 " " " " " 1939.....	2,000.00	2,005.00
2 " " " " " 1939.....	2,000.00	2,007.50
1½ " " " Registered " " 1942.....	1,500.00	1,505.62

NOTES	Par value	Cost value
Coupons 11M Long Island R. R. Refund 4%	\$11,000.00	\$9,971.20
Coupons 5M Canadian Pacific 6% Notes due 1924	5,000.00	5,104.38

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Alabama	136	Pennsylvania	2356
Arizona	43	Rhode Island	96
Arkansas	80	South Carolina	141
California	247	South Dakota	12
Colorado	107	Tennessee	133
Connecticut	313	Texas	312
Delaware	51	Utah	12
District of Columbia.....	122	Vermont	5
Florida	78	Virginia	334
Georgia	192	Washington	31
Idaho	3	West Virginia	103
Illinois	1158	Wisconsin	200
Indiana	250	Wyoming	1
Iowa	182	Australia	51
Kansas	23	Belgium	2
Kentucky	135	British Columbia	6
Louisiana	285	British West Indies	3
Maine	47	Canada	701
Maryland	681	Central America	3
Massachusetts	627	Cuba	5
Michigan	386	Denmark	1
Minnesota	221	Egypt	3
Mississippi	57	England	68
Missouri	321	France	3
Montana	1	Greece	1
Nebraska	85	India	1
Nevada	1	New Zealand	1
New Hampshire	24	Palestine	2
New Jersey	950	Panama	2
New Mexico	21	Philippine Islands	2
New York	3778	Portugal	1
North Carolina	148	Scotland	1
North Dakota	13	South Africa	58
Ohio	854	Spain	1
Oklahoma	113	Virgin Islands	1
Oregon	35	Total	16,436
Annual Members (\$5 a year).....		15,887	
Library Members (\$10 a year).....		437	
Patron Members (\$20 a year).....		46	
Friends (\$50 a year).....		3	
Life Members		63	
Total Membership		16,436	

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of Mr. Adolph Eichholz, Mr. Max Herzberg, and Mr. David Bortin, all of Philadelphia, presented the following report.

President (for one year): Simon Miller, of Philadelphia.

First Vice-President: Abram I. Elkus, of New York.

Second Vice-President: Horace Stern, of Philadelphia.

Trustees (for three years): Cyrus Adler, Mayer Sulzberger, Julius S. Weyl, Edwin Wolf, all of Philadelphia; Abram I. Elkus, of New York; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago; A. Leo Weil, of Pittsburg.

Honorary Vice-Presidents (for three years): Isaac W. Bernheim, of Louisville; Louis K. Gutman, of Baltimore, Murray Seasongood, of Cincinnati; M. C. Sloss, of San Francisco.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees, and the Chairman declared them duly elected.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

I. GEORGE DOBSEVAGE,

Secretary.

NOTE.—Owing to the shortage of paper and certain manufacturing difficulties it was found necessary to omit the List of Members of the Society from the current issue of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows :

The name of the corporation is **THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars (\$5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars (\$20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars (\$50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars (\$100).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars (\$5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year, two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society's publications among such institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.

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